UNITED STATES ARMY!!

The undersigned has been commissioned by the Secretary of War, to raise a

REGIMENT OF RIFLEMEN!

TO ACT AS SHARP-SHOOTERS!!!

Pursuant to the law of the United States and the regulations of the War Department, the officers will be chosen by the men.

The pay of the privates including allowance for clothing $3.50, and subsistence, $9, is $24.50 per month; also 100 Dollars additional, at the end of two years.

The Battalion will be armed with Enfield Rifles, which carry with precision a distance of half a mile. The Regiment will be composed exclusively of Marksmen, or those likely to become such.

Application may be made to the undersigned, at Glen's Falls, Warren Co., N.Y.
Arrangements will be made for trials of shots, and those who can fire Five consecutive shots which will aggregate 25 inches or less from a bull's eye, at a distance of 25 rods, if otherwise sound and acceptable, will be received.

Recruiting stations will be opened at Glen's Falls, Elizabethtown, Plattsburgh, MALONE, OGDENSBURGH, NORTHVILLE, and such other places as may be necessary. The whole to be raised in 30 days.

The undersigned invites applications by letter or otherwise.

Glen's Falls, Sept. 1st, 1861.

B. C. BUTLER.

ATTENTION!!

The Loyal citizens of Otsego County are invited to attend a meeting at or near the

FAIR GROUNDS,

IN COOPERSTOWN,

On Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861,

at 3 1-2 P. M., for the purpose of organizing an

OTSEGO COUNTY

REGIMENT!

with a Camp of Instruction to be located in the County.

The Adjt. General has signified, that upon the mustering of 8 Companies of 32 men, he will authorize said Camp and furnish Arms, Clothing, Camp Equipage, and Subsistence. A full explanation will be given at the meeting. A general attendance is requested.

W. H. AVERILL,
J. P. SILL,
J. I. HENDRYX,
G. W. ERNST,
B. G. SCOFIELD,
E. M HARRIS,
F A. LEE,
J. E. DEWEY,
E. R. FORD,
C. J. STILLMAN,
T. F. PIER
S. M. SHAW,
A. A. BROWN,
J. H. STORY
HIRAM KINNE,
A. A. MATHER,
W. H. RUGGLES,
L. J. WALWORTH.
R. FRANCHOT,
H. SCOTT,
JOHN DUTCHER,
E. E. FERREY,
JOHN S. BROWN,
A. R ELWOOD,
JOHN F SCOTT,
L. C. TURNER,

NOTICE

To the Enrolled Militia of the County of Middlesex.

☞ **The Drafting Commissioner for the County of Middlesex will hear claims to exemption at the following times and places, to wit:**

At **LOWELL, Friday,**	**Nov.**	**7th, at**	**9, A. M.**
GROTON, Saturday,	"	**8th,**	"	"
CONCORD, Monday,	"	**10th,**	"	"
FRAMINGHAM, Tuesday,	"	**11th,**	"	"
CAMBRIDGE, Wednesday,	"	**12th,**	"	"

At the places in said cities and towns where the Probate Court is usually held.

Applicants must ascertain that their names are actually enrolled before they can be heard.

All certificates of disability must be presented to the Commissioner at the above named times and places *only*, either in person or by some responsible agent who knows that the applicant is enrolled, and to whom the applicant is personally known.

JOHN W. BACON,

Drafting Commissioner.

NATICK, Nov. 3. 1862.

WRIGHT & POTTER, PRINTERS, 4 SPRING LANE, CORNER OF DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.

IS THERE A NORTH

The LIVE MEN of Peekskill and vicinity are requested to meet at

SIMPSON'S HALL,

ON

TUESDAY EVE'G

August 5, 1862,

To adopt measures to promote Volunteering under the new call of the President for more Troops.

Some good Speeches may be expected.

"TO ARMS! TO ARMS! YE BRAVE!"

By order of the

Committee:

COFFIN S. BROWN,
URIAH HILL, JR.
DR. P. STEWART,
DANIEL J. HAIGHT,
DORLIN P. CLAPP,
CHARLES DEPEW,

HON. CHM. DEPEW,
ALBERT WELLS,
WILLIAM RUFUS NELSON,
CALVIN FROST,
GEORGE W. RAYMOND,
HENRY WELLS,
EDWARD WELLS.

THOMAS NELSON,
S. J. JACOBUS,
WM. ROYCE,
P. P. CLARK,
J. H. MASON,
FRED. PENTZ,

MESSENGER Print.

No 40 41
with Daniels
T. Cooper Shop
1048

TO THE

Patriotic Women of Philadelphia.

A meeting of the Ladies of the City of Philadelphia will be held this day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the School Room, in Tenth Street, one door above Spring Garden St., west side, to devise means to give aid and comfort to our noble Soldiers, who have volunteered for the defence of our outraged Flag.

Contributions will be thankfully accepted of such materials as may be found useful to the Volunteers.

In times like these, when our Husbands, Fathers, Sons and Brothers are doing battle for the honor of our common country, let the women be not behind-hand in bestowing their aid and sympathy.

MANY LADIES.

KING & BAIRD, Printers, 607 Sansom Street, Philada.

1861.
148327
10

UNION CAUCUS!

The Electors of the Town of Peru, who wish the Government sustained and Rebellion put down---who prefer Law and Order to Anarchy, are requested to meet at

EMPIRE HALL,

IN PERU VILLAGE,

On Saturday, Sept. 12, at 7 P. M.,

For the purpose of sending FIVE DELEGATES to the County Convention, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

A full attendance is important.

GEO. HALLOCK,
F. ELMORE,
S. PHILIPS,
D. K. DAY,
R. C. McINTYRE,
COMMITTEE.

Peru, September 2d, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

Public Notice is hereby given that

THE

DRAFT

FOR THE 7th, 8th, 9th AND 10th SUB-DISTRICTS, TOWNS OF

Guilford, Lincklaen, McDonough and New Berlin,

Will take place at the Court-House, in Norwich, on Friday, August 28th, at 10 A. M. Claims for Exemption from said towns will be heard on the day previous from two to four o'clock, P. M.

NORWICH HEADQUARTERS,
August 26th, 1863.

CAPT. S. GORDON,
Provost Marshal, 19th Dist., N. Y.

☞ **The Draft is to be public to all Citizens.**

$200

RALLY

To Avoid the Draft!

A Meeting will be held at

OSGOODS' HALL, in Ilion,

On SATURDAY EVENING, February 4th, 1865,

to adopt definite measures to obtain Volunteers to fill the quota of this town, and to raise the necessary ready means for that purpose.

☞ **All persons liable to draft, and all others desirous of having the quota filled, are specially requested to attend.** ☞ **The time is short. NOW IS THE TIME, IF EVER!**

By Order of the Town Board.

Dated ILION, *February* 3, 1865.

THE

UNION

MUST BE PRESERVED!

The citizens of Reading are hereby invited to meet at

LYCEUM HALL

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,

AT 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

To make such arrangements as may seem necessary to raise our proportion of Volunteers.

☞**We earnestly invite all who are in favor of preserving the Union to come.**

☞**THE MEN ARE WANTED, AND THEY ARE WANTED NOW, AND IF THEY WILL NOT VOLUNTEER THEY MUST BE DRAFTED.**

J. B. LEATHE,)
J. S. CAMBELL,) Selectmen of
S. A. PARKER,) Reading.

READING, JULY 9, 1862.

From P. A. Searle's Steam Job Printing Rooms, Journal Building, 118 Washington St., Boston.

NINE MONTHS' MEN!

The CITIZENS of READING, are hereby invited to meet at

LYCEUM HALL

ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH, INST.,

AT 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

For the purpose of making such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for raising our proportion of nine months' men, without resorting to a draft.

J. B. LEATHE,)
J. S. CAMBPBELL,) Selectmen of
S. A. PARKER.) Reading.

Reading, August 15th, 1862.

F. A. Searle, Printer, 118 Washington Street, Boston.

THE

NEXT DRAFT!

All Citizens of Reading, interested in a Draft, are hereby invited to meet at

LYCEUM HALL

—ON—

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1864,

AT 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

To take such measures, as they may deem will be for their interest, to procure Volunteers in anticipation of another Draft.

A full attendance of all who are liable to be drafted is especially requested, as it is important that funds be raised immediately if more Volunteers are wanted.

SOLON A. PARKER,)
JAMES S. CAMPBELL,) Selectmen of
JOSEPH L. PRATT,) Reading.

Reading, June 2d, 1864.

F. A. Searle, Printer, 118 Washington Street, Boston.

500,000 MEN

WANTED.

Every able-bodied male citizen of the Town of Reading, of the age of twenty years and under the age of forty-five years, is requested to meet at

LYCEUM HALL,

In said Reading,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 23D OF JULY, 1864,

At 8 o'clock, P. M., without fail.

The President has called for 500,000 Volunteers, and if the men are not enlisted before the fifth day of September next, a draft is ordered to make up the deficiency. The quota of Reading will probably be about fifty. Now Gentlemen the only alternative that we have in our power to offer you, IS GO OR PAY. Volunteers cannot be procured for $100.00 each, it will take a much larger sum, and as the time draws near for a draft the price of Volunteers will increase. We refer the matter to you for your decision, and you must decide immediately. If every man will give in proportion to his means the men can be raised. We would also solicit those who are out of the draft, and have means, to give something, for the benefit of those who have less means. The only security that we have for our property, is to put the rebellion down. It takes men to put the rebellion down; and it takes money to get men. Will you furnish the money? If you do, we will furnish the men.

Reading, July 22d, 1864.

SOLON A. PARKER,
JAMES S. CAMPBELL,
JOSEPH L. PRATT,
} Selectmen of Reading.

F. A. Searle, Printer, Journal Building--118 Washington Street, Boston.

A CHALLENGE!

The rebellion of the Southern traitors against the Union and the Government, is a rebellion against the democratic rights of the people, and an attempt to destroy true republican institutions, and build up an aristocracy or a monarchy upon the ruins. In proof of this, read the declaration of the leading traitor of South Carolina. John C. Calhoun said

"That we are essentially aristocratic, I cannot deny, but we can and do yield much to Democracy. ***This is our sectional policy;*** we are from necessity thrown upon and solemnly wedded to that party, however it may occasionally clash with our feelings, for the consummation of our interests. It is through our affiliation with that party in the Middle and Western States that we hold power, ***but when we cease thus to control this nation, through a disjointed Democracy, or any material obstacle in that party which*** shall tend to throw us out of that rule and control, we shall then resort to the dissolution of the Union."

J. Quitman Moore, a leading traitor of Mississippi, scorned the true democratic doctrine of "the greatest good of the greatest number," and denounced it in these words---

"Those pestilent and pernicious dogmas---'the greatest good of the greatest number'---'the majority shall rule'---are, in their practical application, the frightful source of disorders never to be quieted---philosophies the most false, and passions the most wild, destructive and ungovernable."

The design of the leaders is to establish an aristocracy or a monarchy. The ***Southern Literary Messenger***, a prominent Magazine published at Richmond, in a long article advocating these views, says:---

"We would not be understood as uniting in the belief of the impossibility of a successful Republic, that we cry out for the re-establishment of royalty in this free country. whose noble sons daily attest their detestation of tyranny in all its forms, by those terrible libations which it is the habit of liberty to exact from her votaries. We have no special objections to royalty, when restrained by constitutional barriers."

The traitors intend to prevent foreigners from enjoying the rights of citizenship, and propose to reduce them to the level of serfs and slaves. Adopted Citizens! Read the plans of the conspirators against the rights of the people as advocated by the leaders in Richmond:---

"But no foreigner who comes among us after the struggle is over should ever enjoy the elective franchise. If we cannot check the spread over our territory of that spawn of ignorance and crime, which flows in endless issue from the prisons and dens of corruption in the mart of Europe, we can at least shut out its cankering effects from the vitals of our bodies politic."

These are only a few of many witnesses, who prove beyond a doubt, that the rebellion is designed to overthrow the rights and liberties of the people.

I challenge Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. Nelson J. Waterbury, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Prof. Mason, and the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge, to disprove or deny the correctness of these quotations.

These things being true, I hold that it is to the best interest of every workingman, and it is his first duty as a citizen, to stand by the government until the enemies of the Union and the enemies of democratic principles are overthrown: that any man who resists the government, and interferes with the vigorous prosecution of the war, is helping the sworn enemies of workingmen: that we must put down the rebellion by a united strength, restore peace by crushing the public enemy, and win prosperity by a restoration of the Union

I challenge the editors of the *N. Y. Tribune*, and the *World*, the *Herald*, and the *Times*, the *Evening Post* and the *Express*, the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Commercial Advertiser*, the *Sun* and the *Daily News* to disprove or deny my authorities, or the correctness of my conclusions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1863. **A Democratic Workingman.**

[1862?]

ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTY MONEY AND PENSIONS.

OFFICE OF
NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP,
111 Broadway, New-York.

INVALID & HALF-PAY PENSIONS,
$100 Bounty,
BACK PAY AND PRIZE MONEY,

Procured for **MILITARY** and **NAVAL OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, SEAMEN** and Marines of the present War, and for the **WIDOWS** and **ORPHAN CHILDREN** or other heirs of those who have died in the service.

Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP refer by permission to the

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of New-York City.
" CORNELIUS VAN VORST, Mayor of Jersey City.
Maj. Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD, 1st Div. N. Y. S. M.
Brig. Gen. WM. HALL, " "
" " CHAS. B. SPICER, " "
" " CHAS. YATES, " "
" " JOHN EWEN, " "

CLAFLIN, MELLEN & Co., New-York.
LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & Co., "
ISAAC SEYMOUR, President Bank of North America.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., New-York.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., "
JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., "

☞ PLEASE POST THIS UP.

John W. Amerman, Printer, 47 Cedar Street, N. Y.

Avoid the Draft!

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL,
SIXTH DISTRICT,
No. 6 Union Buildings, Main street, below De Kalb,
NORRISTOWN, June 2, 1863.

PUBLIC attention is solicited to the subjoined circular from the Provost Marshal General. All persons wishing to join any of the Regiments here referred to, will make application to these Headquarters within the next thirty days.

JOHN J. FREEDLEY, *CAPTAIN,*
Provost Marshal, Sixth District.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of

CAVALRY

Now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrolment, in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the Headquarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general Rendezvous they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

June 2, 1863.

Herald and Free Press Print. Norristown, Pa. All kinds of Job Work done to order.

1ST REGIMENT

BERDAN'S U. S.

SHARPSHOOTERS!

Lieut. Winthrop, de-
tailed from Washington to recruit for this Regiment will

"SHOOT IN"

all who may apply, this day, in the field in rear of residence of S. Arnold Esq.

Shooting to commence at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Saturday, 26, Oct., 1861.

October 25 - 1862

MASS MEETING

TO

AVOID THE DRAFT.

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA!

Rally in your might, and assemble

IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

On Saturday Evening, October 25th, [1862]

AND ADOPT MEASURES TO

PROMOTE ENLISTMENTS

IN THE

PHILAD'A CITY GUARD

157th Regt., P. V.,

COL. WILLIAM A. GRAY.

Let every citizen unite in the endeavor to fill this Regiment, and thus avoid a draft in the birth-place of Liberty—our time-honored city of Philadelphia. Come one, come all! Merchants, manufacturers, artisans, mechanics; the patriotic of all classes, trades and professions, and show the world that Philadelphia, by her efforts,

CAN AVOID THE DRAFT.

Make one grand and final effort and the work will be done.

The following eminent Speakers will address the meeting:

Hon. ALEX. HENRY, Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
DANL. DOUGHERTY, Esq. MORTON McMICHAEL, Esq.
Rev. J. WALKER JACKSON, and others.

A Splendid Display of Fireworks.

Now or Never

IS THE TIME TO AVOID THE DRAFT!

COME ONE! COME ALL!

To the meeting at OSGOOD'S HALL, Ilion, this

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1864.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS will be transacted

and every one interested in filling up the Town Quota should be on hand.

By order of Committee.

CITIZENS OF BOSTON.

The President of the United States has called for the services of three hundred thousand more volunteers.

Massachusetts should furnish fifteen thousand of these, and the proper quota from the City of Boston will be about twenty four hundred men.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Boston has appointed a Committee of one hundred and fifty citizens to promote the earliest possible enlistment of that number of men.

The Government of the City, with its wonted liberality, has responded, without hesitation, to an appeal from this Committee, by an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars, to be expended chiefly in bounties to new recruits.

The exigencies of the hour forbid delay.

This is not the time for the consideration of any question excepting how this war shall be ended by the complete suppression of the wicked rebellion, which has made it necessary.

All other questions must be postponed to that. We enter into no consideration of them. Action, prompt action, is the only logic now.

Every consideration of National pride, of National honor and of a living patriotism prompts immediate action—action in support of our President in his councils, and of our Generals in the field.

The Government is entitled to an overwhelming force. Let loyal citizens see to it that it be furnished at once.

It is time that the men of the North should appreciate both the importance and the magnitude of the work in hand.

It is time that they should cease to underrate the power of the enemy they are coping with.

It is time that the armed rebels of the South should be enabled to read their inevitable doom, by the light of the fires of Patriotism that are kindling in the North.

It is time that the suppression of this wicked rebellion should be felt to be the private business of every good citizen.

The purposes of the war are the enforcement of the laws, which have been enacted by the authority of the people; the integrity of the Nation within all its limits; and the vindication of the Constitution of the Country.

We know no divided allegiance; we will allow no divided country.

Traitors in arms are setting at defiance the authority of your Government. Teach them that this is setting at defiance the POWER OF THE PEOPLE.

The Freemen of the North will now put an army in the field large enough to command a peace.

Let the men of Boston do their full share in this needed work.

You have the power. Wield it!

You possess the resources. Use them!

It is the people of the North whose rights are invaded, and it is the people who must stand up to defend them.

Let the promptness of your response to this call teach the nations that the men of the North are indeed in earnest; and that they are ready to support the Government in the prosecution of this war for the vindication of its authority, and for the protection of loyal citizens everywhere, at any sacrifices that men can make.

Let there be no delay. Listen to your country's call. The sooner you do this, the shorter will be the unhappy strife.

Lay aside your accustomed avocations and rally around the Flag of your Country, without the protection of which those avocations would be but vain toil.

Remember that the industrious practice of the arts of Peace fits men for the sterner practice of the arts of war.

Good citizenship makes good soldiers in a war like this.

No matter what your calling here may be. Lay it aside for a season at the call of your country for duties in other fields.

Are you a lawyer? Stand up, with your armor on, for the just enforcement of the laws of the land against those who are setting them at defiance.

Are you a merchant? Rally under the Flag with stars enough in it to light the pathways of commerce throughout the seas.

Are you a farmer, remember that the arm, that can swing a scythe, is stronger with a musket on it.

Are you a mechanic, remember that the hand, which has wielded the peaceful hammer, will not tire with a sword in it.

Come forth, while your country is strong in her resources, and do not wait till she may need you to renovate them.

Exhibit at once the enormous power, which is still dormant at the North.

Young men! come forth in the strength of your early manhood.

Devote yourselves to the service of your country.

The Government needs you. It has money. It has credit. It has all material resources. But men are needed now and at once—men with love of country in their hearts and with arms in their hands.

Fill to their capacity the diminished regiments now in the field.

Your brothers are calling to you from fields, which they have made memorable by their valor, and which have been consecrated by their blood, to come in numbers large enough to put a speedy end to this dreadful war.

Listen to their voices. Let there be no discouragements. Do not hesitate as to your duty in the present crisis.

Volunteer now for a short campaign, rather than be drafted for a thirty years war hereafter.

Come with your arms strong and with your hearts full; with the steady tread of men, who know that the cause, which needs them, is a holy one.

With Justice, and Truth, and Honor, and a Pure Patriotism, and God, the unfailing Fountain of them all, on your side, you cannot fail, unless you fold your hands in a listless apathy, and look with a vacant gaze upon this diabolical attempt to overthrow this fabric of self-government.

It cannot be that the Flag, whose Stars and Stripes have been sufficient to protect us throughout the civilized world, is to be trodden on and desecrated by traitors.

It is not the question whether the number of men, needed from Massachusetts for the complete defense of the Government and for the utter annihilation of this most wicked and unprovoked rebellion, shall go to the battle field with arms in their hands and with a determination to uphold the Government in their hearts.

For, if the stalwart young men of this community do not come forward in their strength, their fathers will in their weakness.

Fathers and Mothers! Do not withhold your sons froffl the conflict in such a cause; though their blood may be dearer to you than your own, and though you would willingly offer to them your own hearts as shields against any danger.

Their interests and their honor are alike involved.

Let it never be said that the young men of the North preferred ease at home, when the Ark of their liberties was in danger, to the glory of a manly resistance against traitors for its preservation.

Send them forth, for the cause is worth any sacrifice.

If you have a dozen sons, bring them now to the service of their country.

If they return from a won battle field, the laurels on their brows will keep their old age green, and scars will be their ornaments.—And, if they fall in this righteous cause, they will be buried in the hearts of their countrymen.

We appeal with confidence to all good citizens to co-operate with the public authorities in every effort for the immediate reinforcement of our armies in the field.

On behalf of the Committee of one hundred and fifty citizens appointed by the inhabitants of Boston in Faneuil Hall,

J. THOMAS STEVENSON,
CHARLES G. LORING,
E. B. BIGELOW,
JAMES M. BEEBE,
EDWARD S. TOBEY,
GARDNER BREWER,
GEORGE O. HOVEY.

F. A. Searle, Steam Printer, Journal Building, 118 Washington Street, Boston.

9th Precinct

15th Ward

Philad^a

UPON next Tuesday this precinct must submit to the misfortune and disgrace of a draft, unless averted by the liberality and patriotism of its residents. The success of most of the other precincts of the ward in completing their quota, demonstrates the feasibility of our undertaking, and the large number to be drafted should animate us to immediate and decisive action. The short period intervening will render it impossible for the Committee to call upon each resident individually, and they have therefore determined to appeal to you in this manner, trusting that your own interest and the interests of those you love will prompt you to the furtherance of the object so desirable to us all. We feel assured that few, if any, desire to be put to the large expense of procuring a substitute, a result which is inevitable unless our efforts succeed, and we are equally convinced that the remedy needs only to be made known to you to insure your co-operation.

We desire to appeal to all, those who are exempted as well as those who are enrolled. Many of the former have already nobly and liberally contributed to the fund in order to relieve the community in which they live from the distressing effects of this threatened measure. We ask of you to contribute that which you can afford, and few are so situated as to be unable to give something. The poorest among us will be poorer should the choice devolve upon him, and those who are comfortably situated will be subjected to the expense and inconvenience of procuring a substitute, both of which would be infinitely decreased by the organized action of all the residents.

A meeting for this purpose will be held this eveniug, at the corner of Coates and West Streets at 8½ o'clock. You are earnestly requested to be present. It is in our power to avoid the draft, to avert the suffering and disgrace it would entail upon us. And it is necessary that whatever we should do should be done immediately. Show this to your neighbor and give us the assistance of your influence and means.

Should you be unable to attend, please annex the amount you desire to contribute, and send this circular to the meeting.

OCTOBER 31, 1862.

I subscribed $10.00 —
We had near a hundred volunteers
to supply the deficiency in our quota
of forty two — Nov 1st I increased my subscription to
$25.00

211932
14

NOTICE.

To prevent misapprehension and to ascertain the facts in relation to drafting, I have had an interview with the Provost Marshal this morning, and am assured that drafting for a portion of Washington County only has taken place, and that no draft for the City of Troy will be had at present nor until public notice shall have been given.

I have no hesitation in saying to the workmen of the Rensselaer Iron Works that I will be responsible for this statement of the case.

JOHN A. CRISWOLD.

Troy, July 15, 1863.

1862

$300-Bounty-$300



$200 Dollars Cash in advance,

BEFORE LEAVING THE CITY.

The men will be mounted upon splendid Chargers, and armed with fine Sabres, Sharps Rifles, and Colt's Revolvers.

☞$100 will be paid to each man when honorably discharged.

Saddlers, Horse Shoers & Buglers, wanted.

Major H. C. SPALDING,

is to command this splendid Battalion, which, in equipment, will be equal to any in the service.

Principal Recruiting Office,

43 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Come on Brave Boys! Now is the time to avoid the DRAFT, and secure a small fortune by enlisting.

111.

250

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,

Governor of the State of Connecticut,

A PROCLAMATION.

RECOGNIZING the discord, anarchy and civil war, which still exist in our nation, as God's righteous judgments for the sins of the people, and knowing that He has revealed himself "as the Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth," and that He will hear the cry of the humble, and show favor to the repentant; I have thought proper to appoint, and do hereby appoint, FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH INSTANT, to be observed throughout this State, as a day of public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

And I earnestly invite the people to assemble at their usual places of religious worship, and without any attempt to conceal "the wedge of gold," or to justify themselves before an omniscient God, to recognize the righteousness of His judgments, and, with penitential confession of their sins and true repentance, beseech Him to cause His anger towards us to cease, to restore unto us the blessings of public peace, and the joys of His salvation.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, at the City of Norwich, this, the
L. S. *eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.*

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

By His Excellency, the Governor,

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, *Secretary of State.*

#400

DRAFT! DRAFT!!

At a Meeting of the Board of Town Auditors,

of the Town of German Flats, held at the Mohawk House, in the village of Mohawk, in said town, on the 5th day of January, 1865, --Present, JAMES M. DYGERT, *Supervisor*, L. B. ROOT, J. A. RASBACH and C. SHOEMAKER, *Justices*, and D. C. PAINE, *Town Clerk*,--the following Preamble and Resolution was adopted:

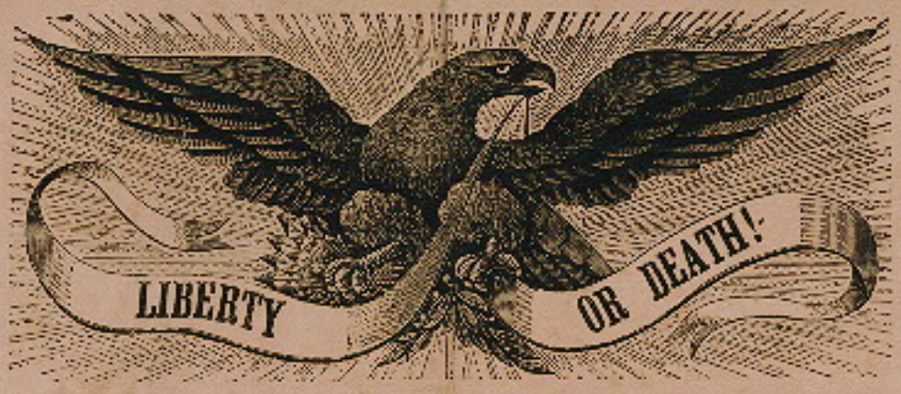
WHEREAS, It is necessary that immediate and effective measures be taken to fill the quota of said town, under the late call of the President for 300,000 men to reinforce the Army of the United States; and, to meet the said call, will require a large amount of personal and financial sacrifice, the burden of which should fall on all as near as may be, according to the position and circumstances of each,—there being many who are personally liable to service but exempt from taxation, and many liable to taxation but exempt from service,—and therefore, all who are liable to personal service should bear a fair share; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board request each person liable to personal service, who desires to be exempt therefrom, to contribute, immediately, such sum as shall be considered equitable and proper, to equalize the burden between the two classes, and by so doing enable the Town Board to act promptly in the premises; and unless the same be done, the Board cannot act, for want of means.

By Authority of the Town Board.

D. C. PAINE, Town Clerk.

Fall in the PORTLAND COMPANY!



$100 BOUNTY

By PORTLAND

IN ADDITION TO ALL OTHER BOUNTIES AND PAY TO

VOLUNTEERS.

☞**Now is your time to enlist in a Company forming in your own Town to be commanded by officers of your own selection, in whom you have unbounded confidence.** ☜**This is intended to be the crack Company of the State. To secure your chance drop in at once.**

Patriotic Fellow Citizens of Portland and Vicinity, will you not now respond to your COUNTRY'S CALL! She is struggling for life! You have a country to day; To-morrow you may be under a DESPOTISM worse than ever trod its iron hoof on an oppressed and outraged people! The Rebellion must and shall be put down! Home is nothing! Business is nothing! Friends are nothing without a Country! Come now to the rescue, assist in driving back the REBELS and saving this Government, cemented by the blood of our Fathers.

If pay is worthy of being named, you now have it offered, without stint. Come soon if you want to share the honor of going in a company from your own town, shoulder to shoulder, and side by side with those you know.

Portland gives $100 to each man volunteering before the 1st Sept. next.

PAY—$100 In advance, by the Town of Portland if you Enlist before Sept. 1st.
$50 " by the State if you enlist before Sept. 1st.
25 " " United States.
30 " Per year Bounty by the State.
6 " Per month to wife.
2 " Each child under 14 years not exceeding two.
2 " at time of Enlistment.
13 " Per month by Government with Clothing and Rations.
75 " by United States when honorably discharged.

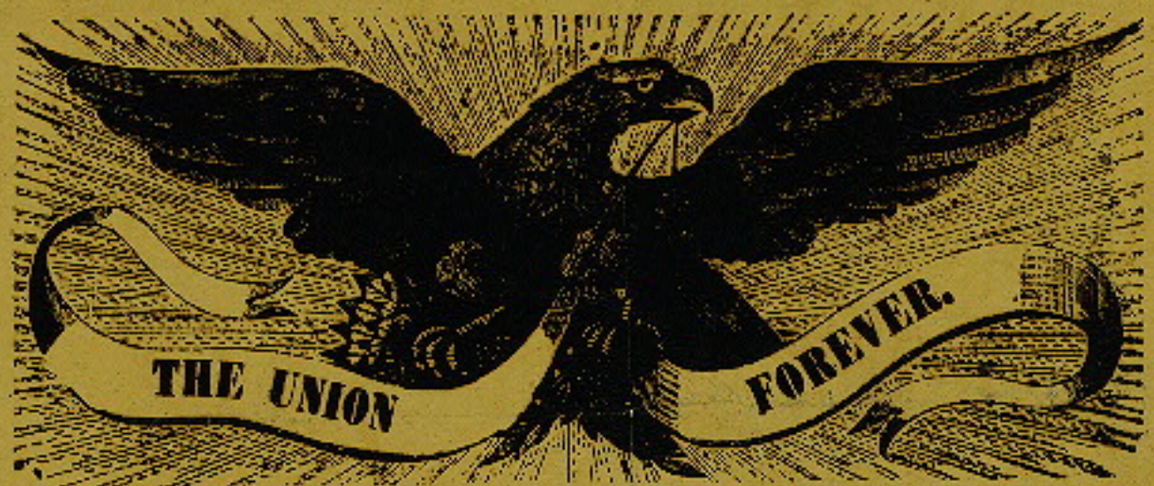
If the Soldier has two or more children, his pay will be $568 per year, if the War lasts only one year.

Recruiting Office at Stores of J. LAVERTY and A. CAMPBELL.

F. A. PARKER,
H. S. CALDWELL,
A. CAMPBELL,
} Recruiting Officers and Members of the Company.

☞P. S. The Bounty offered by Portland does not apply to any except those who volunteer in Portland.

ENLISTMENT!



By Authority from the Commonwealth, a Company of

EIGHTY GOOD MEN AND TRUE,

will be Enlisted in CAMBRIDGEPORT, for Active Service, to maintain the honor of the "Stars and Stripes."

Head-Quarters in

DOUGLASS BLOCK,

MAIN STREET.

APRIL 25, 1861.

apl 26/61
TR-055-0003-0002

WAR

War Meeting

To Aid in Recruiting for Capt. ALLEN'S COMPANY of Nine Months' Volunteers, will be held at

TOWN HALL

On Thursday Evening,

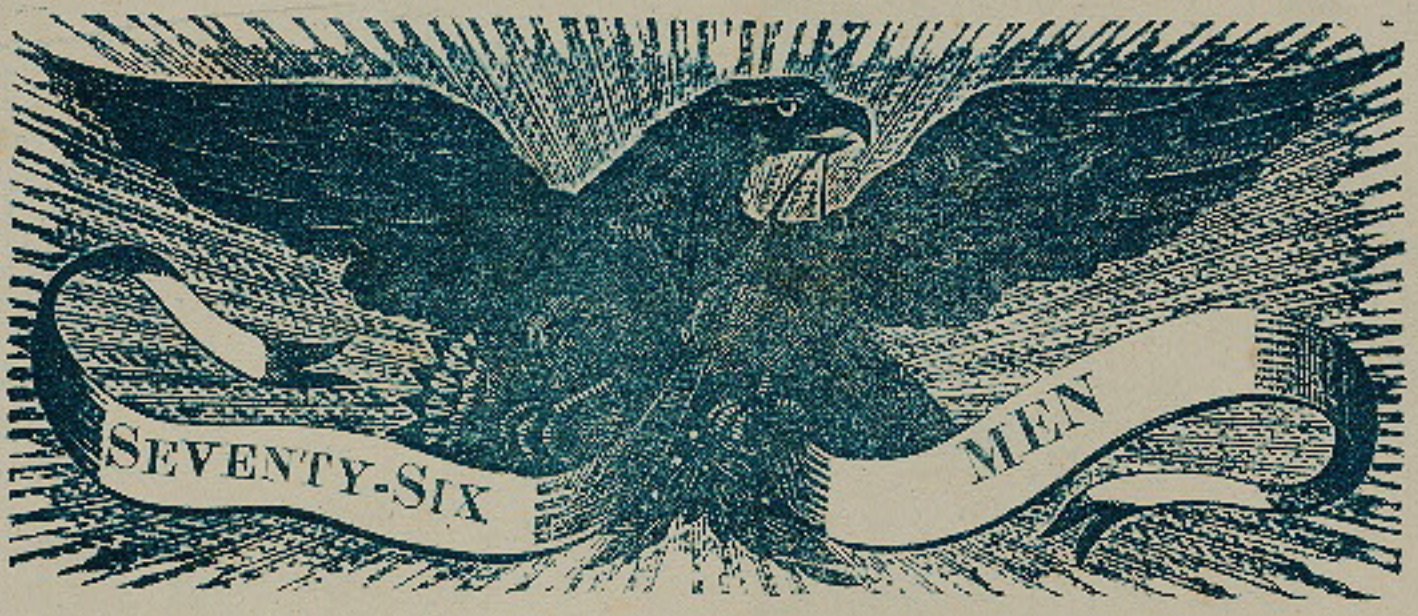
Sept. 4th, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

HON.

JOHN B. ALLEY,

and other Speakers will address the Audience. Let there be a Grand Rally to fill up the Ranks.

From HUTCHINSON'S Printing Establishment,—Opposite Essex House, Salem



MUST BE HAD BEFORE SEPTEMBER 3D,

to fill the Quota of Framingham. Said persons enlisting before that day, will receive the following sums:

State pay, - -	**$240.**
U .S. Bounty, - -	**100.**
U. S. pay, - -	**192.**
Town Bounty,	**125.**
	$657 00
A man with a family is entitled to State Aid in addition to the above, not exceeding $12 per month	144.00
Making	$801.00

besides board, clothing and medical attendance.

or if your are drafted you receive only $192.00, the United States pay.

The Selectmen will pay the Town Bounty as soon as the Recruit is mustered in.

Will you take the BOUNTY, or be drafted?

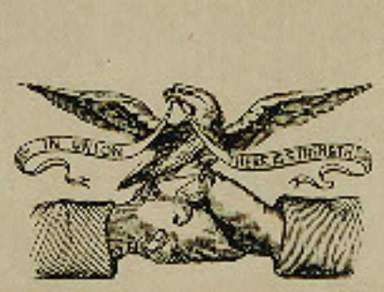
For further information, inquire of the Selectmen.

Apl 16/65

Volunteers Attention!







BOSTON BRITISH VOLUNTEER COMPANY!!

50 Able Bodied Men Wanted, to fill up the above Company. Apply at the Rooms of the Boston British Drill Club, Revere Hall, opposite Revere House, Bowdoin Square, Boston, from 8 A.M., till 9 P.M.

Davis & Farmer, Printers, 18 Exchange St., Boston.

PR-065-0003-0005

UN TO WASHINGTON!

32d REGIMENT!

RECRUITS WANTED

For Company H, Capt. H. W. MOULTON, now in camp at Lynnfield, to join the 32d Regiment, under command of Col. F. J. Parker, now in the field.

Each man enlisting receives $38 before leaving the State: $25 bounty, and one month's advance pay.

PAY $13 PER MONTH.

Now is the time to enlist, and move off at once to join with the Regiment already in the field.

Don't wait to be Drafted, but call at once at 105 Front Street, Gloucester.

J. H. WHIDDEN, Lieut. Co. H.

THE WAR
FOR THE
CONSTITUTION and the UNION!

TO THE PATRIOTIC PEOPLE OF SALEM:

Once again your COUNTRY calls you to Arms!

The Flag of the Union, borne on by the irresistible Courage of our Brave VOLUNTEERS, now floats in every Rebel State, and already waves in sight of the Rebel Capital. The Traitor Chiefs, maddened by defeat, made desperate by their crimes, have gathered together all their remaining forces, and for a moment have stayed the onward march of the heroic Army of the Potomac.

Your Brethren in Arms appeal to you for INSTANT AID to plant the Stars and Stripes on the walls of Richmond, where now flaunts the defiant Standard of Rebellion and Anarchy.

The President of the United States calls upon you to reinforce the National Armies, that the over-throw of this Rebellion, already assured by brilliant Federal Victories on Land and Sea, may be more

SPEEDY, FINAL, OVERWHELMING:

Let all the people do their part in this last, glorious and triumphant struggle for the Supremacy of Law—the Perpetuity of the Union—the Integrity of the National Territory—the Defence of the Constitution, and the Maintenance of that Republican Liberty, which our Fathers gave their blood and treasure, without stint, to secure for us and our Posterity!

LET SALEM BE TRUE TO HER OLD TRADITIONS,

foremost in the National Defence. She is called upon to furnish **328 OF HER STRONG MEN,** for this holy cause: let her not fail in the hour of trial.

The United States offer a bounty of Twenty-Five Dollars, Thirteen Dollars advance pay, Thirteen Dollars a month while in service, and Seventy-Five Dollars at the expiration of two years, or the end of the War.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts makes a liberal provision for the family of every soldier, who needs such assistance. THE CITY OF SALEM OFFERS A BOUNTY OF SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to every accepted Recruit, residing in Salem, who shall enlist on or before July 25. Thus the total

Bounty & Advance Pay amounts to 113 Dollars!

Congress gives to every foreign born soldier, for one year's faithful service, all the rights, honors and privileges of American Citizenship. Never did any country so generously reward its brave Defenders. **RALLY,** men, ONE AND ALL, around our **Old Flag!** Carry it triumphantly on, as it has ever been borne, over all its enemies. Stand by the Constitution and the Union. Strengthen the hands of the Government of your choice. Rescue your Brothers in the Field. Rally around your Generals whom the people love and honor. Enlist at once, and secure a place in the Regiment that you prefer. Delay alone threatens disaster. The instant uprising of the People is itself **Success, Victory, Peace!**

Members of the Committee will be in attendance at the TOWN HALL, day and evening, where all necessary information can be had, and Recruits will be received for any Regiment now in the service, or for new Companies now forming in this city.

STEPHEN P. WEBB, Mayor,
CHAIRMAN COM. PUBLIC SAFETY.

The Rallying Committee, consisting of the Mayor, J. H. Battis, Thos. Quinn, James Kimball, James O'Donnel, R. S. Rantoul, S. B. Ives, J. A. Farless, John Sheridan, J. S. Jones, Thos. Nichols, jr., Jno. Culleton, Jos. B. F. Osgood, Ripley Ropes, Edward Foley, Aaron Perkins, Wm. Maynes, G. F. Brown, and Thos. Looby will meet at the

TOWN HALL, at 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

SALEM, July 12, 1862.

NOTICE

TO

Enrolled Men!

All Persons whose names appear upon the United States Enrollment List for the Town of Natick, who claim to be

Aliens, Non-Residents and Overage!

are requested to meet at the SELECTMEN'S ROOM in CLARK'S BUILDING, on

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

July the 9th, at 2 1-2 o'clock. Also, at Clark's Hall, So. Natick, on the same day at 3 o'clock.

All Enrolled Persons claiming to have a PERMANENT Physical Disability of such a degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrollment under the Law and regulations, are requested to leave their names with either C. B. TRAVIS, Wm. EDWARDS or C. F. HERRING, in order to secure Transportation to Concord for Exemption. It is important that all use their utmost exertions to require the attendance of the above mentioned classes, in order to reduce the Enrollement of this Town to its smallest number, thereby reducing the Quota ; this being the last opportunity before the new Enrollment next year.

WILLARD DRURY,
WM. EDWARDS,
C. B. TRAVIS,
} **Selectmen of Natick.**

Natick, July 7th, 1864.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR

CAPTAIN COGSWELL'S COMPANY

OF THE GALLANT

2D REGIMENT

20 good able-bodied men wanted for Captain Cogswell's Company, the

ANDREW LIGHT GUARD!

This Company won great renown in the Battle at WINCHESTER in covering the Retreat of

GEN. BANKS

Application may be made at once to

CAPT. A. B. UNDERWOOD,

LIEUT. A. D. SAWYER,

At 7 DERBY SQUARE, Salem.

MOUNTED RIFLE RANGERS!



Good First Class Men wanted in the Squadron of Rifle Rangers, to be attached to GEN. BUTLER'S DIVISION,

EQUESTRIANS AND SHARP SHOOTERS!

The Squadron will consist of

PICKED MEN!

Height not less than 5 ft. 9 in.---Weight not more than 165 lbs.

In addition to the usual pay of the Mounted Service, Bounty, State Aid, &c., each Member will be furnished by Government with a HORSE, RIFLE, LONG SABRE, PISTOLS, UNIFORM AND COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS.

APPLY AT

NO. 50 OLD POST OFFICE,

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING, STATE STREET, OR BY MAIL TO

CAPT. S. TYLER READ,

BOSTON, MASS.

F. A. Searle, Printer, New Journal Building, 118 Washington Street, Boston.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS



HEAD-QUARTERS, BOSTON, MAY 26th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 13

The Battalion at Fort Warren will be raised immediately to a Regiment, and placed under command of

MAJ. F. J. PARKER

AS COLONEL.

☞All who are desirous of embarking forthwith in the Volunteer Service with a view to departing at once for Washington, are invited to report themselves to-day for enlistment.

LIEUT. COL. T. L. D. PERKINS

IS AUTHORIZED TO ACT AS RECRUITING AGENT--HIS HEADQUARTERS

AT HANCOCK HOUSE, COURT SQUARE

All who would join this Corps must enlist without delay. THE ENEMY HAS REPULSED MAJ. GEN. BANKS, AND ARE MARCHING IN FORCE ON WASHINGTON.

Massachusetts will repeat the patriotism, enthusiasm and glory of April, 1861.

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN A. ANDREW,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

WILLIAM BROWN, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

E. A. Searle, Steam Printer, Journal Building, 118 Washington Street, Boston.

$100 BOUNTY

For 9 Months Service.

A few more Men Wanted

TO FILL UP

THE QUOTA OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

Rendezvous at Archers's *Hotel*,

MT. EPHRAIM.

Muster Roll open night and day until 8 o'clock, Saturday morning. The above

BOUNTY

OF 100 DOLLARS

Will be paid to each recruit after being sworn in. Now is the last chance to avoid the draft.

A MEETING will be held at Archer's Hotel, Mt. Ephraim, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

J. M. Scovel, Esq., and others will address the meeting.

By order of the TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

SEPT. 3, 1862.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

PR-055-0001-0012

$100 BOUNTY!

WANTED,

Thirty sober, reliable, able bodied men,

FOR

COMPANY D,

New Jersey

REGIMENT,

To be mustered in service

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861,

Pay--U. S., $13 per Month,
" N. J. 4 "

To be commanded by well known and experienced officers.

T. W. BAKER, Capt.

HEAD QUARTERS---Zimmerman's Hotel, Front street, near Market, Camden, N. J. At Gloucester City---Capt. Vandleer's Hotel.
One Drummer and one Fifer wanted,

T. W. BAKER, Capt.

August 19, 1861.

PR-055-0003-0012



24 MEN WANTED!

Bounty, $602.

Cash down, 300.

Besides State Pay per month, of $6.00
And from the United States, 13.00

☞ COLORED MEN--Will be mustered into Colored Regiments, and receive the same bounties.

APPLY TO

JOHN W. POTTS,
Chairman of Township Com'e.

Stockton T'p, Camden Co., Dec. 23d, 1863.

CURTZ, BOOK AND BUSINESS PRINTER, CAMDEN PHŒNIX OFFICE, 413 FEDERAL ST.

PR-055-0003-6014

ATTENTION!

$727 TO VETERANS,

$627 for all White Men

Who Volunteer to fill the old N. J. Regiments.



$400 CASH,



When Mustered into the United States Service.

If you are drafted you get no BOUNTY. Apply to

JOHN D. SMALLWOOD,

PARSON'S HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J.

December 11, 1863.

Attention Co. F

CAMDEN RESERVES.

A meeting of the company will be held on

TUESDAY EVENING, SIXTH INSTANT,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, AT THE ARMORY.

Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted. Signed

Lieut. J. H. STOCKTON.

August 5, 1861.

Printed at the "West Jersey Press" Office, Market st., below Front, Camden, N. J.

FR-055-0003-0016

ATTENTION!

Co. F, Camden Reserves.

The Members and all Others favorable to responding to the call of his Excellency, Gov: Parker,

FOR MILITIA TO PROTECT THE BORDERS

Of our sister State, are requested to meet

At Odd Fellows' Hall,

CORNER OF FOURTH & MARKET STREETS,

This evening, the 18th inst.,

June 1863

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

June 1863

H. MOORE, Serg't.

[illegible]ne [illegible]

AMDEN [illegible] CRAT PRINT.

PR-055-0003-0017

ATTENTION

THE

INDEPENDENT RIFLES

OF CAMDEN, WILL MEET FOR

DRILL AND BUSINESS

IN THE (THIRD STORY BACK ROOM) OF

STARRS' HALL

IN

BRIDGE AVENUE,

BELOW SECOND, ON

MONDAY EVENING, 27TH INST.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Punctual attendance is requested, By order of

SHREVE ACKLEY,

CAPTAIN.

July 24 1863.

S. Chew Printer, "West Jersey Press" Office, Market Street, below Front Camden, N. J.

FORWARD

ON THE

COLUMN!



All able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, who are desirous of enrolling their names for the formation of a

MILITARY VOLUNTEER COMPANY,

And who, after enlistment would like to be used as "white men should and must be," are requested to call immediately at

MAURER'S,

2d and Bridge Avenue, Camden, N. J.

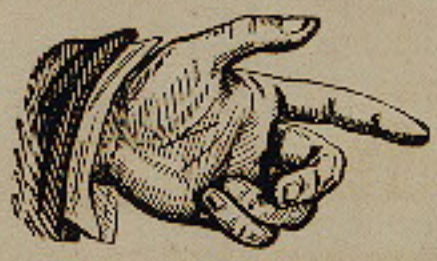
Pursuant to the request of my numerous friends, I have come to the conclusion to organize a Company; but to avoid all future trouble that may arise, I refrain from making any promises that I cannot honorably perform; I will say, however, that there is nothing appertaining to the rights of the men but what will be scrupulously exacted for them.

JNO. M. COLLINS,
Late Ordely Sergeant of Co. E, 4th N. J. R.

August 27, 1861.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

MEN FOR THE NAVY OR ARMY WANTED





For 1 Year, or 3.

THE BEST BOUNTY THAT IS OUT!

WILL BE PAID.

At the same places---Substitutes wanted;

At the best price of any location in New-Jersey.

OFFICES,

Cooper's Point, at the Atlantic Railroad Depot;--and at Longacoming, at Read's Hotel.

JOHN T. SMITH, Recruiting Agent.

August 20th, 1864.

CURTZ, BOOK AND BUSINESS PRINTER, CAMDEN PHŒNIX OFFICE, 413 FEDERAL ST.

MIDDLE WARD

DRAFT!

AN ADJOURNED MEETING

OF THE

DRAFTED MEN

AND CITIZENS,

WILL BE HELD

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 2D, 1865,

At 7 1-2 o'clock, at the

CITY HALL,

Federal St. above Fourth.

DRAFTED MEN

Are earnestly requested to be present and

SUBSCRIBE TO THE FUND.

Camden, March 1, 1865.

S. Chew, Printer, West Jersey Press Office Market street below Front, Camden

MIDDLE WARD

DRAFTED MEN!

A meeting will be held at the

CITY HALL,

On Tuesday Ev'g, Feb. 28,

AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK.

To make arrangements to fill the

QUOTA OF THE WARD

WITH

VOLUNTEERS.

All DRAFTED MEN, ENROLLED MEN and CITIZENS favorable to the object are invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

February 25, 1865.

Printed at the West Jersey Press Office, Camden.

PR-055-0003-0022

NOTICE OF

DRAFTING

The quotas of certain of the Townships of the County of Camden for the

NINE MONTHS SERVICE

Not having been filled by

VOLUNTEERS.

I shall proceed to make a draft to fill such deficiency, at

THE COURT HOUSE,

IN THE CITY OF CAMDEN,

At TEN o'clock in the forenoon of the following days; for the Townships of

NEWTON, GLOUCESTER, WASHINGTON and WATERFORD, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF

WINSLOW, CENTRE, DELAWARE, and STOCKTON, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

And until the days above designated for draft in each township, VOLUNTEERS will be received, and if the quota of any township shall be filled, no draft will be made in such Townships.

The drafting will be public, and open to all persons who may desire to attend.

The CITY OF CAMDEN, and the Townships of UNION and MONROE, having furnished their quotas, will not be liable to a draft. This is in accordance with instructions from the Governor.

WILLIAM P. TATEM,
COMMISSIONER.

September 2, 1862.

S. Chew Printer, "West Jersey Press" Office, Market Street, below Front, Camden, N. J.

STAND
BY YOUR
FLAG!!

All able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, who are desirous of enrolling their names for the formation of a

MILITARY VOLUNTEER COMPANY,

And who, after enlistment would like to be used as "men should and must be," are requested to call immediately at

MAURER'S,

2d and Bridge Avenue, Camden, N. J.

Pursuant to the request of our numerous friends, we have come to the conclusion to organize a Company, but to avoid all future trouble that may arise, we refrain from making any promises that we cannot honorably perform; we will say, however, that there is nothing appertaining to the rights of the men but what will be scrupulously exacted for them.

JNO M. COLLINS, Captain,
WM. R. MAXWELL, 1st Lieut.
JAMES McCOMB, 2d Lieut.

September 12, 1861.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

TWENTY-FIVE

Men Wanted

IMMEDIATELY FOR THE

WEST JERSEY RIFLES, NO. 2,

NOW ON DUTY AT

HARRISBURG.

Apply at ROSS' HALL, 4th and Federal Streets, Camden.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, CAPTAIN.

June 1863

U. S. ARMY & NAVY

RECRUITING

AGENCY,

No. 113 MARKET STREET,

CAMDEN, N. J.

THE LARGEST CASH BOUNTIES

Paid to Volunteers or Substitutes going in the Army or Navy.

TOWNSHIPS FILLED WITH VOLUNTEERS, AND

SUBSTITUTES

FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

AGENTS AND RUNNERS

Will be Liberally Paid at this Office.

Sept 10th 1864

KENNEDY, PRICE & CO.

113 MARKET STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.

FR-055400003-00026

VOLUNTRS!

WANTED

For N. Jersey Regiments.

TO FILL THE QUOTA OF STOCKTON TP, CAMDEN COUNTY, N. J.

In addition to the Bounties paid by the U. S. Government,

Camden County will pay	**$200**
Stockton Township "	**70**
Total,	**$270**

☞ **ALSO---The Families of Married Men or dependant Widowed Mothers will receive $6.00 per month; and single Men receive $200 per month, on their honorable discharge from Service.**

GOVERNMENT BOUNTY AND PREMIUM,	**$402**
THOSE WHO ARE NOT VETERANS,	**302**

And also one month's pay in advance.

☞ **The Recruit is furnished with Provisions, Clothing, and Medical Attendance; and is paid in money for such part of his allowance of Clothing as he does not draw.**

APPLY TO

J'N R. SHAW,

First Toll-Gate on the Burlington Turnpike; or,
At the West-Jersey Hotel, Camden, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

CURTZ, BOOK AND BUSINESS PRINTER, CAMDEN PHŒNIX OFFICE, 413 FEDERAL ST.

West-Jersey DRAGOONS



A FEW MORE ABLE-BODIED MEN ARE REQUIRED

To fill up Capt. Step. Goldsmit's Company---

"A" WEST JERSEY DRAGOONS.

A Bounty of $100 to each Recruit, and a *Washing Machine* for his family.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN SMITH, 1st Lieut.

ARMORY—J. Maurer's Hotel.

Camden, July 15th, 1864.

200 SUBSTITUTES
WANTED!

ALSO
FIFTY COLORED
SUBSTITUTES
THE HIGHEST
PRICES
PAID, AND FAIRLY DEALT WITH.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
JOHN C. BRIGGS,

No. 10 North 2d St., (*between Plum & Federal,*) CAMDEN.

W. W. [illegible]ISLE, Job and Fancy Printer, Camden Daily Journal Office, Front & Market Sts.

500 Dollars

IN CASH

FOR ONE YEAR.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

FOR THE

CITY OF CAMDEN.

CITY BOUNTY - - $200
COUNTY " - - 150

In addition to the above the Citizens Bounty Fund Committee will pay for the first

FIFTY MEN ENLISTED

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS

Each, Making the TOTAL BOUNTY for One Years's Service

Five Hundred Dollars.

Camden, August 31st, 1864.

S. Chew, Printer, West Jersey Press Office, Market street below Front, Camden.

ATTENTION!

Enrolled Citizens OF NORTH WARD!

The enrolled citizens of the North Ward of Camden city, are invited to meet in

MASS MEETING

AT THE

COURT HOUSE,

On SATURDAY Evening next, March 12th,

At 7 1-2 o'clock, to adopt measures to raise an extra bounty, and fill the quota of North Ward. All able-bodied citizens between the ages of 20 and 45 years, are liable to the draft.

Jos. J. Read,	Maurice Browning,	S. H. Grey,	Robt. B. Potts,	George M. Robeson,	James B. Dayton,
Wm. Hanna,	T. P. Carpenter,	Rich'd S. Jenkins,	David L. Taylor,	Francis H. Wescott,	Jos. L. DeLacour,
Matthew Newkirk,	Charles P. Stratton,	Thomas C. Knight,	John Beagary,	A. C. Scovel,	C. A. Sparks,
Alfred Hugg,	Joseph Foeren,	Jos. W. Cooper,	Geo. W. H. Custis,	George Browning,	

AND MANY OTHERS.

Camden, March 10, 1864.

S. Chew, Printer, West Jersey Press Office, Market Street, below Front, Camden, N. J.

ATTENTION!

ENROLLED CITIZENS

OF

THE CITY OF CAMDEN.

The Enrolled Citizens of the City of Camden, and all others who are interested in the cause, are invited to meet in

MASS MEETING,

AT THE

COURT HOUSE,

ON

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,

JULY 14TH, AT HALF-PAST 7 O'CLOCK,

To adopt measures to raise an Extra Bounty and fill the Quota of the city on the coming call for Troops.

Alden C. Scovel,
Jas. H. Stevens,
E. E. Read,
Henry Fredericks,
Stephen Titus,
Richard H. Lee,
Geo. W. Gilbert,
J. C. De Lacour,
Chas. Watson,
C. A. Sparks,
Jesse Townsend,
ROBT. B. POTTS,
Isaiah Woolston,
Samuel Hanna,
A. B. Frazee,
Michael Letts,
WM. HANNA,
T. P. Carpenter,
J. E. HUSTON,
James M. Cassady,
E. L. JOHNSON,
S. W. THOMAN,
H. B. WILSON,
S. McLAIN.

JULY 11, 1864.

Camden Democrat Print.

COME OUT

OF THE

DRAFT!

A Meeting of the Enrolled Citizens of Camden, will be *held* at the

COURT HOUSE,

ON

FRIDAY EVENING,

At half past 7 o'clock,

For the purpose of making final arrangements to

AVOID THE DRAFT

One prompt effort will fill our quota. RALLY! ONCE AGAIN!

By order of the Citizens' Committee of Disbursement.

CAMDEN, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

DON'T BE DRAF' 'ED!

Volunteers Wanted



MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR NINE MONTHS, FOR THE

Independent Guards

The undersigned having been authorized to raise a Company for

NINE MONTHS,

IN LIEU OF THE DRAFT.

Would say to the Young Men,

COME AND ENROLL YOUR NAMES!

BEFORE IT IS TO LATE.

All who enlist in this Company will receive the same

STATE BOUNTY,

As is paid to those who Volunteer for the War.

RECRUITING STATION

WALTONS, N. E. Cor. of Second and Market Sts., Camden, N. J.

S. P. LANING, 1ST. LIEUT. **GEO. T. DA COSTA, CAPTAIN.**

S. Chew, Printer, "West Jersey Press" Office, Market St., below Front, Camden, N. J.

H A L T

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR CAMDEN CITY.

BOUNTY AGAIN INCREASED!

COUNTY BOUNTY	**$200**
**CITY " **	**175**
ONE MONTHS PAY IN ADVANCE	**13**
First Instalment Government Bounty	**60**
Before leaving the State	**$448**
GOVERNMENT BOUNTY---NEW RECRUITS	300
" " VETERANS	400
State Pay $6 per Month	**216**

NO BONDS IN PAYMENT BUT

THE CASH IN HAND!

Apply at the City Clerk's Office, 418 Federal Street, Camden, N. J.

HALT

VOLUNTEERS

WANTED

FOR

CAMDEN CITY

BOUNTY INCREASED!

COUNTY BOUNTY	$200
CITY "	125
ONE MO'S PAY IN ADVANCE	13
First Instalment Gov't Bounty,	60
BEFORE LEAVING THE STATE	398
GOVERNMENT BOUNTY--NEW RECRUITS	300
" " VETERANS	400
STATE PAY $6 PER MONTH	216

APPLY AT CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, 418 FEDERAL ST., CAMDEN, N. J.

NEW JERSEY RECRUITING STATION.

By authority of the Commander in Chief, of New Jersey, (Governor Olden), the undersigned has opened

A RECRUITING STATION,

FOR THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, AT

No. 106 FEDERAL ST.

CAMDEN, N. J.

All able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, desirous of Enlisting

IN NEW JERSEY REGIMENTS,

Can have the opportunity and be mustered into service at once,

And Pay Commence from Date of MUSTER,

Recruits will be forwarded to Trenton and fitted out, and from thence to the several regiments in actual service. The New Jersey volunteers are now occupying the

Advanced post of Gen. McCLELLAN'S ARMY

☞ **Volunteers leaving families or widowed mothers residing in this State *will receive* $6 per month. Single men will receive 15 *dolls.* per month, and on being honorably discharged each man will be**

Entitled to a bounty of $100.

The Enlistment is for three years unless sooner discharged. Up Jersey Blues and at them! Your country calls, rally! rally!! and sustain the Constitution and the Laws, and our glorious old Flag.

Office hours from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

Major **JAMES M. CASSADY,**

CAMDEN, August 24, 1861. **RECRUITING OFFICER.**

ONE MORE
GRAND RALLY
FOR THE OLD FLAG!



MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR NINE MONTHS

TO FILL UP COMPANY A,
N. Jersey Volunteers

The undersigned having been empowered to raise a Company in Camden County for

NINE MONTHS,

IN LIEU OF THE DRAFT,

CALLS UPON THE

PEOPLE OF CAMDEN COUNTY TO COME WITH HIM

To Aid In Saving the Union!

All who enlist in this Company will receive the same

STATE BOUNTY,

As is paid to those who Volunteer for the War.

RECRUITING STATION,

AARON WARD, Captain.

S. Chew, Printer, "West Jersey Press" Office, Market St., below Front, Camden, N. J.

RALLY! MEN! RALLY!

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

For 100 Days!

A FEW MORE GOOD MEN WANTED

Recruiting Station,

DEVINNEY'S, cor. of 2d and Plum Streets.

COME ON, MEN! TO THE CALL!

Capt. MICHAEL E. DEVINNEY,
1st Lieut. CHARLES D. GOLDENBERG,
2d Lieut. JOHN GASKILL.

CAMDEN, MAY 18, 1864.

TO ARMS

A Chance to Serve Your Country!

RECRUITS WANTED!!

FOR THE

McCLELLAN GUARDS,

Now Accepted by the Governor.

The Captain of this Company has been in Active Service since the commencement of the War, and is qualified in every respect to command. For further information, inquire at the

RECRUITING OFFICE, NO. 10 N. 2d ST., CAMDEN.

WILLIAM H. DEXTER, Captain.. THEO. F. HARRIS, 1st Lieut. NEWTON M. BROOKS, 2d Lieut.

VOLUNTEER
AND
AVOID THE DRAFT
BOUNTY $718.

ALL ABLE-BODIED MEN, between the ages of 18 and 45, who have served 9 months and over, and honorably discharged, by enlisting in any of the New Jersey Regiments, will receive, as follows, on being mustered into service :

Premium paid,	$ 2
One Month's pay in advance,	13
First instalment of Bounty,	25
City Bounty,	50
County bounty,	50
Total Payment on Muster.	**$140**
Bounty Paid by the U. S. Government,	**375**
Bounty paid at the first regular pay or 2 months after muster in,	$50
do. do: at the first regular pay after 6 months' service,	50
do. do. at the first regular pay after one year's service,	50
do. do. at the first regular pay after eighteen months' service,	50
do. do. at the first regular pay after two years' service,	50
do. do. at the first regular pay after two and a half years' service,	50
At the expiration of the 3 years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid	75
Families of married men or dependent widowed mother, $6 per month--State,	216
	$731

SINGLE MEN receive $2 dollars per month on being honorably discharged, and non-commissioned officers $4 per month.

New recruits receive **$215**

And the same State Pay as veterans.

Rendezvous for RECRUITS.

For any old Regiments in the field--Capt. GEORGE E. WILSON, 112 Federal Street, Camden, N. J.

New Regiments—Capt. PELOUZE, 4th and Federal Streets—Cavalry.

Capt. CHARLES J. FIELDS, N. E. corner 4th and Markets Streets.

Capt. E. G. JACKSON, Garden, Foot of Federal street, and cor. 2d and Market streets.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

VOLUNTEERS
AND
Substitutes
WANTED!

HIGHEST CASH BOUNTIES
PAID, WITH
Choice of Regiments,
Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery, for One, Two or Three years.

S. E. COR. OF 2ND & PLUM ST
CAMDEN, N. J.

Capt. M. E. DEVINNEY.

Camden Democrat Print.

VOLUNTEERS
WANTED!

The following Liberal Offers are made to all who may desire to enlist in the Old Volunteer Regiments from this State.

BOUNTIES. &c.

As follows, will be paid to all persons who may be accepted as recruits.

The County of Camden will pay, - $200
And the City of Camden, - - - 50
To Each Recruit when MUSTERED IN, MAKING - $250

In addition to the Bounties named below.

APPLY TO

JOHN FOX, General Recruiting Agent,

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, CAMDEN.

TO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS!

To every Recruit who is a *Veteran Volunteer*, one month's pay in advance, and a *Bounty* and *Premium* amounting to - - - - - - $409

The total amounts to be paid to veteran Volunteers, as

PAY BOUNTY AND PREMIUM ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. **Before leaving the general Rendezvous at Trenton, - - - - $75.00**
2. **If continued in service for three years, the pay and bounty, per month, will be - - 24.00**
3. **If discharged at the end of two years, the pay and bounty, per month, will be - 29.70**

TO ALL OTHERS NOT VETERANS!

To all other recruits not veterans, one month's pay in advance, and a Bounty and Premium amounting to $302.

The total amounts to be paid to recruits, not veterans, as

PAY BOUNTY AND PREMIUM, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. **Before leaving general rendezvous at Trenton, - - - - $75.00**
2. **If continued in service for three years, the pay and bounty, per month, will be - - 21.30**
3. **If discharged at the end of two years, the pay and bounty, per month, will be - 25.50**

If honorably mustered out in less than two years, as not being required, the monthly rate of compensation will become increased as the term of service is diminished. Again, if Government should not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they should be honorably mustered out of service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full time had been served. The legal heirs of recruits who die in service, shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death. In addition to the above,

The Recruit is furnished with Provisions, Clothing and Medical Attendance,
and is paid in money for such part of his allowance of Clothing as he does not draw.

MEN *Enlisted* as above *will* be *Permitted* to *select THEIR* REGIMENTS, which however, must be old Regiments in the field.

Dec 1863

ROB'T C. BUCHANAN,

Lt. Col. 4th Inf'y, A. A. Pro. Mar. General

D. W. BELISLE, Printer, "Daily Journal" office, Front and Market Sts., Camden, N. J.

VOLUNTEERS
WANTED!

The following Liberal Offers

Are made to all who may desire to enlist

IN THE OLD VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS FROM THIS STATE.

Bounties, &c., as follows,

Will be paid to all persons who may be accepted as recruits!

The county of Camden will pay, - - - -	$200
and the city of Camden,	50
to Each Recruit when MUSTERED IN, MAKING	$250

in addition to the Bounties named below.

APPLY AT THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,

FEDERAL St. Above 4th St.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTEERING.

TO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS!

To every Recruit who is a *Veteran Volunteer*, one month's pay in advance, and a *Bounty* and *Premium* amounting to - - - - $402

The Total Amounts to be paid to veteran volunteers, as

Pay, Bounty and Premium, are as follows:

I.	Before leaving the general rendezvous at Trenton, - - -	$75.00
II.	If continued in service for three years, the pay and bounty, per month, will be	$24.00
III.	If discharged at the end of two years, the pay and bounty, per month, will be	$29.70

To all Others not Veterans!

To all other recruits not veterans, one month's pay in advance, and a Bounty & Premium amounting to $302

The total amounts to be paid to recruits, not veterans, as

PAY, BOUNTY AND PREMIUM ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1.	Before leaving general rendezvous at Trenton - - - -	$75.00
2.	If continued in service for three years, the pay and bounty, per month, will be	21.30
3.	If discharged at the end of two years, the pay and bounty, per month, will be	25.50

If honorably mustered out in less than two years, as not being required, the monthly rate of compensation will become increased as the term of service is diminished. Again, if Government should not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they should be honorably mustered out of service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full time had been served. The legal heirs of recruits who die in service, shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death. In addition to the above.

The Recruit is furnished with Provisions, Clothing and Medical Attendance,

and is paid in money for such part of his allowance of clothing as he does not draw.

MEN *Enlisted* as above *WILL* be *Permitted* to *select THEIR* REGIMENTS, which however, must be old Regiments in the field.

ROB'T C. BUCHANAN,

Lt. Col. 4th Inf'y, A. A. Pro. Mar. General.

VOLUNTEERS

WANTED

TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE

CITY OF CAMDEN, N.J.

UNDER THE

RECENT CALL OF THE PRESIDENT,

FOR WHOM THE FOLLOWING SUMS WILL BE PAID BY THE AUTHORITIES AS NAMED:

City Bounty for one year's Men,	**$100**
County " " "	**150**
Government " "	**100**
Government pay $16 per Month,	**192**
State pay to Families $6 per Month	**72**
TOTAL FOR ONE YEAR,	**$614**
CITY BOUNTY FOR THREE YEAR'S MEN.	$200
COUNTY " FOR THREE YEAR'S MEN	300
GOVERNMENT BOUNTY FOR THREE YEARS MEN	**300**
GOVERNMENT PAY $16 PER MONTH	**576**
STATE PAY TO FAMILIES $6 PER MONTH,	216
TOTAL FOR THREE YEARS' SERVICE,	**$1592**

PERSON'S FURNISHING

SUBSTITUTES

CREDITED TO THE CITY CAN HAVE ADVANTAGE OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY BOUNTY

ABOVE NAMED.

QUOTA OF NORTH WARD 149; MIDDLE WARD 132; SOUTH WARD 146: TOTAL 427.

APPLY AT THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL.

By order of the Volunteering Committee of City Council.

H. B. WILSON, President.

JOHN BEAGARY, Secretary.

July 29th, 1864.

J. POWELL AND SON PRINTERS, No. 11 MARKET SQUARE CAMDEN

WANTED!!

ABLE-BODIED MEN

AS

RECRUITS

FOR THE

NEW JERSEY

Volunteer Service!!

Now is the time to come forward to avoid conscription, and join either of the

OLD REGIMENTS!

Which have crowned themselves with laurels, from the battle of Williamsburg to the late fight at Chancellorsville, and nobly maintain the honor of the *great* little State of New Jersey.

ALL PROMOTIONS ARE MADE FROM THE RANKS,

☞ Hence GOOD SOLDIERS are sure of advancement. ☜

At the time of enlistment each recruit is paid by the General Government, $4 Premium, and $25 Advance Bounty; $75 will be paid at the end of their term of service. They also receive $13 per month, besides Clothing and Rations.

The State of New Jersey pays each married man $6 per month, which can be drawn monthly by his family, and each single man $2 per month at the expiration of their term of service.

Recruiting Office,

Corner Bridge Avenue & Second Sts., CAMDEN, N.J.

JOSEPH HAYS,

Capt. 6th N. J. Vols., and General Recruiting Officer.

STATE GAZETTE STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTER, TRENTON, N. J. ☞ JOB WORK AT SHORT NOTICE.

WANTED! WANTED!

Wanted!

1000

SUBSTITUTES!

To whom the Highest Cash Price will be given. Apply immediately to

TURNER, ENGLISH & CO.

Substitute and Volunteer Agents,

No. 10 MARKET St., CAMDEN

Steam-power Job Printing Establishment, S. W. Corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, Philada.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC!

NEW JERSEY BRIGADE!

CAPTAIN H. C. GIBSON, OF

COMPANY "B."

THIRD NEW JERSEY REGIMENT.

Has returned under orders from the War Department, to recruit men to fill up the Regiments of the New Jersey Brigade to the maximum number required by the Department, has opened a Recruiting Station, at the corner of

FRONT AND MARKET STS., CAMDEN,

Where he will receive able, sound and intelligent men for the Army.

Men who thus enlist will be mustered in immediately and sent on to Washington to join their respective Regiments.

Subsistence will be furnished, and pay commence from the day of enlistment. By order of

Captain H. C. GIBSON.

WM. B. PHILLIPS, *Recruiting Sergeant.*

D. W. BELISLE, Fancy Card and Job Printer, Front & Market Streets, Camden, N. J.

$100 BOUNTY!

WANTED,

Forty sober, reliable, able bodied men,

FOR

COMPANY D,

Old 4th New Jersey

REGIMENT,

To be mustered in service

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861,

Pay--U. S., $13 per Month,
" N. J. 4 "

To be commanded by well known and experienced officers.

HEAD QUARTERS--At Gloucester City, at Hugh Mullen's Hotel, corner of King and Mercer streets.

WILLIAM R. MAXWELL, Captain.

August 22, 1861.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

25 MORE MEN WANTED



TO FILL UP

COMPANY A,

Camden Regiment,

NOW SWORN IN, AND UNDER PAY IN CAMP OLDEN,

Near Trenton

None but sound able bodied men will be accepted.

C. MEVES, Recruiting Officer,
Cor. 4th and Federal streets, Camden, N. J.

☞ **Those wishing to enlist must be ready to proceed to Trenton on Monday.**

August 10, 1861.

Camden Regiment.

THE STEUBEN

RIFLE COMPANY

WILL BE

MUSTERED IN

The service at TRENTON, N. J., on Thursday, August 8, 1861; pay commences on that day. All men who want to join this company will report themselves immediately at the Armory, 4th and Federal streets, 2d story.

C. MEVES, Capt.

PR-055-0003-0051

Old New-Jersey
FOURTH!

This Regiment has been accepted, and some of the Companies mustered in. A few more recruits are wanted to fill up the following Companies.

Company	C;	Capt.	Jackson:	Camden.
"	D;	"	Mickle:	"
"	E;	"	Moore.	"
"	F;	"	Lee.	"
"	G:	"	Baker.	"

This is the last Regiment necessary to fill the requisition on the State of New Jersey at this time.

All those desirous of securing the State appropriation, will take advantage of this call; as it is the last chance of securing $4 from the State to single men, and $6 per month to married men. This additional to U. S. pay of $13 per month.

This regiment will be filled up by Wednesday, the 28th.

COME ALL!

Who desire to serve their country in this, its time of need. **COME ALL** who desire to perpetuate the Union, and fight for the enforcement of the laws.

THOMAS, GOODWIN, Recruiting at Gloucester,
for Company F, Capt R. H. LEE.

MAJ. JAMES M. CASSADY,
No. 106 Federal St., Camden, N. J.

CAMDEN, AUGUST 26TH, 1861.

printed by h. curts, phoenix office, no. 413 federal street.

$100 BOUNTY!

WANTED,

Thirty sober, reliable, able bodied men,

FOR

COMPANY G,

CAMDEN ZOUAVES,

NEW JERSEY

REGIMENT,

To be mustered in service

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861,

PAY--U. S., - - - - - $13 per Month,
" N. J., single men, - - 4 " "
" " " married men, - - 6 " "

To be commanded by well known and experienced Officers.

HEAD QUARTERS--West Jersey Hotel, foot of Market street, Camden, N. J., and Washington Hall, corner 4th and Spruce streets, South Camden, N. J.

One Fifer wanted.

T. W. BAKER, Capt.
L. M. MORRIS, 1st Lieut.
J. K. BROWN, 2d Lieut.

August 20, 1861.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

ATTENTION!!

YOUNG MEN OF CAMDEN AND VICINITY.

RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR THE

National Grays

OF CAMDEN.

It is the intention of the Officers of this company, to have it mustered into ACTIVE SERVICE, under a

COMPETENT COLONEL,

As soon as it is full. All those who wish to serve their ry, without being drafted into the service, now chance.

Apply immediately at the Armory,

Zimmerman's Hotel,

Front st., between Market and Plum sts.,

Captain LOUIS R. FRANCINE.

1st. Lieut. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Printed at the "West Jersey Press" Office, Market st., below Front, Camden, N. J.

Attention, Jerseymen!

A SPECIAL CHANCE NOW OFFERED TO JOIN THE

10th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers;

Now in the service at Washington,

COMMANDED BY COL. W'M MURPHY.

MEN WANTED,

TO FILL

COMPANY E, CAPT. G. W. SCOTT.

Pay per Month,	**$13.**
State pay, Married Men,	**6.**
Do. Single "	**2.**

Clothing, Rations, and good Medical attendance furnished.

Transportation furnished immediately.

A few good men can secure the above, and attach themselves to a **good** Company, under **gentlemanly** and **competent** officers, by applying at Horr's Washington Hotel, Fourth and Market Streets, or Isaac Wilson's, Eighth and Chestnut, Camden, N. J.

JOHN WILSON,

Recruiting Sergeant.

Camden, May 11th, 1862.

printed by henry curtz, phoenix office, 413 federal street, camden.

PR-055-0003-0055

ATTENTION,

VOLUNTEERS!

CAMDEN

FIRE ZOUAVES

TO BE ATTACHED TO THE

OLDEN LEGION,

COLONEL BRIAN.

WANTED, ACTIVE YOUNG MEN

To enroll in the above named Company. To be mustered in at once, and Pay and Rations to commence when mustered in.

RECRUITING STATIONS,

Starr's Hall, 2d Story, Bridge Avenue below Second, and Washington Hall, South Camden, N. J.

Capt. John R. Cunningham.

Camden, N. J., Sept. 7, 1861.

From J. H. Jones & Co., Printers, 234 Carter street, Philadelphia.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Able bodied men between the age of 18 and 45, desirous of volunteering for the present war, under the command of an

EXPERIENCED CAPTAIN,

Will report themselves for enlistment

AT THE OFFICE OF MICKLE & CASSADY,

Federal street, opposite Parsons & Smith's Hotel, or at the

Armory of the Camden Light Artillery,

Bridge Avenue, below Second street,

The intended Cammandant of this Corps is an Officer who served as Captain in the war with Mexico, and also in the same capacity under the 3 months' requisition for volunteers for the present war, and is believed to be 'posted' in the various duties of camp life, and the requisites for the health and comfort of a soldier.

Although there exists no doubt of the acceptance of this Corps as

MOUNTED MEN,

To avoid all misconception, it will be distinctly understood, that those who enroll their names are bound to any branch of the service to which the War Department may assign them.

Members of the Fourth Regiment, of New Jersey three months' Volunteers especially preferred. All such are entitled to a bounty of at least $30 upon re-enlistment.

ISAAC W. MICKLE,
Capt. Co. E, 4th Reg. N. J. M.,
Recruiting Officer.

July 30, 1861.

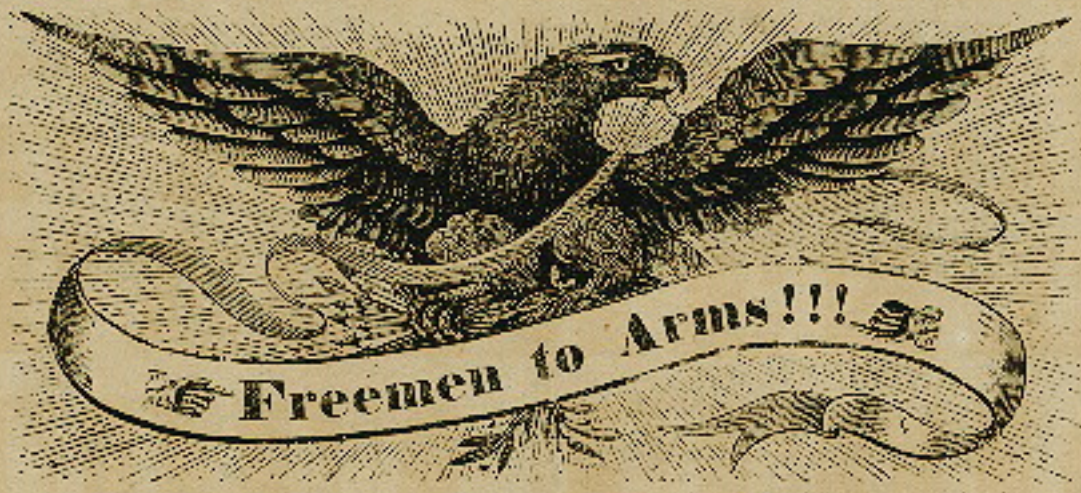
CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

To the PATRIOTIC YOUNG MEN of NEW JERSEY.

$100 BOUNTY

$3.50 per Month allowed for Clothing.

$6.00 per Month for a Married Man.



OLDEN LEGION

REGIMENT,

COL. WILLIAM BRYAN,

Now Encamped at Beverly, N. J.

☞ **Pay and Rations commence on signing the Roll, Men sent to Camp Without delay.**

☞ **A fine BAND of MUSIC will be attached to the REGIMENT.**

A few more Stout Active Young

MEN WANTED!

CAPT. R. GRAHAM CLARK.

1st Lieut. WM. HAMILTON AXE. **2d Lieut. JOSEPH S. HUGG.**

Recruiting at

DUROSS, PRINTER, BLACK HORSE ALLEY, PHILADELPHIA.

WAR.



VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

FOR THE CAMDEN

REGIMENT!

COLONEL N. T. HIGBIE.

The Camden Guards, Capt. H. M. Jewett,

Will accept a few more able bodied men to fill up the ranks of the said Company, which will be mustered into service as soon as full.

Rendevous at Redmon's Hall

D. W. Belisle, Card and Job Printer, Camden Journal Office

COLOR'D MEN WANTED!

Bounty, $602.

Cash down, 350.

Besides State, and United States pay, &c.

Recruits will be mustered into Colored Regiments.

APPLY TO

JAMES S. HENRY;

At Recruiting Office, Second & Bridge Ave.

Camden, Dec. 23d, 1863.

CURTZ, BOOK AND BUSINESS PRINTER, CAMDEN PHŒNIX OFFICE, 413 FEDERAL ST.

PR 058 0003 0060

Fifty-five Men WANTED!

Bounty, $602.

Cash down, 300.

Besides State Pay per month of $6.00
And from the United States 13.00

☞ COLORED MEN---Will be mustered into Colored Regiments; and receive the same bounties.

APPLY TO

JAMES S. HENRY;

At the Recruiting Office, Second and Bridge Avenue.

Dated Camden, December 10th, 1863.

CURTZ, BOOK AND BUSINESS PRINTER, CAMDEN PHŒNIX OFFICE, 413 FEDERAL ST.

INFANTRY WANTED

FOR

Co. C, 37th Regt. N. J. Vols.

Returned volunteers who have served for 9 months who re-enlist, will receive a Bounty and Premium of $402, in addition to the $200 Bounty given by the county of Burlington, and one month's advance pay, with $25 Bounty given to each of the first 1200 volunteers who shall enlist in a New Jersey Regt.,

On or after the first day of September.

627 DOLLARS.

Monthly Pay $13; State allowance for married men and those having widowed mothers, $6 per month, paid to their families monthly; single men, privates, $2 per month; non-commissioned officers, $4 per month, payable upon their honorable discharge. Recruits will receive one month's pay in advance, $25 of the Bounty money and a Premium of $2 for every accepted recruit.

Recruits will receive $265

ON MUSTER.

RECRUITING OFFICE—At the Round-House, foot of Federal street, Camden, N. J.

Capt. JAMES S. HUGG,
1st Lieut. WILLIAM H. MYERS,
2nd Lieut. ISAAC N. HUGG.

Capt. JACKSON, an experienced officer, beloved as a soldier, appreciated as a leader and much respected as a citizen, having filled one Company is now exhibiting to friend and foe, his devotion to State and States by lending his whole influence toward the recruiting of this another.

The officers will be highly gratified if the majority of this Company can be religious or very moral persons.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT

Spring 1863

CAMDEN BRIGADE!

2d Regiment Infantry,

Col. Thomas McKeen.

Company B, of the above Regiment,

WILL MEET AT 8 O'CLOCK,

On MONDAY EVENING,

AT

PARSONS' HOTEL,

For the purpose of reviving and completing the organization commenced two years ago, and to act in accordance with Brigade Order No. 1.

The old members are invited to be present, and all others in favor of organizing the Militia of the State under the new system.

The enlistment is for thirty days, and arms, subsistance, equipments and pay will be furnished from the time of enrollment.

Mark Mayhew,
LIEUT. COMMANDING.

A. W. NASH, 2nd Lieut.

CAMDEN, June 20, 1863,

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

JERSEYMEN,

TO ARMS!

GOV. PARKER has called under **arms 12000 of our Active Militia of the State, to serve**

THIRTY DAYS

unless sooner discharged. To be paid, clothed and equipped by the State.

COMPANY F,

Of the 2d Reg't, Camden Brigade, have opened their Recruiting Office at MAURER'S HOTEL, Cor. 2d & Bridge Avenue.

Commissioned officers to be elected soon as the Company is raised to the minimum number.

W. H. SAUNDERS, O. S.

***Camden, June* 20, 1863.**

PR-055-0003-0064

NATIONAL GUARD
MEETING.

The members of the Camden National Guard are requested to meet at

ODD FELLOW'S HALL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 12TH, 1863.

A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the Guard.

G. W. GILBERT,
SECRETARY.

June 10, 1863.

S. Chew, Printer, "West Jersey Press" Office, Market St., below Front, Camden, N. J.

MEN WANTED

FOR THE

INVALID CORPS

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty will be received in this

CORPS OF HONOR.

Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowances same as for officers and men of the United States Infantry: except that no premiums or bounty for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.
The following uniform has been adopted for officers and men of the Invalid Corps:

FOR OFFICERS

Frock coat—Of sky-blue cloth, with dark-blue velvet collar and cuffs; in all other respects, according to the present pattern for officers of infantry.

Shoulder straps—According to present regulations, but worked on dark-blue velvet.

Pantaloons—Of sky-blue cloth, with double stripe of dark-blue cloth down the outer seam, each stripe one-half inch wide, with space between of three-eights of an inch. Forage cap.—Present regulation.

FOR ENLISTED MEN

Jacket—Of sky-blue kersey, with dark-blue trimmings, cut like the cavalry jacket, to come well down on the abdomen.

Trowsers—Present regulation sky-blue. Forage Cap—Present regulation.

Men who are still in the service and unable to perform effective field duty, may be transferred to this corps.

Medical Inspectors, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, Military Commanders, and all others having authority to discharge, under existing laws and regulations, are forbidden to grant discharges to any men under their control who may be fit for service in the Invalid Corps.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Batt[illegible] Those of the first degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including [illegible] have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be chiefly to act as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals as clerks, orderlies, etc. If found necessary they may be assigned to forts, etc.

The Board of Enrollment are prepared to enlist those men who have completely fulfilled the prescri to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information apply to the Board of Enrolment for this district.

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,
Provost Marshal, [illegible] District, New Jersey

Office:—Corner Fourth and Market Streets, Camden, N. J.

19, 1863.

S. Chew, Printer, "West Jersey Press" Office, Market St., below Front, Camden, N. J.

PR-055-0003-0046

JERSEYMEN,
TO THE RESCUE!



THE

First Regiment

FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT,

UNDER THE [illegible]AL OF THE

GOVERNOR'S [illegible]OCLAMATION

The Jersey Bl[illegible]s Never Falter

Persons desirous of raising Companies [illegible]ntry, are requested to call immediately at the Head Quarters, STARR'S HALL, [illegible] Avenue, below 2d Street, Camden, N. J.

If you would es[illegible]ape the Draft,

COME FORWARD
AND ENROLL YOUR NAMES!

The undersigned having been authorized to raise the above Regiment, can be addressed personally, or by letter, at the Head Quarters.

Capt. CHARLES PELOUZE,
Late of the 1st N. J. Regiment.

Capt. E. G. JACKSON,
Late of the 6th N. J. Regiment.

Capt. JOHN REYNOLDS,
Late of the 4th N. J. Regiment.

June 1863

[illegible] PRINTERS, N. W. COR. FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS. PHILAD.

MEN WANTED

FOR THE

OLD REGIMENTS

NEW JERSEY VOLS.

ALL ABLE-BODIED MEN, between the ages of 18 and 45, who have served a period of not less than 9 Months, by enlisting in any of the old New Jersey Regiments and First New Jersey Cavalry shall receive Premium, Advance Pay and Bounty of $465, as follows:

Premium paid,	$ 2
One Month's pay in advance,	13
First instalment of Bounty.	25
City bounty on being mustered in,	50
County bounty,	50
TOTAL PAYMENT ON MUSTER,	**$140**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay, or 2 Months after muster in,	$50
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 6 Months' service,	50
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 1 Year's service,	50
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 18 Months' service,	50
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 2 years' service,	50
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 2 1-2 Years' service,	50
At the expiration of the 3 Years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid	75
TOTAL,	**$515**

Bounty for New Recruits $215

All able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 by enlisting in any of the old New Jersey Regiments shall receive Premium, Advance Pay and Bounty of $215, as follows: Premium paid $2, One months pay in advance First Instalment of Bounty 25, City Bounty on being mustered in 50, County Bounty 50, Total Payment on ster $140, At the expiration of term of enlistment remainder of Bounty 75, Total $215.

$6 a Month paid by the State to those having Families, $2 a month to single Men. Promotions made from the ranks.

George E, Wilson, Captain, 6th., N. J. Vols,

RECRUITING OFFICER,

No. 112 Federal Street below Second, CAMDEN, N. J.

August 7th, 1863.

S. Chew, Printer, West Jersey Press Office, Market Street, below Front, Camden, N. J.

TROOPS WANTED

FOR THE

2d N. J. Cavalry

TO BE COMMANDED BY

Col. Jos. Karge

Rally Young Men! now is the time to prevent being drafted, and save the compensation allowed volunteers.

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS, who have served NINE MONTHS, and who re-enlist, will receive a Bounty and premium of

402 DOLLARS!!

Monthly Pay, $13. State allowance: For married men and those having widowed mothers, $6 per month, paid to their families monthly; single men, privates $2 per month; non-commissioned Officers $4 per month, payable upon their honorable discharge.

Recruits will receive one month's pay in advance, and $25 of the Bounty money on the mustering of the regiment; a Premium of $2 for every accepted recruit, making

40 DOLLARS ADVANCE.

☞ **For particulars enquire at Head-Quarters of Co. D, North West Corner of Fourth and Federal streets, Camden, N. J.**

CHAS. N. PELOUZE, Captain.
ALFRED HAINES, 1st Lieut.
E. A. HERMAN, 2d Lieut.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 13, 1863.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

HALT!

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

FOR THE OLD

NEW JERSEY REGIMENTS!

NOW IN THE FIELD.

You can select your own Regiment, and have the choice of Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery.
The old Regiments now in the service, from the 1st to the 15th of Infantry, 1st Cavalry, and Batteries, A and B, Light Artillery.

TERM OF ENLISTMENT, 3 YEARS.

BOUNTIES, LARGE!

TO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS!

Who have served not less than 9 months and who have received and can produce an honorable discharge for other cause than Disability, the Government insures a *Bounty* and *Premium* of - - - - - - - - - $402

TO ALL OTHERS NOT VETERANS!

The Government pays a *Bounty* and *Premium* of - - - - $302

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE BOUNTY PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT,

The County of Camden insures - $200
The City of Camden, - - - 50

BEFORE LEAVING FOR REGIMENTS, RECRUITS RECEIVE

Premium, - - - -	2
One Month's Advance, - - -	13
1st Instalment of Government Bounty, -	60
Bounty from County, - - -	200
" " City, . . .	50
TOTAL, ...	325

The Remainder of the Bounty will be paid in Regular Instalments.

In case the Government shall not require the service of these troops for the full period of three years, and they should be honorably mustered out of service, they will receive the full amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if they served their full term.

Recruits furnished with Rations, Clothing and Medical Attendance,
and paid in money for such part of their allowance of Clothing as they do not draw.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY AT THE RECRUITING OFFICE,

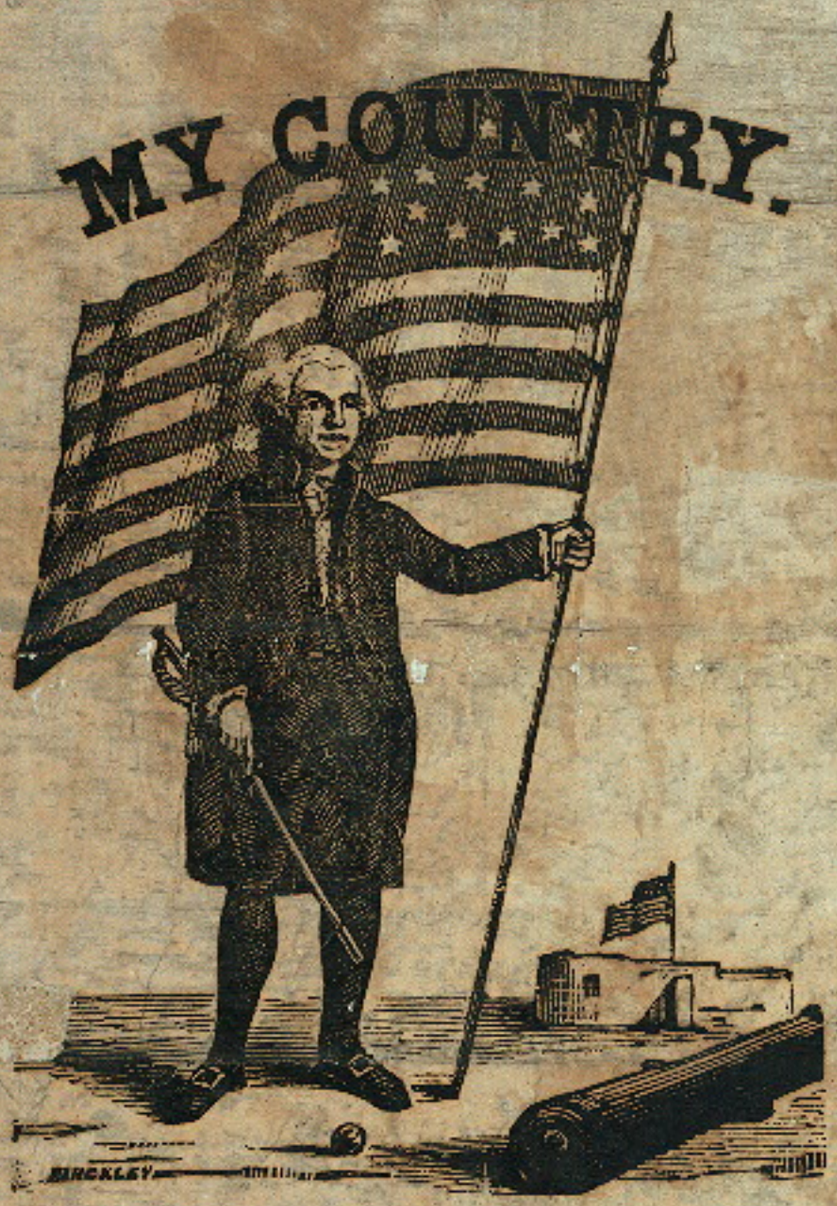
N. W Cor Second & Bridge Sts. CAMDEN, N. J.

CHAS. A. M'CLUNG,

Lieut. 3d N. J. Vol. Inf'y., Recruiting Officer.

D. W. BELBLE, Printer, "Daily Journal" office, Front and Market Sts., Camden, N. J.

ORDER NO. 1.



THE

CAMDEN REGIMENT

WILL BE

Mustered in on the 15th inst.

AT TRENTON.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS

OF THIS REGIMENT,

WANT 22 MEN IMMEDIATELY

TO COMPLETE THEIR MUSTER ROLL.

HEAD QUARTERS,

416 CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE FOURTH,

SOUTH CAMDEN.

By order of JOHN REYNOLDS, Captain.

T. P. GRAPEWINE, 1st Lieut., S. P. LANNING, 2(Lieut.

From J. H. JONES & CO'S Book and Fancy Job Printing Establishment Carter street, Philadelphia, next door to the new Post Office.

RECRUITS
WANTED
FOR THE
FIRST
N. J. BRIGADE!
Fourth, Tenth and Fifteenth Regiments.

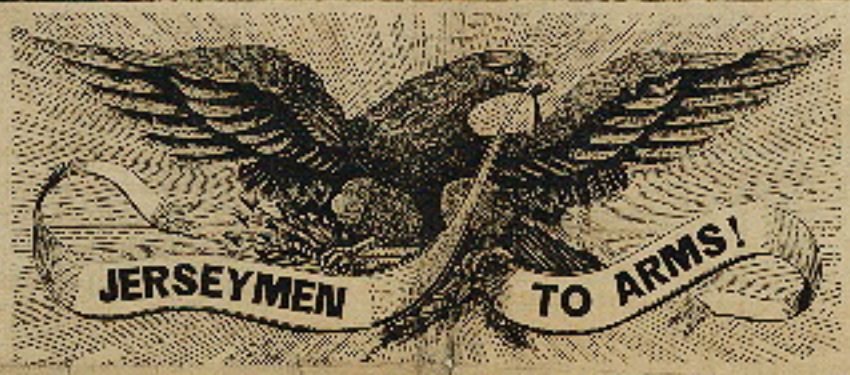
HIGHEST CASH BOUNTIES
PAID TO
One, Two and Three Years' Vols.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE,
ROUND HOUSE,
Foot of Federal Street, Camden, New Jersey.

C. W. KRIER, Lieut. 10th N. J
VET. VOLS. and RECRUITING *OFFICER.*

Camden Democrat Print.

THE OLD FOURTH ACCEPTED

TO ARMS!



TO ARMS!

THE COMPANIES COMPRISING THE

4th New Jersey

RECENTLY RETURNED FROM VIRGINIA,

HAVE OPENED THEIR ARMORIES

To Recruit their several Companies

FOR THE WAR!

In conformity with the

NEW REQUISITION.

JERSEYMEN, STAND BY YOUR STATE!

$100 BOUNTY!

In addition to the above, any Volunteers who served in this Regiment three months, again enlisting in the same, will be entitled to an additional payment of $50. Privates will receive from the U. S. Government $13 per month, and each married man, whose family resides in New Jersey, will receive $6 per month from the State, additional. All others $4 additional, during their services in the war.

RECRUITING STATION Co. E

2nd and Bridge Avenue
St Maurice Hotel

Capt. D. C. Moore

Recruiting Officer.

☞ This Company will be mustered into Service on or before the 25th day of August, at Trenton.

Print J. H. JONES & CO'S Book & Job Printing Office, Carter street, Phila., one door East of the Post Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY



25 ABLE-BODIED MEN

FOR THE

HIGBE GUARDS

ATTACHED TO THE

CAMDEN REGIMENT!

TO BE

MUSTERED IN AT TRENTON,

On the 15th instant,

Or sooner, if the Company is full.

BY ORDER OF

N. B. AARONSON, CAPTAIN.

THOS. M. FETTER, 1st Lieutenant.

AUGUST 7th, 1861.

From J. H. JONES & CO'S Book and Fancy Job Printing Establishment, 234 Carter street, Philadelphia, next door to the new Post Office.

ARTILLERY, INFANTRY & CAVALRY.

VOLUNTEERS

WANTED

TO FILL THE RANKS OF THE DIFFERENT

N. JERSEY REGIMENTS,

From the 1st to the 15th Infantry, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, and 1st and 2nd Batteries of Artillery. The enlistment will be for 3 years or during the war, not however exceeding 3 years.

THE FOLLOWING BOUNTIES WILL BE PAID TO ALL ACCEPTED RECRUITS.

The county of Camden will pay, - -	**$200**
" city of Camden will pay, - -	**50**
Total,	**$250**

In addition to this, the United States will pay to *all* Veteran Volunteers, between the ages of 18 and 45 who have heretofore been enlisted and have served for not less than 9 months and can pass the examination required by the mustering regulations, one month's pay in advance and a

BOUNTY AND PREMIUM, AMOUNTING TO - - $402

as follows, at the General Rendezvous and before leaving the same to join his Regiment or Company:

One month's pay in advance, - - -	**$13.00**
First installment Bounty, - - - -	**60.00**
Premium, - - - -	**2.00**
Total,	**$75.00**

Which, together with the City and County Bounty, will make the total payment before leaving the General Rendezvous, - - $325.00

And at the first regular pay day, or 2 months after mustered in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, - - - $50.00
And at the first regular pay day after six months' service, he shall, in addition to his pay be paid an additional installment of bounty, $50.00
and so on until the expiration of three years' service, or to any soldier who may be honorably discharged after 2 years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid.

To all who are not Veteran Volunteers,

in addition to the City and County Bounties, the United States will pay the following Bounty, Premium and advance pay, at the General Rendezvous before leaving the same to join his regiment or company:

one month's pay in advance, - -	**$13.00**
First installment bounty, - - -	**60.00**
Premium, - - -	**2.00**
	$75.00

Which will make the total payment before leaving the General Rendezvous. - $325.00

At the first regular pay day or 2 two months after mustered in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $40.00
At the first regular pay day after 6 months' service, in addition to his pay he shall be paid an additional installment of bounty, $40.00
And so on until the expiration of three years service, or to any soldier who may be honorably discharged after two years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid.

If the Government shall not require these Troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive upon being mustered out the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, as if the full term had been served.
The legal heirs of Recruits who die in the service shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

For any further information call at the OFFICE of JAMES M. CASSADY, Federal street below 2d street, CAMDEN, N. J.

WILLIAM H. HEMSING, Capt. 6th N. J. Vols.

Recruiting Officer.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

RECRUITS WANTED



GOOD MEN WANTED

To Fill Up COMPANY I, Capt. R. H. LEE, of the

SIXTH NEW JERSEY REG'T

Known as the OLD FOURTH in the Three Months' Service--now in Active Service, being stationed near the Chain Bridge, on the Potomac.

PAY AND RATIONS TO COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY,

As the Men will be forwarded on the Regiment as soon as Enlisted. This is a Splendid Opportunity for those who do not want to lounge around waiting for Regiments to be made up, as the SIXTH has been in Active Service now over 2 Months under Good and Competent Officers, who, with the most of the men composing the Regiment, have also served in the First Three Months Volunteers. As this chance will only be open for a Few Days, those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity, must do so at once.

Capt. R. H. LEE. Serg't. BENJ. W. PERKINS,

Recruiting Officer.

Recruiting Stations at 2nd & Bridge Avenue
Joseph Maurer Hotel

Further information may also be had by applying to Jno. S. Lee, 46 North Wharves Philada.

Camden, Oct. 14th, 1861.

U. S. JOB PRINT, LEDGER BUILDINGS, PHILADA.

$100 BOUNTY

$13 PAY PER MONTH

$6 STATE PAY for MARRIED MEN

$4 STATE PAY for SINGLE MEN

$3.50 PER MONTH FOR CLOTHES

BOARD & RATIONS FOUND.

THE

BRYAN GUARDS!

Attached to the OLDEN LEGION, Colonel William Bryan, now encamped at Beverly. A few more



ACTIVE YOUNG MEN WANTED

TO FILL THIS COMPANY.

TO be MUSTERED IN AND PROCEED TO CAMP AT ONCE

RECRUITING STATION,

ZIMMERMAN'S, SECOND ST.

Between Market and Plum Sts.,

CAMDEN, N. JERSEY.

CAPT. R. GRAHAM CLARKE.

Jones & Co., 234 Carter St., Philadn.

THE WEST JERSEY ZOUAVES

Have Marching Orders!

22 ACTIVE MEN WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, to fill up the

West Jersey Zouaves

FOR THE

OLDEN LEGION,

COMMANDED BY COL. WM. BRYAN.

This Company will be equipped with a splendid Zouave Uniform, as soon as mustered in.

Every officer connected with this Company has seen service, and will enter the field with several years of military experience.

This Corps will receive all the advantages to which New Jersey Regiments are entitled.

☞ **PRINCIPAL RECRUITING STATION,**

AT THE N. W. CORNER OF SECOND STREET AND BRIDGE AVENUE,

CAMDEN, N. J.

JOHN R. CUNNINGHAM, Captain.

WM. R. MAXWELL, 1st Lieut., JOHN M. COLLINS. 2d Lieut.

J. H. JONES & CO., PRINTERS, 234 CARTER ST., PHILA.

VOLUNTEERS

FOR

NINE MONTHS



MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR NINE MONTHS

TO FILL UP COMPANY B,

N. Jersey Volunteers

Men of New Jersey, our Governor proposes to give all who will volunteer for

NINE MONTHS,

Before the DRAFT goes into operation, the same

STATE BOUNTY,

As is paid to those who Volunteer for the War.

Come forward then at once, do not wait to be Drafted and loose your Bounty.—
This Company is to be commanded by an old and experienced officer,

J. K. BROWN, Captain,

LATE OF THE SIXTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

RECRUITING STATION,

PINE STREET, BELOW THIRD,

SOUTH CAMDEN, N

S. Chew, Printer, "West Jersey Press" Office, Market St., below Front, Camden.

VOLUNTEERS
WANTED.

The undersigned propose to raise a Company to be attached to the

OLDEN LEGION,

Col. William Bryan, of Beverly, New Jersey,

ACCEPTED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The COLONEL of this Organization was an Officer in the First Pennsylvania Regiment during the war with Mexico. The CAPTAIN of the company, was Captain in the New Jersey Battalion of Volunteers in the same war, and also Captain of Co. E, 4th Reg. New Jersey Militia, in the present war. The FIRST LIEUTENANT was formerly Captain of the Camden Light Artillery, and for 15 years under the command of one of the best of military instructors, Gen. Cadwallader. The 2nd LIEUTENANT, was a member of Jack Hays' Texan Rangers in the Mexican war, and also in the present war of the same company as the Captain. Most of the non-commissioned officers have seen service.

To be mustered in at once, and Pay and Rations commence upon enrolment.

$100 Bounty to every Recruit serving two years, or if sooner discharged. Enlistment for three years.

This *Regiment* is organized under a special acceptance from the Hon. Simon Cameron. State allowance made to the militia of New Jersey.

To go into Camp immediately, at Camp Stratton, *Beverly*, N. J.

Apply immediately to

ISAAC W. MICKLE Captain.
EPHRAIM C. WARE, 1st Lieut.
WILLIAM C. FENIMORE, *2d Lieut.*

At the *Recruiting Stations*. Federal street, opposite Parsons and Smith's *Hotel*, or at the N. E. cor. of 4th and Market *streets*,

CAMDEN, N. J.

13, 25, & 100 Dollars!



JOIN THE COLOR COMPANY!

TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. J. VOLS.,

COL. ROB'T C. JOHNSON.

25 More Men Wanted!

FOR COMPANY C,

CAPT. WM. H. DEXTER,

WHICH WAS THE FIRST TO REACH

Camp Stockton, at Woodbury!

RATIONS, PAY, CLOTHING AND BOUNTY

On entering Camp, where Recruits are sent as soon as enlisted.

☞ANY PERSON BRINGING AN ACCEPTED RECRUIT WILL RECEIVE A PREMIUM OF $5.☜

Recruits Received at Camp,

AT No. 10 NORTH SECOND ST., CAMDEN;

Or at

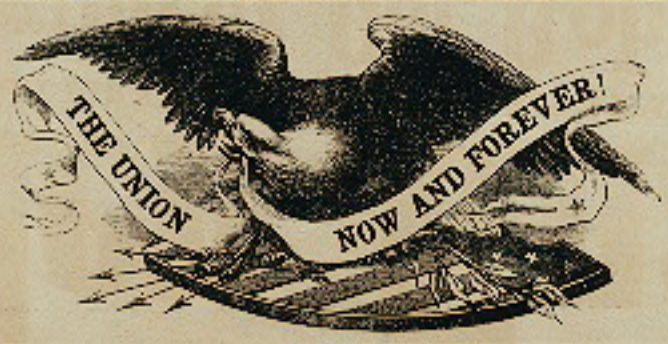
THEODORE F. HARRIS, First Lieutenant.
NEWTON M. BROOKS, Second "

S. Chew, Printer, "West Jersey Press" Office, Camden, N. J.

JERSEYMEN!

To the Rescue!







50 ABLE-BODIED MEN WANTED

FOR THE

Camden Guards!

THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN ACCEPTED, AND IS NOW ATTACHED TO THE

12th N.J. Regiment, Col. Robt. C. Johnson.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY.



ONE MONTH'S PAY is given **IN ADVANCE** to each recruit when mustered in the U. S. Service, and **$25 BOUNTY** is paid to each Recruit when the Regiment is mustered in.
A PREMIUM OF TWO DOLLARS will be paid for each accepted Recruit.
Married men, and those having dependent widowed mothers, receive $6 per month, and single men $2 per month, extra pay from the State.

RECRUITING OFFICE,

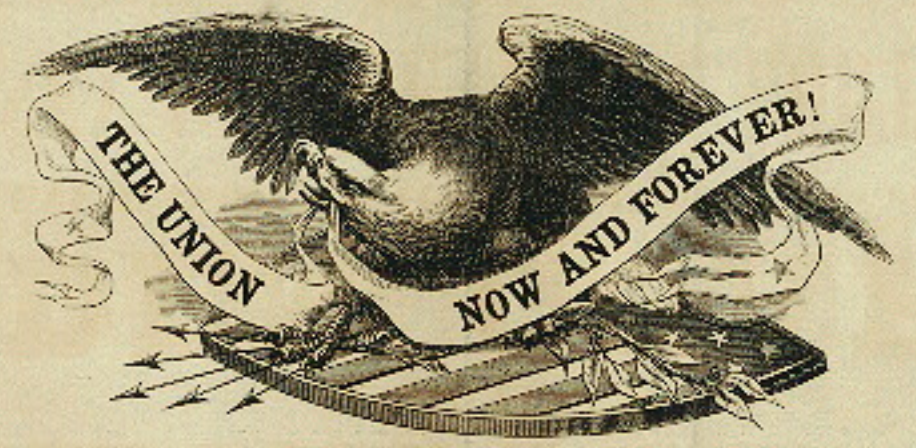
THIRD STORY ANDREWS' HALL, cor. 4th and Market Sts., CAMDEN.

PHILIP M. ARMINGTON, 1st Lieut.
2d Lieut.

CHARLES K. HORSFALL, Captain.

Jerseymen!

TO THE RESCUE!



FIFTY ABLE-BODIED MEN WANTED

FOR THE

CAMDEN GUARDS!

THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN ACCEPTED, and is now attached to the

12th NEW JERSEY REGIMENT, Col. ROBT. C. JOHNSON.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY.

One month's pay is given in advance to each Recruit when mustered in the United States service, and $25 bounty is paid to each Recruit when the Regiment is mustered in

Married men, and those having dependent widowed mothers, receive $6 per month, and single men $2 per month, extra pay from the State.

RECRUITING OFFICE,

Andrews' Hall, cor. 4th and Market Sts., Camden.

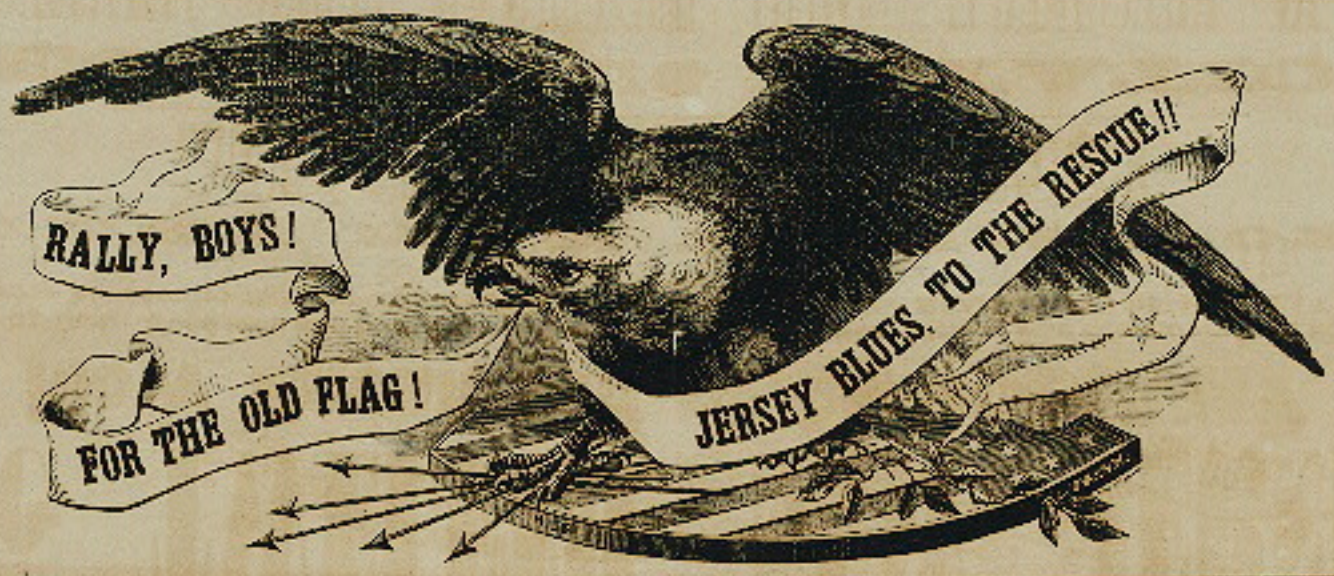
PHILIP M. ARMINGTON, 1st Lieut.
2d Lieut.

CHARLES K. HORSFALL, Captain.

CAMDEN, July 18, 1862.

Married Men, $366 Bounty!

SINGLE MEN, $222!!



NOW IS THE TIME!

TO RALLY ROUND THE

FLAG OF THE COUNTRY!

NEW JERSEY PAYS TO EVERY MARRIED MAN,

Enlisting for Three Years,

$266 BOUNTY!

To every Single Man One Hundred and Twenty-two Dolls.

United States pays, in addition to the above, $100 Bounty!

Every man enlisting in Authorized Companies forming in Camden County, receives, in cash, upon the mustering in of his Regiment, $88!

The TWELFTH NEW JERSEY,

Now Encamped at WOODBURY,

Is filling up fast. Good men and true are coming in rapidly! Let every Jerseyman remember that he can best serve his country fighting with his Friends and Neighbors in the REGIMENTS OF HIS STATE!

EVERY MAN TO HIS POST,

AND VICTORY IS OURS!

RECRUITING STATION:

FOURTH AND MARKET STS., CAMDEN, N. J.

CAPTAIN THOS. H. DAVIS,

Co. A, 12th Reg't, N. J. Vols.

S. Chew, Printer, "West Jersey Press" Office, Market St., below Front, Camden, N. J.

RECRUITS WANTED

30 ABLE BODIED MEN WANTED,

TO FILL UP COMPANY D,

12th REGIMENT OF N. J. VOLUNTEERS,

Col. Rob. C. Johnson

EACH RECRUIT is entitled to receive ONE MONTH'S PAY, being

THIRTEEN DOLLARS,

IN ADVANCE, when individually enlisted and sworn in, and

A BOUNTY OF 25 DOLLARS!

When the Regiment is mustered into service. The Family, or dependent widowed mother of each private and non-commissioned officer, is entitled to receive from the State

Six Dollars per Month,

And each private and non-commissioned Officer, having no family or dependent widowed mother, is entitled to receive from the State, on their honorable discharge, $2 per month for the time they have served; and

A BOUNTY OF $75!

Is paid by the Federal Government to each volunteer on his honorable discharge.

☞ Any person furnishing a recruit will be entitled to receive $2 on such recruit being mustered into service.

Apply at Recruiting Office,

STARR'S BUILDING, BRIDGE AVENUE,

Below Second Street, CAMDEN, N. J.

Capt. E. MILFORD BARD, Late Adjutant N. J. Vols., Mexican War. | **Wm. HENRY MOORE,** 1st Lieut. | **JAMES L. McILHENNEY,** 2d Lieut.

Volunteer in preference to being Drafted.

CAMDEN, July 17, 1862.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

RECRUITS WANTED

30 Able Bodied Men

WANTED!

TO FILL UP THE

Stockton Guards, Co. G, 12 Regt. N. J. Vol.,

Col. Robt. C. JOHNSON.

Each recruit on being mustered in will receive

13 DOLLARS ADVANCE PAY.

Before leaving the State he shall

RECEIVE A BOUNTY OF 25 DOLLARS.

Each accepted recruit on presenting himself at the Recruiting Station shall be

ENTITLED TO RECEIVE TWO DOLLARS,

In addition to which Camden County

Has Appropriated a Bounty of Fifty Dollars,

MAKING A TOTAL OF $90.

A BOUNTY OF $75

Will be paid by the Federal Government to each Volunteer on his honorable discharge.

After the 18th inst. no bounty will be offered, and if the Regt. is not filled by that time the Governor will resort to DRAFTING.

Volunteer immediately in preference to being DRAFTED.

Recruiting Stations,

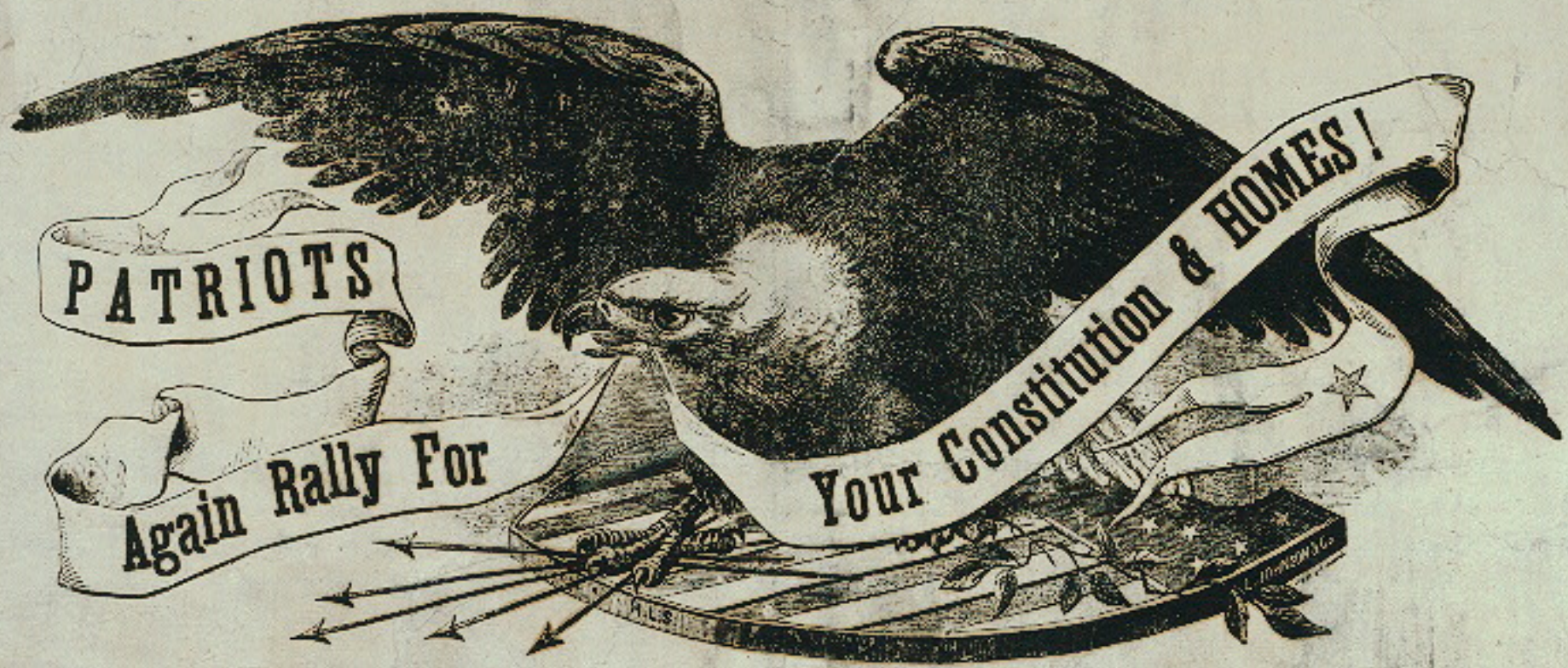
CAMDEN, N. J. Cor. 4th and Federal Streets--SORREL HORSE HOTEL, and HADDONFIELD.

Capt. S. B. JOBES, | 1st Lieut. J. L. Lowe, | 2D Lieut. C. E. Troutman.

August 3, 1862.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

STOCKTON



GUARDS

According to the new demand made by the President upon NEW JERSEY,
For additional Regiments of Volunteers to serve in their country's cause, able-bodied men are wanted for the

STOCKTON GUARDS,

NOW READY FOR RECRUITING IN THIS DISTRICT.

OFFICE--ROSS'S HALL, 4TH & FEDERAL STREETS.

Pay from the State, and also from the General Government, will commence when mustered into service, and one month's wages will be paid in advance. Rations, equipments and quarters will be furnished in Trenton until sent forward to the Seat of War. Twenty-five Dollars will be paid to each recruit when mustered in.

To those who are anxious to come forward to the defence of our National Flag, an opportunity is now offered Come to the rescue! Patriotism, Love of Country and the maintenance of Freedom, call upon you. Jerseymen never have, and will not in this instance, shrink from the performance of duty.

SAMUEL B. JOBES, CAPTAIN.

J. T. LOWE, *1st Lieut.*

JOHN W. MOORE, *2d Lieut.*

D. W. Belisle, Job Printer, Front & Market Streets, Camden, N. J.

VOLUNTEERS

FOR

NINE MONTHS



MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR NINE MONTHS

TO FILL UP COMPANY B,

N. Jersey Volunteers

Men of New Jersey, our Governor proposes to give all who will volunteer for

NINE MONTHS,

Before the DRAFT goes into operation, the same

STATE BOUNTY,

As is paid to those who Volunteer for the War.

Come forward then at once, do not wait to be Drafted and loose your Bounty.—This Company is to be commanded by an old and experienced officer,

J. K. BROWN, Captain,

LATE OF THE SIXTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

R. S. BENDER, 2d Lieutenant.

RECRUITING STATION,

FOURTH AND SPRUCE STREETS,

SOUTH CAMDEN, N. J.

S. Chew, Printer, "West Jersey Press" Office, Market St., below Front, Camden, N. J.

RECRUITING STATION,

PINE STREET, BELOW THIRD.



WASHINGTON GREYS!

$63 paid when enrolled in the Comp'y!

WANTED!!

MEN FOR COMPANY A, WASHINGTON GREYS, TWELFTH REG'T, N. J. VOL'S, COL. ROB'T C. JOHNSON,
Now encamped at Woodbury. ☞ This Company is duly authorized by the Governor, and the Officers commissioned. All persons enlisting in this Company will be paid as follows:

When mustered into the Co., 1 month's pay in advance,	$13.00
BOUNTY MONEY from Camden County,	50.00
Making, when mustered in the Company,	63.00
And, when the Regiment is mustered in service,	25.00
And if having a Family or Widowed Mother, the STATE OF NEW JERSEY WILL PAY TO THOSE HAVING SUCH, per month,	6.00

When Single, $2 per month.

AND WHEN DISCHARGED FROM THE U. S. SERVICE, SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Recruiting Station 4th & Market Sts, Camden.

THOMAS H. DAVIS, CAPTAIN.

CHARLES FIELDS, LIEUTENANT.

JAMES S. HENRY, Recruiting Officer, cor. 8th and Walnut St's, Camden, N. J.

CURTS, PRINTER, PHŒNIX OFFICE, NOW. 413 FEDERAL STREET, CAMDEN.
CURTS, PRINTER, PHŒNIX OFFICE, NOW. 413 FEDERAL STREET, CAMDEN.

Newton Township
CAMDEN COUNTY.



TO AVOID DRAFT!

Fifty Dollars Bounty

Will be paid by the Township, in addition to all

STATE OR NATIONAL BOUNTIES.

SIX DOLLARS A MONTH

From the State for Married Men and those having Widowed Mothers, and

TWO DOLLARS A MONTH

For Single Men, in addition to the

Government Pay of $13.

RECRUITING STATION,

At the office of JAMES HENRY, Esq., EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets, Newton Township, and FOURTH and MARKET Sts., North Camden,

COMPANY B, CAPTAIN J. K. BROWN.

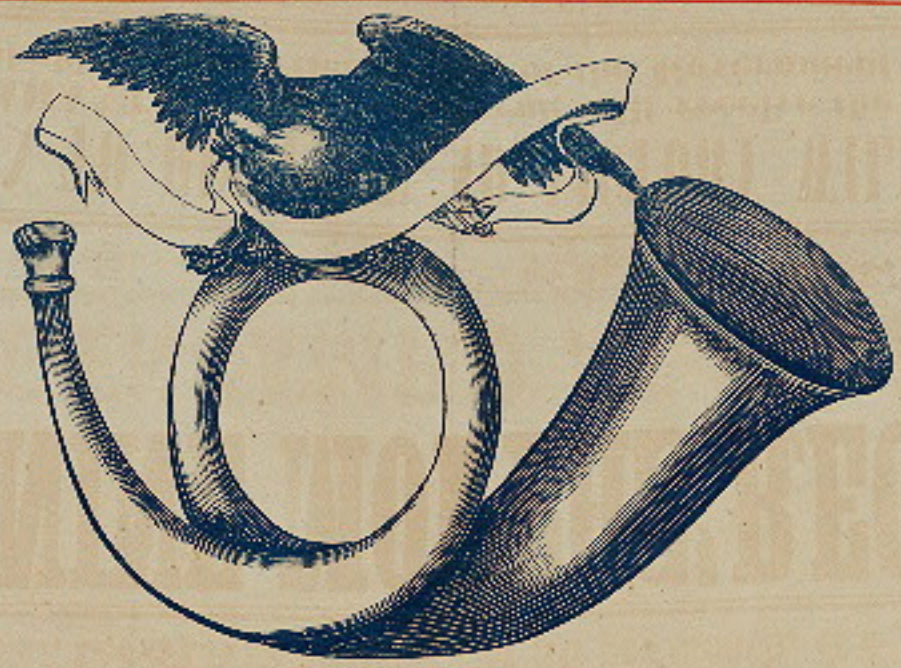
JOS. M. KAIGHN, JOSEPH ELDRIDGE, O. I. SEARCH,
COMMITTEE.

Newton Township, Aug. 27, 1862.

S. Chew, Printer, "West Jersey Press" Office, Market St., below Front, Camden, N. J.

LAST CHANCE!

TO ARMS!



TO ARMS!

Now is the Time to Enlist!

If you wait until the First of September, when the order for

DRAFTING WILL BE SURELY ENFORCED!

Married Men will LOSE the STATE BOUNTY of $6 per month, & Single Men that of $2.

THE 1ST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT,

TO BE ENCAMPED AT BEVERLY,

Is rapidly filling up. Good men and true are fast coming in, and every Jerseyman should remember that he can best serve his Country fighting with his friends in the Regiments of his State.

EVERY MAN TO HIS POST AND VICTORY WILL BE OURS!

The Governor GUARANTIES that each Recruit will receive the STATE BOUNTY, and probably a proportionate Share of the Government Bounty.

RECRUITING STATION,

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Haddonfield, N. J.

JOHN O. CROWELL, 1st Lieut.
JAMES S. WOODWARD, 2d Lieut.

WM. C. SHINN, Captain.

RINGWALT & BROWN, Steam-Power Printers, 111 South Fourth Street.

VOLUNTEERS
WANTED
For New Jersey Regiments,
TO FILL THE QUOTA OF
WATERFORD TOWNSHIP, N.J.
THE BEST BOUNTY OFFERED IN THE STATE.

In addition to the Bounties paid by the U. S. Government,

Camden County - will pay,	**-**	**$200**
Waterford Township " "	**-**	**200**
	Total	**400**

☞ **ALSO, The Families of Married Men or dependent Widowed Mothers will receive $6 per month, and single Men receive $2 per month, on their honorable discharge from Service.**

GOVERNMENT BOUNTY & PREMIUM,	**-**	**$402**
THOSE WHO ARE NOT VETERANS,	**-**	**302**

And also one month's Pay in Advance.

☞ **The recruit is furnished with provisions, clothing, and medical attendance, and is paid in money for such part of his allowance of clothing as he does not draw.**

APPLY TO

Capt. JOHN T. SMITH,
Recruiting Offic
Long-A-Coming, or Parsons' *Hotel, Cam*

December 14, 1863.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

33d NEW JERSEY VOLS.

COL. GEORGE W. MINDIL

$465 Bounty

ALL ABLE-BODIED MEN, between the ages of 18 and 45, who have served a perio of not less than 9 Months, by enlisting in this REGIMENT, shall receive Premium Advance Pay and Bounty of $465, as follows:

Premium paid,	**$ 2**
One Month's pay in advance,	**13**
First instalment of Bounty.	**25**
TOTAL PAYMENT ON MUSTER,	**$40**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay, or 2 Months after muster in,	**$50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 6 Months' service,	**50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 1 Year's service,	**50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 18 Months' service,	**50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 2 years' service,	**50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 2 1-2 Years' service,	**50**
Bounty offered by the city	**50**
At the expiration of the 3 Years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid	**75**
TOTAL, - - -	**$465**

Besides the above the following will be paid by the State. $6 Monthly to those having Families, to single Men,--non-commissioned officers, $4, Privates $2, on honorable discharge.

RECRUITING OFFICE,

J. Hoer's, N. E. cor. Fourth & Market Sts., Camden,

CHARLES J. FIELD, Captain, Late Adjutant 25th N. J. Vols.

STEPHEN PIERSON, FIRST LIEUT. JAMES V. GIBSON, SECOND LIEUT.

August 7th, 1863.

S. Chew, Printer, West Jersey Press Office, Market Street, below Front, Camden, N. J.

PR-055-0003-0094

33d NEW JERSEY VOLS.

COL. GEORGE W. MINDIL.

$615 Bounty

ALL ABLE-BODIED MEN, between the ages of 18 and 45, who have served a period of not less than 9 Months, by enlisting in this REGIMENT, shall receive Premium, Advance Pay and Bounty of $615, as follows:

Premium paid,	**$ 2**
One Month's pay in advance,	**13**
First instalment of Bounty.	**25**
Additional Cash Bounty,	**200**
TOTAL PAYMENT ON MUSTER,	**$240**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay, or 2 Months after muster in,	**$50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 6 Months' service,	**50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 1 Year's service,	**50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 18 Months' service,	**50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 2 years' service,	**50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 2 1-2 Years' service,	**50**
At the expiration of the 3 Years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid	**75**
TOTAL, - - -	**$615**

Besides the above the following will be paid by the State. $6 Monthly to those having Families, to single Men,—non-commissioned officers, $4, Privates $2, on honorable discharge.

RECRUITING OFFICE,

J. Hoer's, N. E. cor. Fourth & Market Sts., Camden,

CHARLES J. FIELD, Captain, Late Adjutant 25th N. J. Vols.

STEPHEN PIERSON, 1ST LIEUT. **JAMES V. GIBSON, 2D LIEUT.**

August 13th, 1863.

S. Chew, Printer, West Jersey Press Office, Market Street, below Front, Camden, N. J.

33d NEW JERSEY VOLS.

ZOUAVES!

COL. GEORGE W. MINDIL.

$415 Bounty.

All ABLE-BODIED MEN, between the ages of 18 and 45, who have served a period of not less than 9 Months, by enlisting in THIS REGIMENT, shall receive Premium, Advance Pay and Bounty of $415, as follows:

Premium paid,	**$ 2**
One Month's pay in advance,	**13**
First Instalment of Bounty.	**25**
TOTAL PAYMENT ON MUSTER,	**$40**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay, or 2 Months after muster in,	**$50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 6 Month's service,	**50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 1 Year's service,	**50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 18 Month's service,	**50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay after 2 Years' service,	**50**
Bounty paid at the first Regular pay 2 1-2 Years service,	**50**
At the expiration of the 3 Years' service the remainder of the Bounty will be paid	**75**
TOTAL, - - -	**$415.**

Besides the above the following will be be paid by the State. $6 Monthly to those having Families, to single Men,--non-commissioned Officers, $4, Privates $2, paid on honorable discharge.

RECRUITING OFFICE,

John Hoer's, N. E, cor. Fourth & Market Sts., Camden,

CHARLES J. FIELD, Captain, late Adjutant 25th N. J. Vols.

WM. M'DONOUGH, FIRST LIEUT.

$500 Bounty!

$438 Cash in Hand $438



A FEW GOOD MEN WANTED

FOR THE

34th REG'T MOUNTED INF'Y

New Jersey Volunteers.

Col. WM. HUDSON LAWRENCE, late U. S. A. Commanding.

Each Recruit is entitled to the following Bounties:

County Bounty, $400. Gov't Bounty, $100

$438 Advance Pay before leaving the State, $438.

This Regiment is now stationed in barracks at Columbus, Ky., beautifully situated on the banks of the Mississippi. The quarters are of the best description. There is no sickness among the men. Good bathing, fishing and hunting. This Regiment will probably be stationed eight months or longer at this post. There is no regiment in the service that offers such inducements to recruits, as they will have an opportunity of being thoroughly drilled before taking the field. Manly exercises of all descriptions encouraged. The men also have a reading Room, supplied with the principal newspapers. This is done at the expense of the Regiment. Recruits for this Regiment will be entitled to the large bounties now offered.

APPLY TO **Lieut. I. T. AGAR, Recruiting Officer,**

Opposite Parson's Hotel, Federal Street, Camden, New Jersey.

1st Lieut. SEAMAN, has opened a Recruiting Office in Bordentown, in the Room recently occupied by Lieutenant Ayres, on Main Street.

King & Baird, Printers, 607 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

ATTENTION!

ZOUAVES!

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR

CLADEK'S ZOUAVES

35TH NEW JERSEY VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

ONLY LOOK AT THE BOUNTY

COME IN OUT OF THE DRAFT OR YOU WILL TAKE COLD.

REMEMBER THE DREADFUL DRAFT TAKES PLACE ON THE FIFTH OF SEPTEMBER.

NOW IS THE TIME to Pocket the Greenbacks.

ONLY THINK OF IT!

$600 CASH IN HAND.

THE FOLLOWING BOUNTIES WILL BE PAID:

County and City Bounty,	**$500**
Government Bounty,	**300**
State Pay,	**216**
TOTAL BOUNTY, - -	**$1016**

Each accepted recruit will receive $600 cash in hand immediately after muster in the U. S. Service. Each person who will present an acceptable recruit will receive a premiun of $25.

Persons who have a desire to lead the gay and dashing life of a Zoo Zoo, can do so by enlisting in the 35th N. J. Veteran Volunteers. Call on

HENRY A. SPEELER,
Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer, 35th N. J. Vet. Vols.
112 Federal St., nearFederal Street Ferry.

August, 13th, 1864.

NEW REGIMENT.

FOR ONE YEAR.

JERSEYMEN TO ARMS

DON'T WAIT FOR THE DRAFT.

VOLUNTEER AND GET THE BOUNTY.

The Highest Bounty Paid

ENLIST IN COMPANY E,

FORTIETH REG'T,

N. J. VOLUNTEERS,

A NEW REGIMENT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED BY GOV. PARKER.

LIEUT. ABRAHAM M. BROWNING,

RECRUITING OFFICE,

MARKET St., DIRECTLY OPPOSITE the WEST JERSEY HOTEL. CAMDEN.

September 8th, 1864.

S. Chew, Printer, West Jersey Press Office, Market street below Front, Camden.

PR-056-0003-0098

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

FOR

BATTERY A,

Second N. J. Artillery.

The undersigned have been given authority by Adjutant General Stockton to recruit a Battery of

HEAVY ARTILLERY!

DRAFTED MEN

Can Volunteer on or before the

TENTH DAY OF MAY INST, 1864

And receive the

CITY AND TOWNSHIP BOUNTIES,

From the Counties and Townships from which they were Drafted.

APPLY AT No. 13 MARKET STREET,

OR AT THE ROUND HOUSE, FOOT OF FEDERAL STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.

CAPT. F. F. PATTERSON,

LIEUT. H. CAMPION.

S. Chew, Printer, West Jersey Press Office, Market street below Front, Camden.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR, OF NEW JERSEY.

I have been expecting a call from the President of the United States, or a request from the Governor of the State now invaded by the rebels, for troops to aid in driving back the invaders. Not having received such call or request, I assume that the authorities near the scene of action believe that they have sufficient force at their command to meet the emergency. I, however, view the expedition as more serious than an ordinary raid. A battle has been fought within a few miles of Baltimore, and our forces (composed in part of veteran troops) have been driven back. Intelligence has been received that the railway between Philadelphia and Baltimore has been cut, and communication between the East and Washington interrupted. The National Capital is seriously threatened.

Although New Jersey has not been officially called upon for troops in this emergency yet regarding the danger is imminent,—I call upon the citizens of this State

To Organize Immediately!

Into Companies and report to the Adjutant-General of this State for

THIRTY DAYS

Service in Pennsylvania, Maryland or the District of Columbia.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at Trenton, this twelfth day of July, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

JOEL PARKER.

Attest: S. M. Dickinson, Private Secretary.

HEAD - QUARTERS

CAMDEN BRIGADE,

JULY 13, 1864.

Special Order, No. 1.—The Militia of this Brigade in accordance with the Proclamation of the Governor of this State, will at once organize, and report by Companies to these Headquarters, or attach themselves to organizations already forming. These organizations are under authority of the State, and a preparation for special service for a period of THIRTY DAYS, in Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia. By order of

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Brig-Gen. Camden Brigade, N. J. M.

J. L. DeLaCOUR,
Captain and A. D. C.

W. PRINTER, No. 15 MARKET ST., CAMDEN

JERSEYMEN

NOW IS THE TIME TO

VOLUNTEER!

And Avoid the Draft!

$727 BOUNTY

$427 TO NEW RECRUITS

$365 CASH ON MUSTER

20 GOOD MEN WANTED TO COMPLETE

CO. I, 37th REG'T, N. J. VOLS.

RECRUITING OFFICE at the

ROUND HOUSE

Foot of Federal Street, Camden.

CAPT. WM. OTIS BLOOD,

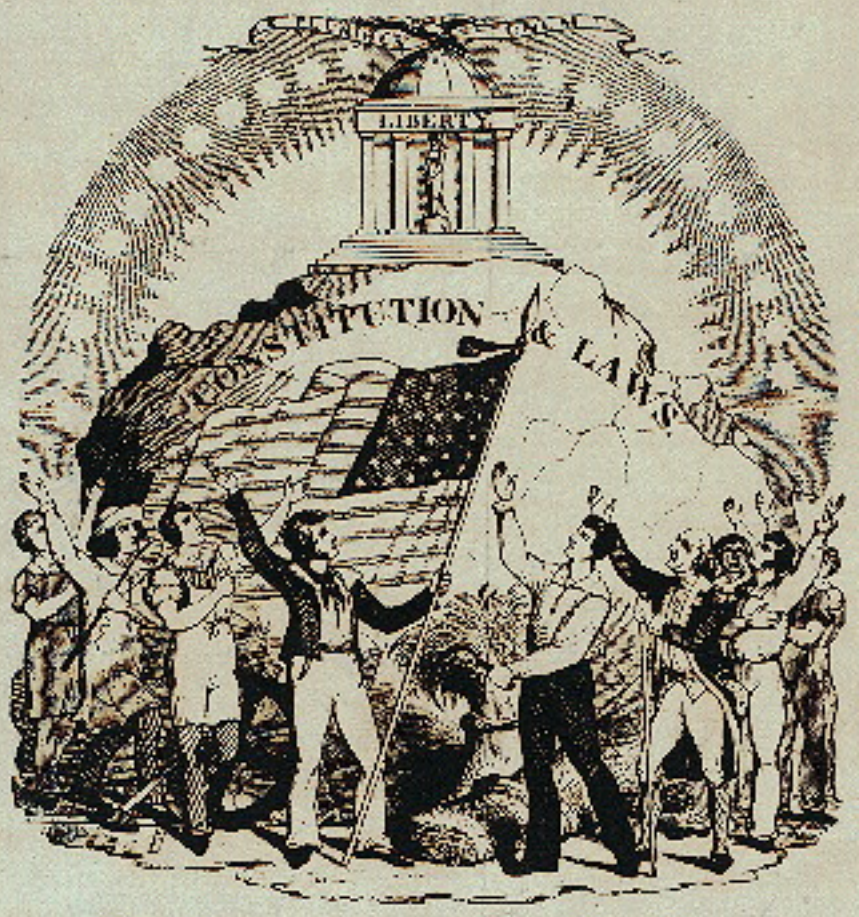
RECRUITING OFFICER.

SECOND LIEUT., ROBERT FULLER.

U. S. Steam-Power Book and Job Printing Establishment, Ledger Buildings, Third and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

6TH REGIMENT!

STAND BY THE FLAG!



The Subscribers have been authorized to recruit a company for the Sixth Regiment of which

COL. O. A. MACK

Of the Regular Army is Colonel, and

NELSON CONVERSE, of Marlborough, Lieut. Colonel.

Col. Mack has been constantly in active service, and is one of the most experienced officers of the army. Col. Converse is a gentleman of military experience, and of the highest standing as a citizen.

The Companies for this Regiment are to be recruited separately and when filled are to elect their own officers, and if qualified, recommended for commission. They will be supplied with the best arms to be had, and it is confidently believed that it will not be surpassed by any Regiment from this State.

A Bounty of Ten Dollars!

Will be paid to each man when mustered into service. The Family of each person who enlists, will draw a sum not exceeding $12 per month. At the close of the War each man will receive a

Bounty of $100 or One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land.

The pay of First Sergeant is $24 per month; other Sergeants $21 each per month; Corporals $17 per month, and Privates $13 per month.

Pay and Board to commence at date of enlistment. This Regiment is expected to go into Camp at Keene, and men enlisting in this Regiment can have a furlough of several weeks.

OFFICE, AT THE ARMORY IN CITY HALL.

DAVID GILSON,

S. A. SAWYER,

Nashua, Oct. 18, 1861.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.

CITY BOUNTY

$50

PROCLAMATION

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, September 3d, 1862.

Pursuant to an Ordinance of the Corporation of this City, approved by me, I hereby, on behalf of the Corporation, offer to "all able-bodied persons of the age prescribed by law, who shall within twenty days after the date hereof,"

AND BEFORE A DRAFT SHALL BE MADE,

"Enlist in any one of the Regiments now at the Seat of war, or organizing for the war, the sum of

$50 EACH IN ADDITION TO ALL OTHER BOUNTIES

heretofore offered or agreed to be paid to volunteer soldiers for the present war by the State of New York or the United States, the same to be paid to said persons respectively, or to their duly authorized representatives, immediately after their compliance with the requirement of the authorities of this State for the payment of the State Bounty, in the case of recruits for regiments already in the field, as prescribed by the third subdivision of paragraph IV. of General Orders No. 59, from the office of the Adjutant General of the State, and their acceptance and actual muster into service."

THE SAID PAYMENT SHALL BE MADE AT THE

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

"Upon the appearance of such volunteers personally, or by their duly authorized representatives, and filing with him satisfactory evidence of their having severally enlisted and been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, and also stating the names of the company and regiment to which they respectively belong."

It will be noticed that the bounty hereby offered is only to those who shall volunteer after the issue of this Proclamation.

GEORGE OPDYKE,

MAYOR.

COME IN,

AND

PREVENT

A "DRAFT."

ENROLLMENT!

Office of the A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW YORK,

NEW YORK, JUNE 23, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose names have been ENROLLED in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a CERTIFICATE of the fact of their enrollment in such Dist., which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.

By adopting this course the Provost Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.

APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE MADE TO THE PROVOST MARSHALS, AS FOLLOWS:

1st	**Congressional**	**District,**	**Jamaica, L. I.**
2d	"	"	**No. 26 Grand Street, Williamsburgh.**
3d	"	"	**No. 259 Washington St., Brooklyn.**
4th	"	"	**No. 271 Broadway.**
5th	"	"	**No. 429 Grand Street.**
6th	"	"	**No. 185 Sixth Avenue.**
7th	"	"	**No. 63 Third Avenue.**
8th	"	"	**No. 1184½ Broadway.**
9th	"	"	**No. 677 Third Avenue.**

COL. ROB'T NUGENT,

A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

FOURTH
SENATORIAL DISTRICT
REGIMENT!

Comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 14th Wards.



HEADQUARTERS COMP'Y D.

This Regiment is now being organized under the auspices of the District Committee, appointed by his Excelleney **GOV. EDWIN D. MORGAN**, and offers, to men desirous of serving their Country, superior inducements.

RELIEF TICKETS, FROM $2 TO $3 PER WEEK.

ONE MONTH'S PAY ($13) IN ADVANCE!

$77 BOUNTY!

And $75 EXTRA at expiration of war, or on obtaining an honorable discharge.

GOOD RATIONS AND HANDSOME UNIFORMS SUPPLIED AT ONCE.

CAMP SITUATED ON STATEN ISLAND.

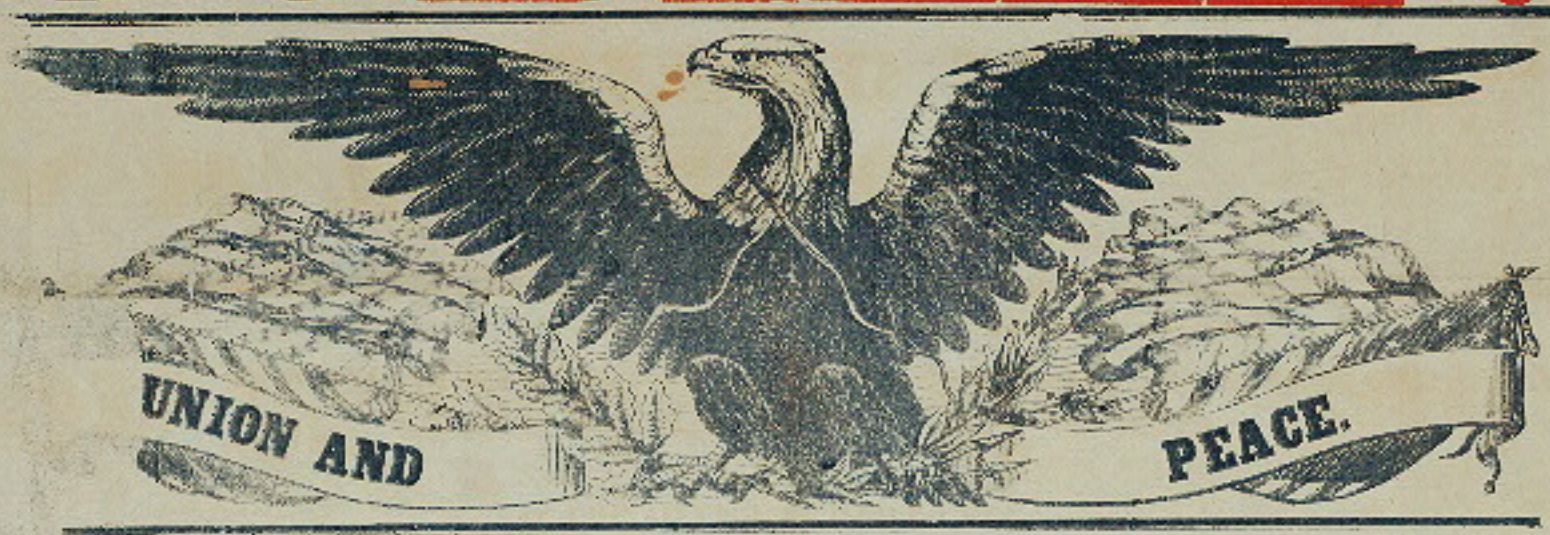
APPLY TO HEADQUARTERS CO. D, No. 16 CENTRE STREET,

ROBERT H. MELVIN, Recruiting Officer,

or at JAMES RILEY'S, corner Roosevelt & Water Streets.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, Opposite City Hall, New York.

JUBILEE!



THE

GRANT & COLFAX CLUB

OF OYSTER BAY, WILL HOLD A

PUBLIC MEETING

AT

INDEPENDENCE HALL

IN THE VILLAGE OF OYSTER BAY,

On Monday, Nov. 23d,

at 7½ o'clock, P. M. The public are invited to attend--ladies especially.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting:

A. W. TENNEY, Esq.

OF NEW YORK.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Esq.

OF FLUSHING. THE CELEBRATED

UNION GLEE CLUB

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

A Display of Fireworks will add interest to the occasion.

BY ORDER OF THE CLUB,

EDWARD H. SUMMERS, *Secretary.*

WM. T. McCOUN, *President.*

GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO., Printers and Stationers, corner of Pearl and Pine Streets, New-York.

McCLELLAN INFANTRY



HEADQUARTERS,

Corner of Centre Street & Tryon Row,

OPPOSITE THE PARK.

☞ **This Regiment, having been accepted by the War Department, will be mustered into active service under the last Requisition of the Governor of New York.**

Pay of Recruits commences immediately after enrollment and inspection.

Members of Regiments that have served Three Months will be allowed a Bounty of $30 per man on re-enlistment, and can have a Furlough if they so desire.

Recruits go into quarters at the New York City Depot as soon as inspected.

On his honorable discharge from service, every Soldier will receive **$100** and his expense home, in addition to all pay and allowances by Act of Congress.

Apply at the Headquarters, Cor. Centre Street & Tryon Row, to

Capt. W. S. UPHAM, Acting Adjutant.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, New York.

Neunzehnte Ward, Brooklyn, E. D.

Deutsche!!

Sichert Euch die Ward-Bounty



von $25.00



Nebst allen anderen Bounties.

Weitere Auskunft wird in den Rekrutirungs-Officen ertheilt von

Capt. A. F. Krack,

Washington Hotel, Kent Avenue,

Wm. Rouse, Bartlett Street, nahe Throop Avenue.

NO PARTY! UNION FOREVER!



All Friends of the Union, favorable to the election of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN, and of supporting the Government in all just measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, are requested to attend a Meeting at

TODD'S HALL

MOUNT VERNON,

On Monday Evening, Oct. 20, 1862

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

THE MEETING WILL BE ADDRESSED BY THE

HON. JAS. WADSWORTH

AND OTHERS.

☞ A BAND OF MUSIC IS ENGAGED FOR THE OCCASION.

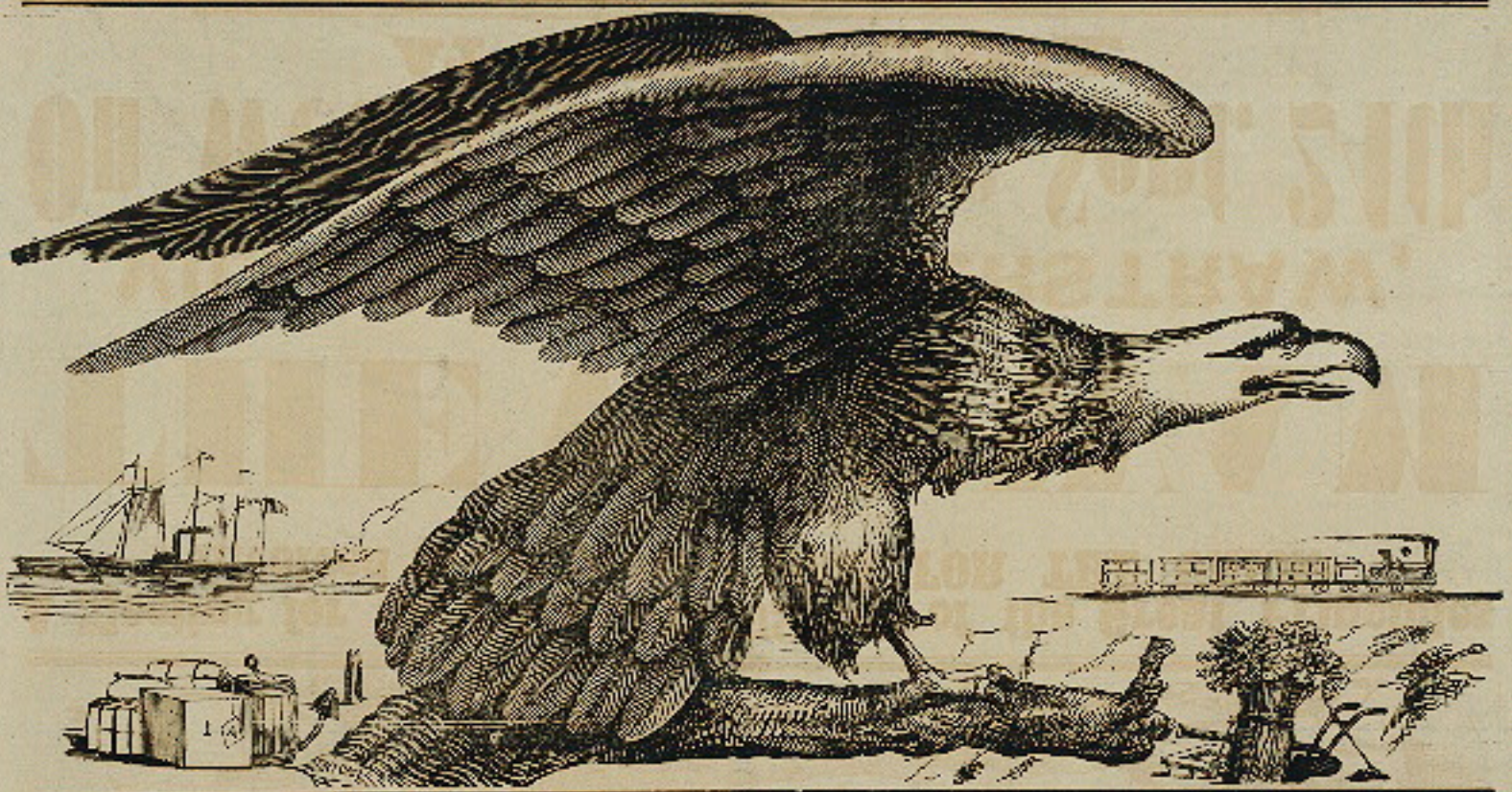
BY ORDER OF THE UNION CLUB.

P. M. PIRNIE, Sec'y. HENRY A. BOWERMAN, Pres.

DAZER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

THE REBELLION!

ITS CAUSE AND CURE!



A Meeting for the FREE DISCUSSION of the Great Principles involved in the present WAR FOR THE UNION

WILL BE HELD AT

THE WIGWAM

IN THE

VILLAGE OF HAVERSTRAW,

On Wednesday Evn'g, Sept. 24th

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Among other able Speakers, the following Gentlemen are expected to Address the Meeting:

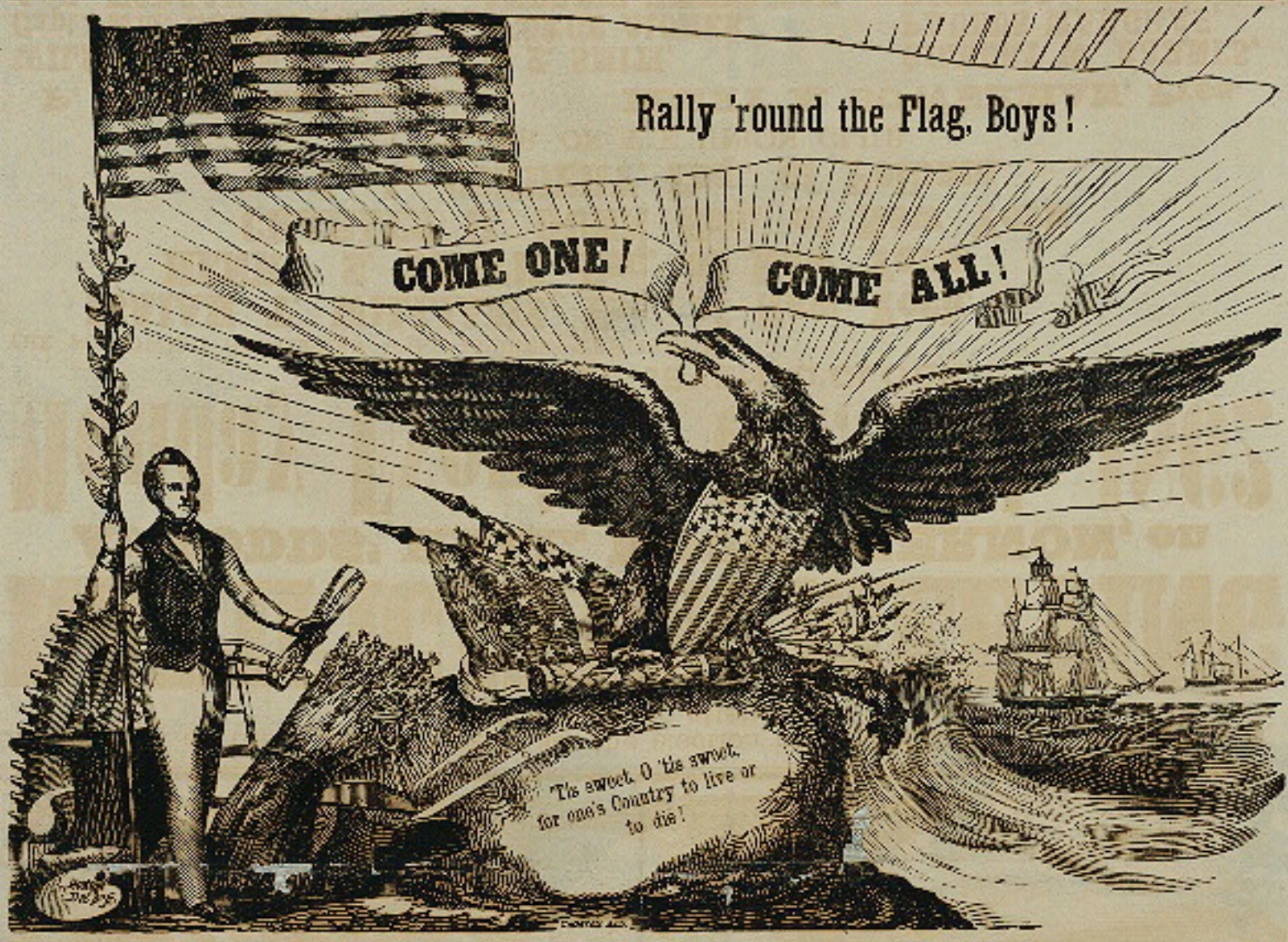
GEN. RICHARD BUSTEED,
Hon. MOSES G. LEONARD,
DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

L. D. MANSFIELD, JOHN W. FERDON, WM. VOORHIS.
F. L. NICHOLS, D. D. SMITH.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

THE UNION FOREVER



All Friends of the Union, favorable to the election of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN, are invited to attend a

RATIFICATION MEETING

At TODDS' HALL, MOUNT VERNON, on

Monday Evening, Oct. 10th, 1862

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING:

ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS, Esq., of New York.
HENRY S. SMITH, Esq., of New York.
CHARLES H. DUNN, Esq., of New York.
L. L. CONDERT, Esq., of Pelham.

BY ORDER OF THE UNION CLUB.

P. M. PIRNIR, Sec'y. **HENRY A. BOWERMAN, Pres.**

WILLIAM SETON,	A. E. SMITH,	GILBERT W. BARNES,
Capt. WM. SETON, Jr.	GEORGE ARCHER,	PAULUS MARGRAF,
A. G. MORGAN,	ANDREW ZIMMERMAN,	RICHARD ATKINSON,
JAMES P. SWAIN,	CALEB MORGAN,	S. S. MOORE,
THOMPSON PINCKNEY,	ANDREW TODD,	T. J. DAVIS,
ROBERT M. MASTERTON,	ENOCH DOUGLASS,	J. S. VAN COURT,
JOSHUA HUNT,	EDMUND HOOLE,	AND 200 OTHERS.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

INVALID CORPS!

U. S. A.

RECRUITS WANTED

GARRISON AND LIGHT DUTY

Only those Soldiers who have been **HONORABLY DISCHARGED**, on account of wounds or disability received in the service, will be enlisted in this

CORPS OF HONOR!

PAY, CLOTHING, &c., SAME AS IN THE REGULAR ARMY!

THOSE DESIRING TO JOIN THIS CORPS SHOULD APPLY AT ONCE TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT FOR THE DISTRICT IN WHICH THEY RESIDE, VIZ.:

1st	**Congressional**	**Dist.**	**Headquarters,**	**Jamaica, Long Island.**
2d	"	"	"	**26 Grand St.,** Williamsb'gh, L. I.
3d	"	"	"	**259 Washington St.,** B'klyn.
4th	"	"	"	**Cor. B'way & Chambers St.**
5th	"	"	"	**429 Grand Street.**
6th	"	"	"	**185 Sixth Avenue.**
7th	"	"	"	**63 Third Avenue.**
8th	"	"	"	**1184½ Broadway.**
9th	"	"	"	**667 Third Avenue.**

ON RECEIVING THEIR CERTIFICATES FROM THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, THEY WILL IMMEDIATELY REPORT TO

CAPT. JAMES CROMIE,

or 1st LIEUT. JAS. W. POWELL, JR.

Invalid Corps (U. S. A.) Recruiting Officers, at the Principal Rendezvous, Headquarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal General, 65 Franklin Street, New York.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, Opposite City Hall, New York.

PRIZE MONEY! PRIZE MONEY!



Wanted for the U. S. Marine Corps

ABLE-BODIED, SOBER, INTELLIGENT MEN,

Between the ages of 18 and 40 years, not less than five feet four and a half inches high, and of good character.

Soldiers serving in this Corps perform duty at Navy Yards, and on board Vessels of War on Foreign Stations.
Term of service, four years. Minors will be enlisted with the consent of their Parents or Guardians.

	PAY PER MONTH.	PAY PER YEAR.	PAY FOR 4 YEARS.
ORDERLY SERGEANT,	**$20**	**$240**	**$960**
SERGEANTS,	**17**	**204**	**816**
CORPORALS,	**13**	**156**	**624**
MUSICIANS,	**12**	**144**	**576**
PRIVATES,	**13**	**156**	**624**

In addition to the above pay, each Soldier receives $1.50 per month whilst serving on board Ships, and an ample supply of Clothing, from which he can save from $60 to $75 during his enlistment, besides medical attendance during sickness, and $100 Bounty when discharged; also, the chances of Prize Money!

A Soldier who may re-enlist at the expiration of his term of service, will receive $2 per month in addition to his former pay.

A Premium of $2 will be paid immediately to any person bringing an accepted recruit.

Apply at the OFFICE, No. 18 BOWERY.

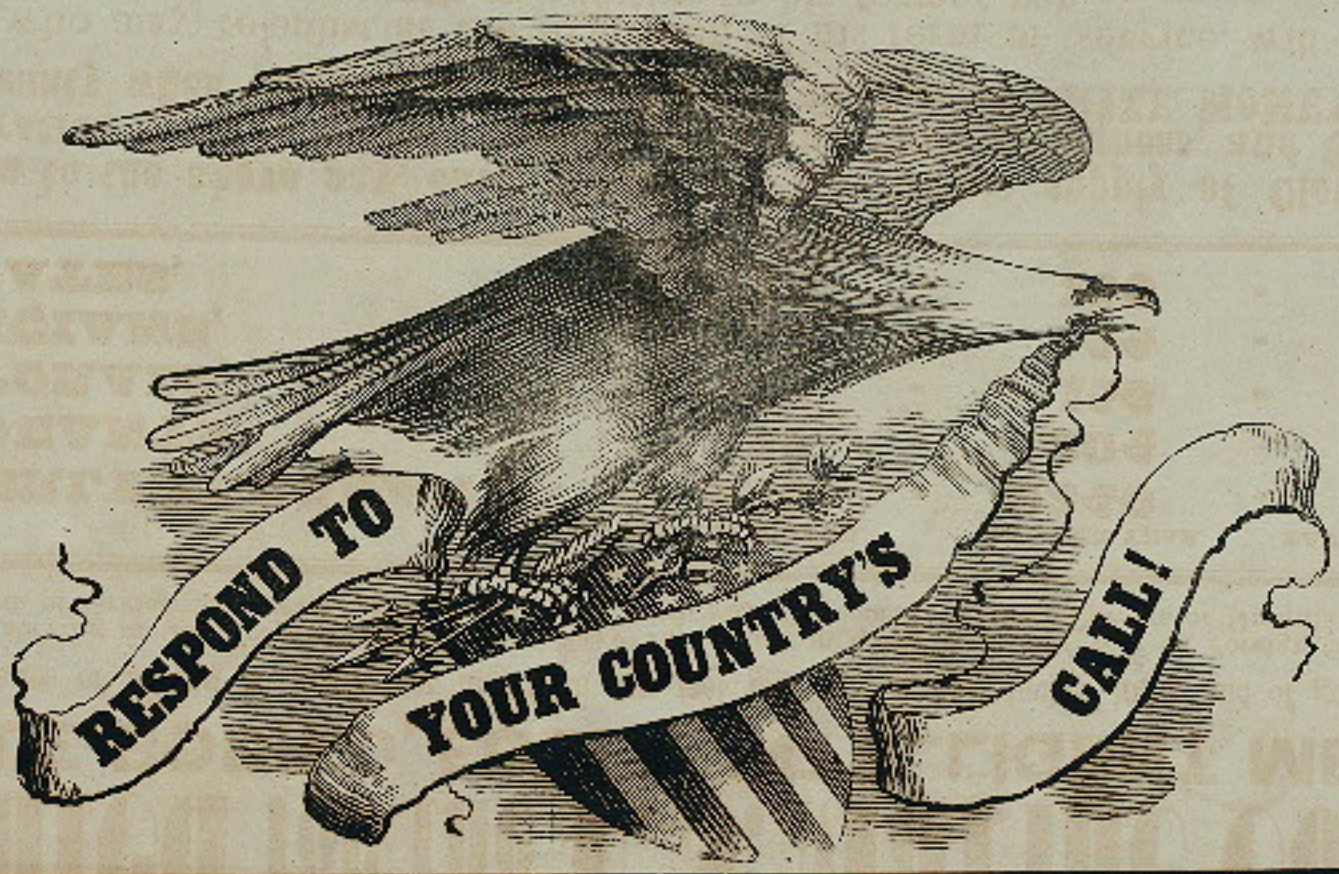
D. M. COHEN, Capt. Command'g.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

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PRIZE MONEY! PRIZE MONEY!

WHO WANTS A CHANCE?



Wanted for the U. S. Marine Corps

ABLE-BODIED, SOBER, INTELLIGENT MEN,

Between the ages of 18 and 35 years, not less than five feet four and a half inches high, and of good character.

Soldiers serving in this Corps perform duty at Navy Yards, and on board Vessels of War on Foreign Stations.
Term of service, four years. Minors will be enlisted with the consent of their Parents or Guardians.

	PAY PER MONTH.	PAY PER YEAR.	PAY FOR 4 YEARS.
ORDERLY SERGEANT,	$20	$240	$960
SERGEANTS,	17	204	816
CORPORALS,	13	156	624
MUSICIANS,	12	144	576
PRIVATES,	13	156	624

In addition to the above pay, each Soldier receives ample supply of Clothing, and one ration per day, besides medical attendance during sickness, and $100 Bounty when discharged; also, with the chances of PRIZE MONEY.

A Soldier who may re-enlist at the expiration of his term of service, will receive $2 per month in addition to his former pay.

A Premium of $2 will be paid immediately to any person bringing an accepted recruit.

Apply at the **OFFICE, No. 18 BOWERY, or at the**

MARINE BARRACKS, FLUSHING AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

A. GARLAND, Maj. Command'

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y

50 Men Wanted



FOR THE

1ST U. S. VOL. CAVALRY!

This Regiment is splendidly mounted and fully equipped, and doing duty as PROVOST GUARD of WASHINGTON CITY. Fifty men are wanted to take the places made vacant by Sickness, &c.

ONE MONTH'S PAY AND $25 BOUNTY

PAID IN ADVANCE.

Aside from the first Month's Pay, (and $25 Bounty paid in advance,) we pay $2 to the Recruit who comes himself, or to any person who brings him to our office.

☞ FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

_____ Recruiting _____

_____ Street.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY



NOW IN A BEAUTIFUL

CAMP AT SCARSDALE,

Near New Rochelle, New York.

RECRUITS

WILL BE RECEIVED AT

No. 648 Broadway, the Head-Quarters, New York City.

THE NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS,

6 SERGEANTS AND 8 CORPORALS

TO EACH COMPANY,

WILL BE SELECTED FROM THE BEST PRIVATES IN THE RANKS

All the FIELD OFFICERS have been in ACTIVE SERVICE and in ACTION.

By order of COL. J. MANSFIELD DAVIES.

J. NELSON DECKER, Acting Adjutant. August 16th, 1861.

ISAAC J. CLIVER'S United States Steam Printing Establishment, 32 Beekman Street, New York.

5TH N. Y. CAVALRY

NOW NEAR FAIRFAX, VA.



This Regiment has been in sixteen different engagements, and has distinguished itself as one of the best Reg'ts in the field.

ONLY 50 RECRUITS WANTED

For this splendid and efficient Regiment.

None but Able-Bodied Men will be sent to the Regiment.

HORSES, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS ARE READY AND WAITING FOR US.

Recruits joining this Regiment receive the U. S. Bounty, $25; City Bounty, $50; State Bounty, $50; and one month's pay in advance,--in all, $138.

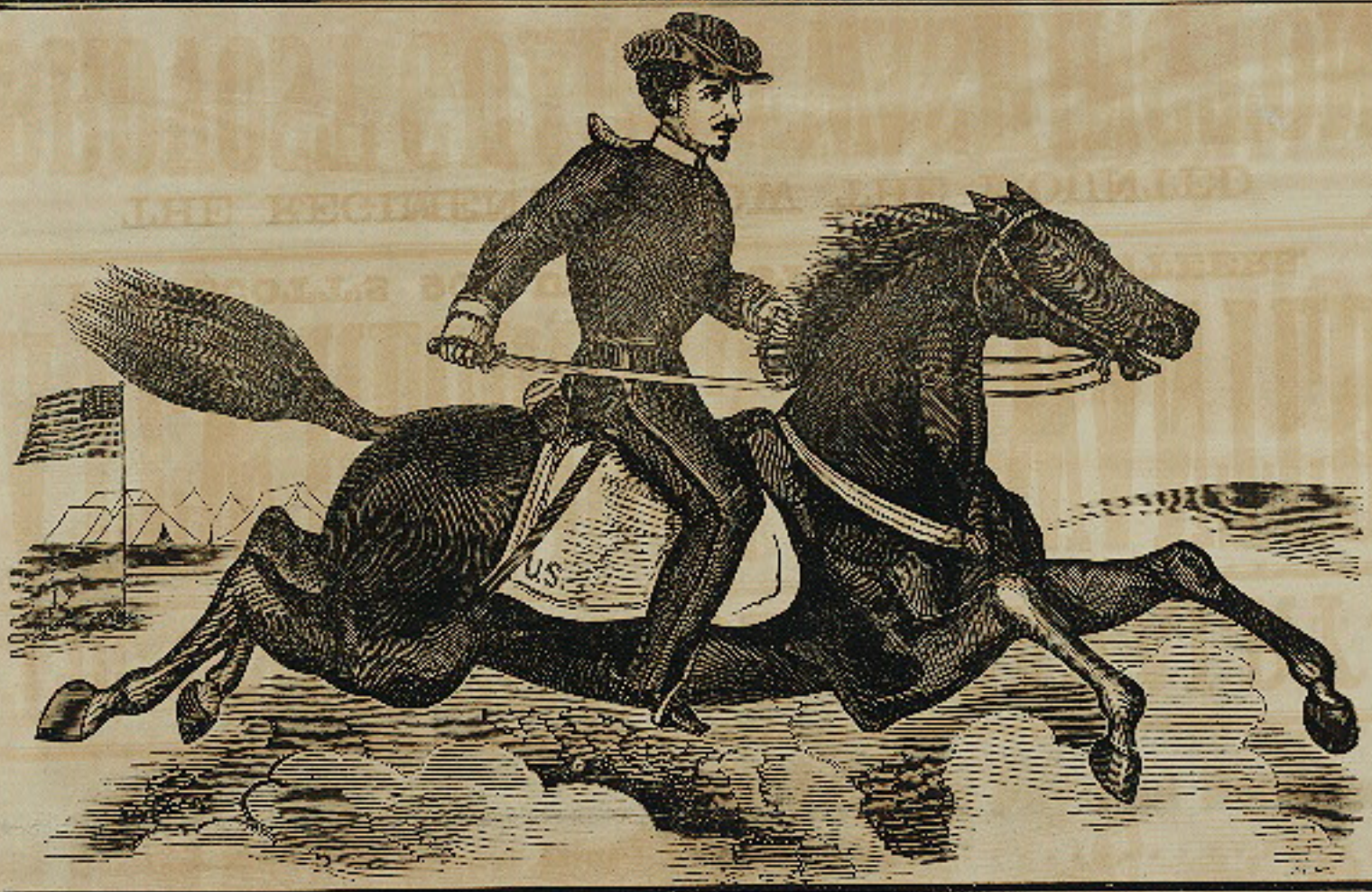
Apply to WM. JAY MARSHALL, Capt.

15 CENTRE STREET.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, cor. Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York.

ENLIST NOW AND GET YOUR $100 BOUNTY!

Don't wait to be Drafted and lose the Bounty



The ONLY CHANCE for CAVALRY!

A FEW RECRUITS ARE WANTED

FOR SCOTT'S 900 UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

THE REGIMENT IS NOW THE MOUNTED

PROVOST GUARD OF WASHINGTON

The Regiment is fully equipped, splendidly mounted, and doing special duty in and around Washington.

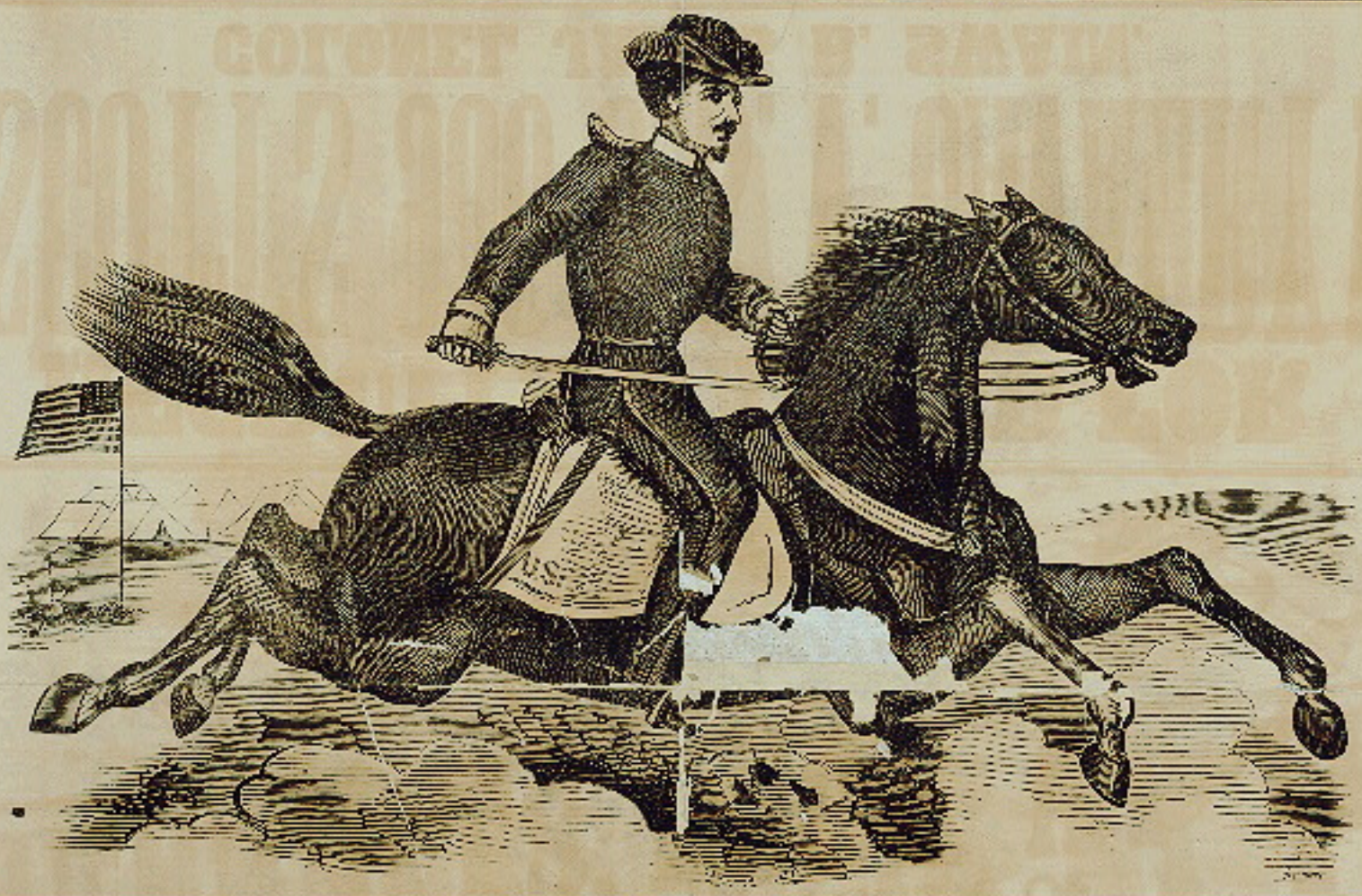
APPLY TO LIEUT. ELLSWORTH, Co. D,

CANTON, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, Opposite City Hall, New York.

WASHINGTON CITY

PROVOST GUARD!



RECRUITS WANTED FOR

SCOTT'S 900 U. S. V. CAVALRY!

COLONEL JAMES B. SWAIN.

This Regiment is splendidly mounted and fully equipped, and doing duty as PROVOST GUARD of WASHINGTON CITY.

U. S. BOUNTY, ...	$25.	KINGS CO. BOUNTY, . . .	$60.
ONE MONTH'S PAY, ...	13.	WARD BOUNTY, ...	25.
STATE BOUNTY, ...	50.	Paid in advance,	$173.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

Capt. FREEMAN ORNE, Tent No. 1, City Hall Park, N.Y.

Or to Barracks, Fort Green, Brooklyn, L. I.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, Opposite City Hall, New York.

$250 BOUNTY $250

PAID TO RE-ENLISTED MEN, AND

$177 PAID TO RECRUITS.

ALSO RELIEF TO FAMILIES, GOOD CLOTHING AND BEST OF QUARTERS

PAY TO COMMENCE FROM DAY OF ENLISTMENT!



FIRST REGIMENT

HORATIO SEYMOUR CAVALRY

This Regiment of Cavalry is now being organized under the special order of GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, and will be one of the best to leave the State, as all the Officers have seen service in the field, and no expense or pains will be spared for the benefit of Recruits and Families.

RECRUITS WANTED!

Don't wait to be Drafted, but come at once and get your Bounties!

THIS REGIMENT IS IN CAMP AT STATEN ISLAND, AND WILL BE READY FOR THE FIELD IN A SHORT TIME.

HEADQUARTERS CO. F, 41 CENTRE ST.

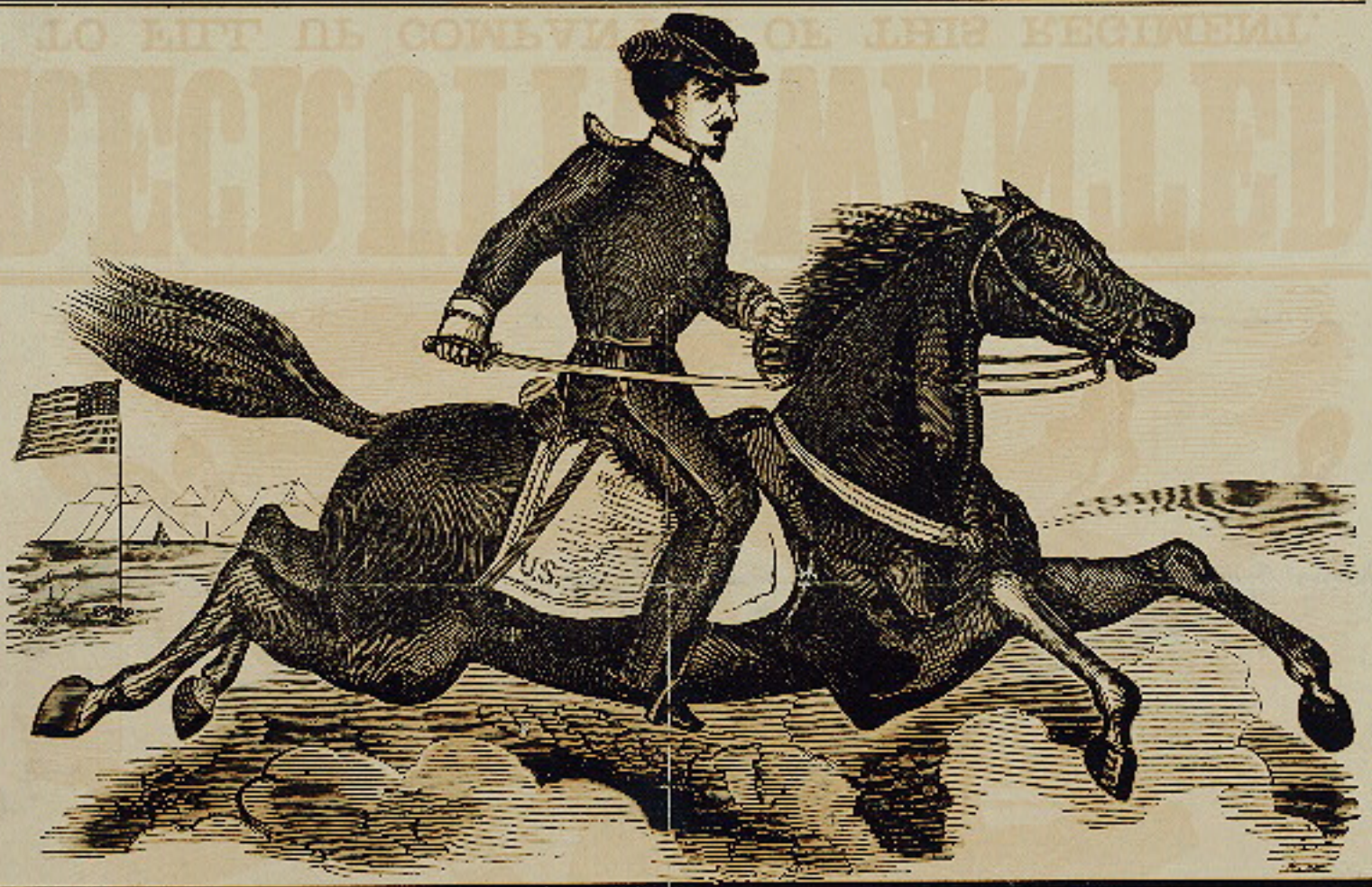
1st LIEUT.
2d LIEUT.

CAPT. GEO. S. DOUGHTY.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

FIRST
METROPOLITAN
CAVALRY!

This is the last chance to join a Cavalry Reg't prior to the Draft.



RECRUITS WANTED

TO FILL UP COMPANY A OF THIS REGIMENT.

PAY RANGES FROM $14 TO $34

TO COMMENCE FROM THE DATE OF ENLISTMENT.

Good Quarters, abundant Rations, and handsome Uniforms immediately provided.

$150 BOUNTY! $50 CASH IN HAND!

Company Headquarters at **JOHN J. KEHOE'S**, No. 129 First Ave., near 9th St.

RELIEF TICKETS ISSUED IMMEDIATELY.

Recruiting Stations at No. 6 Hall Place, opposite Tompkins Market; 17th Ward Station House; 535 Washington Street; 121 Mulberry Street; and at Curry's, No. Spring Street.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WANTED.

DANIEL M. O'BRIEN, 1st Lieut. **ISAAC L. TAYLOR, Capt. Co. A.**

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

Metropolitan New-York Cavallerie!

Kommt! Tretet ein! Laßt Euch nicht zwingen!



Rekruten verlangt!

Für dieses neue Regiment.

Bounty 150 Dollars.

Hauptquartier: 117 Cedar Street.

Diese Compagnie wird von regulären Offizieren commandirt werden.

John W. Cropsey, Capt.

1ster Lieut.

2ter Lieut.

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK CAVALRY!

COME IN, BOYS, OUT OF THE DRAFT!



RECRUITS WANTED

FOR THIS NEW REGIMENT.

BOUNTY $150.

HEADQUARTERS AT 117 CEDAR STREET.

This Company will be commanded by Officers of the Regular service.

JOHN W. CROPSEY, CAPT.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers. Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall N. Y.

METROPOLITAN
NEW YORK CAVALRY!



RECRUITS WANTED

FOR THIS NEW REGIMENT.

BOUNTY $150.

OFFICES AT ALL THE STATION HOUSES.

HEADQUARTERS AT 55 SPRING ST.

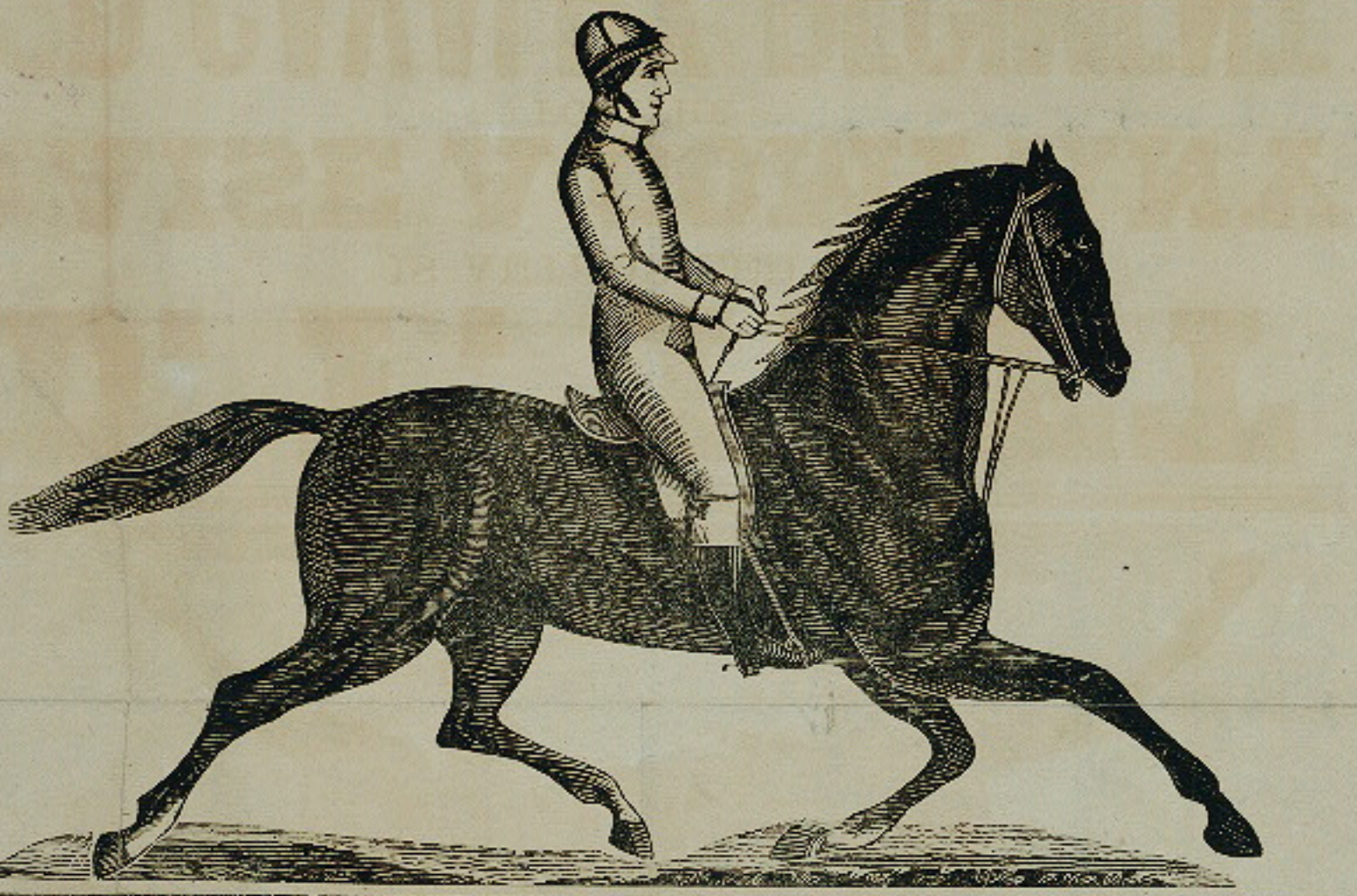
This Company will be commanded by Officers of the Regular service.

CAPT. MORRIS DE CAMP.

1st Lieut., JAMES A. DUFFEY, of the First New York Cavalry, and was in the Seven Days' Fight before Richmond.
2d Lieut., JOHN C. CASHEN.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

CAVALRY SERVICE.



D. F. TAFT

IS AUTHORIZED TO

RAISE A COMPANY

FOR THE

22D CAVALRY REGIMENT,

Now forming at Rochester. Men enlisting with me will receive the Highest Bounties, and will not be sent at once into the field, as is the case when joining Old Regiments.

OFFICE on the corner of Main and Madison Sts., ONEIDA.

D. F. TAFT, Captain and Recruiting Agent.

Union Print.]

$217

CAVALRY!

TO THE FIELD!



1ST REGIMENT N. Y. MOUNTED RIFLES!

COLONEL DODGE.

ONLY 50 MORE RECRUITS WANTED to fill up this splendid and efficient Regiment, now in service in the field, near Suffolk, Virginia.

This Regiment is armed with the celebrated Sharp's Rifle, and is in every respect equipped and mounted in the most superb manner. Young, able-bodied men will be sent to the Regiment on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Horses, Arms and Equipments are ready and waiting for us.

Recruits joining this Regiment receive the U. S. Bounty in addition to the State and City Bounties.

$4 Bounty paid to each man immediately after enlistment, $50 State Bounty and $50 City Bounty as soon as mustered into service, and $25 U. S. Bounty and one month's pay on reaching the Regiment; Total, $142 Cash in hand; and at the expiration of service the balance of the U. S. Bounty, $75; Total, $217.

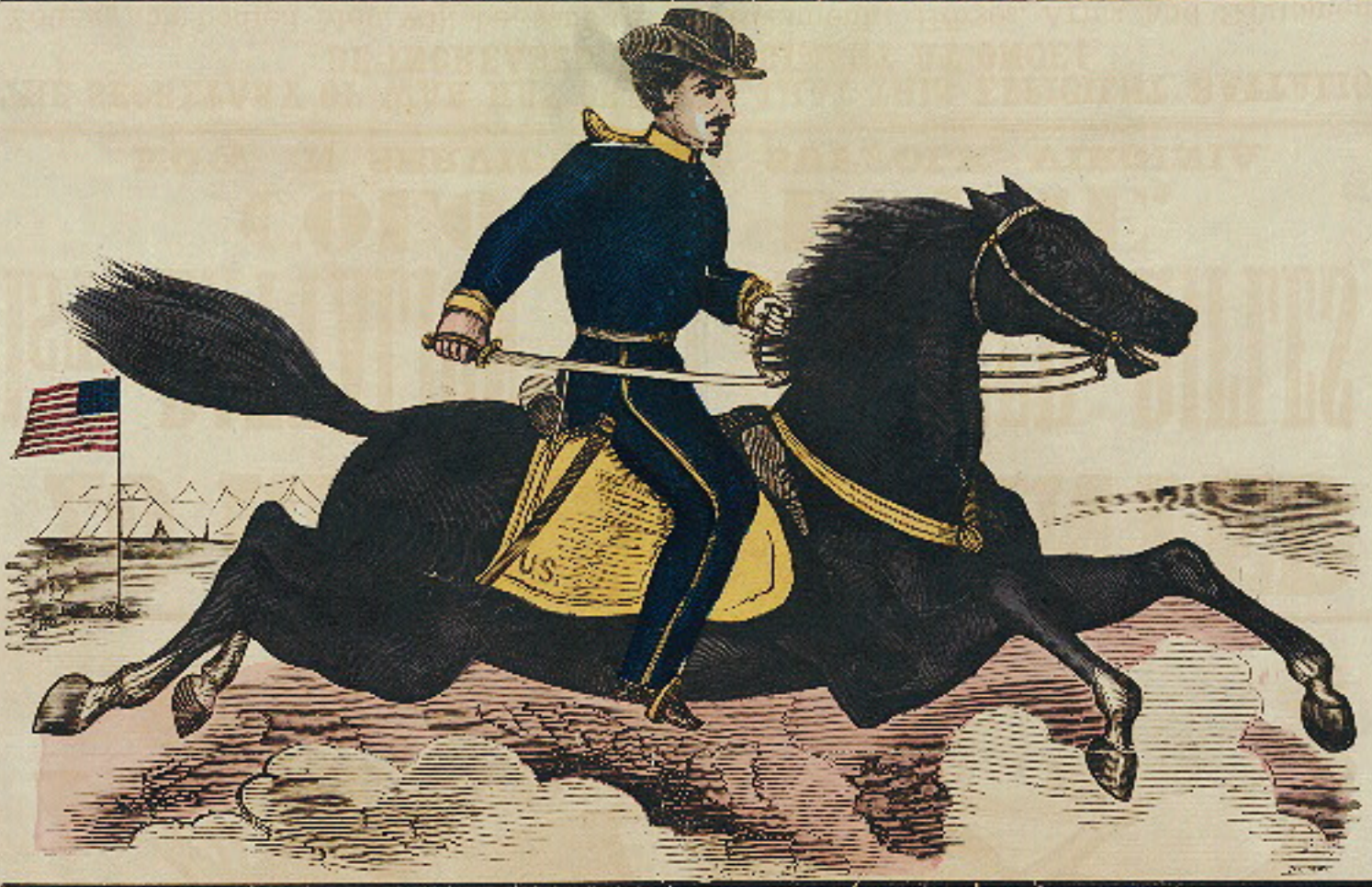
PAY FROM $13 TO $23 PER MONTH!

DELAY NOT, BUT COME FORWARD AT ONCE! YOUR COUNTRY CALLS YOU TO THE RESCUE!

Lieutenant GEO. W. GREENE, Recruiting Officer,

CAVALRY!

TO THE FIELD!



20 RECRUITS WANTED

FOR THE

1ST BATTALION N. Y. MOUNTED RIFLES!

COLONEL DODGE,

NOW IN SERVICE NEAR SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR HAS ORDERED THAT THIS EFFICIENT BATTALION BE INCREASED TO A REGIMENT AT ONCE!

Young, able-bodied Men will be sent to the Regiment. Horses, Arms and Equipments are ready and waiting for us! Come on, then, and see active service!

$4 WILL BE PAID TO EACH MAN IMMEDIATELY AFTER ENLISTMENT!

ONE MONTH'S PAY AS SOON AS THEY REACH THE REGIMENT!

$50 STATE BOUNTY AS SOON AS MUSTERED IN!

$25 U. S. BOUNTY AS SOON AS MUSTERED IN!

PAY FROM $13 TO $23 PER MONTH!

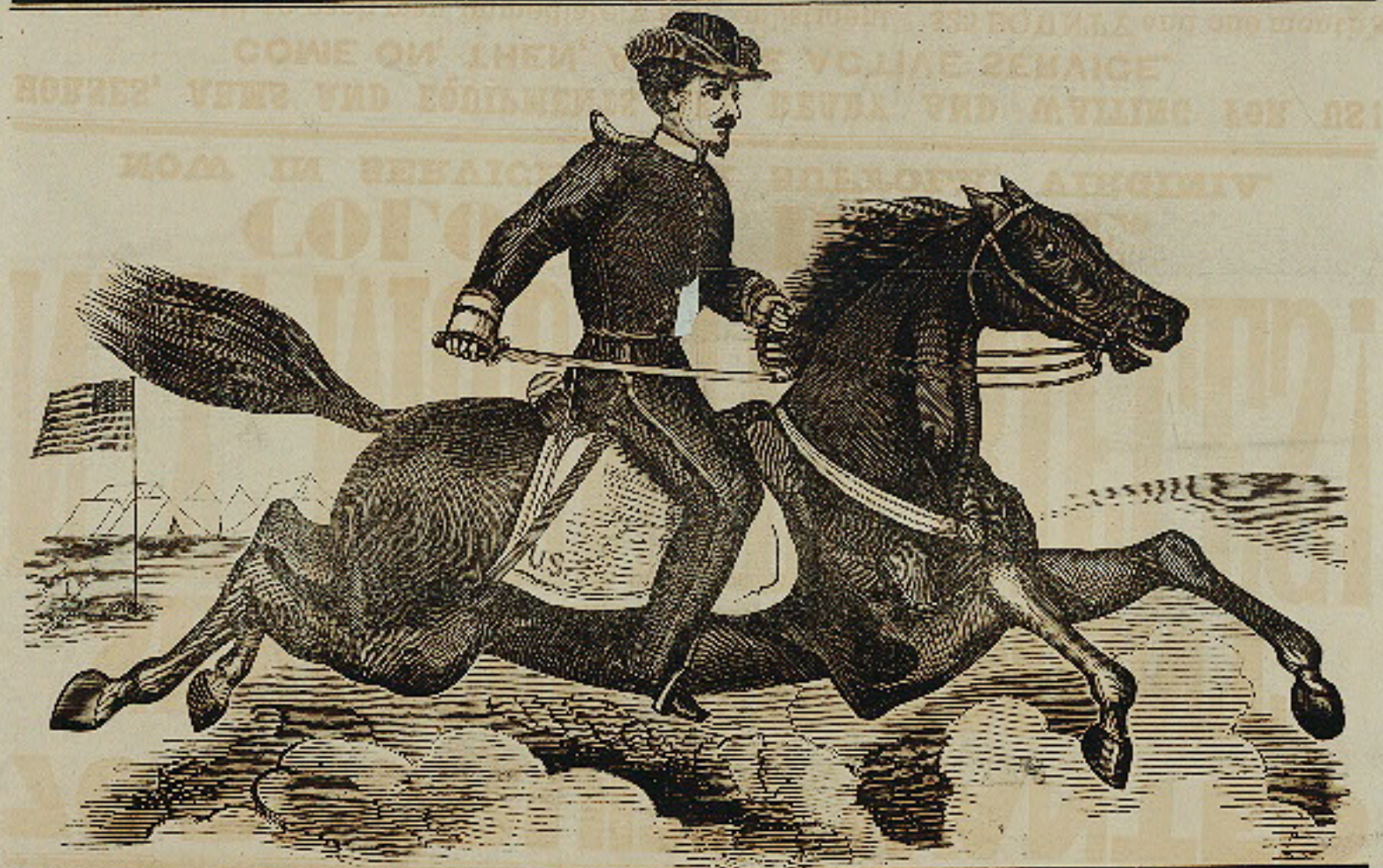
HEADQUARTERS, STATE ST., OPP. GIVEN'S HOTEL.

Capt. A. G. PATTON,
Capt. L. B. REYNOLDS, **Recruiting Officers.**

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

CAVALRY!

TO THE FIELD!



76 RECRUITS WANTED

FOR THE

SEVENTH REGIMENT

N. Y. MOUNTED RIFLES!

COLONEL DODGE.

NOW IN SERVICE NEAR SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA.

HORSES, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS ARE READY AND WAITING FOR US!

COME ON, THEN, AND SEE ACTIVE SERVICE.

$4 will be paid to each man immediately after enlistment. $25 BOUNTY and one month's advance pay as soon as they reach the Regiment.

$50 STATE BOUNTY AS SOON AS MUSTERED IN.

☞PAY FROM $13 TO $23 PER MONTH.

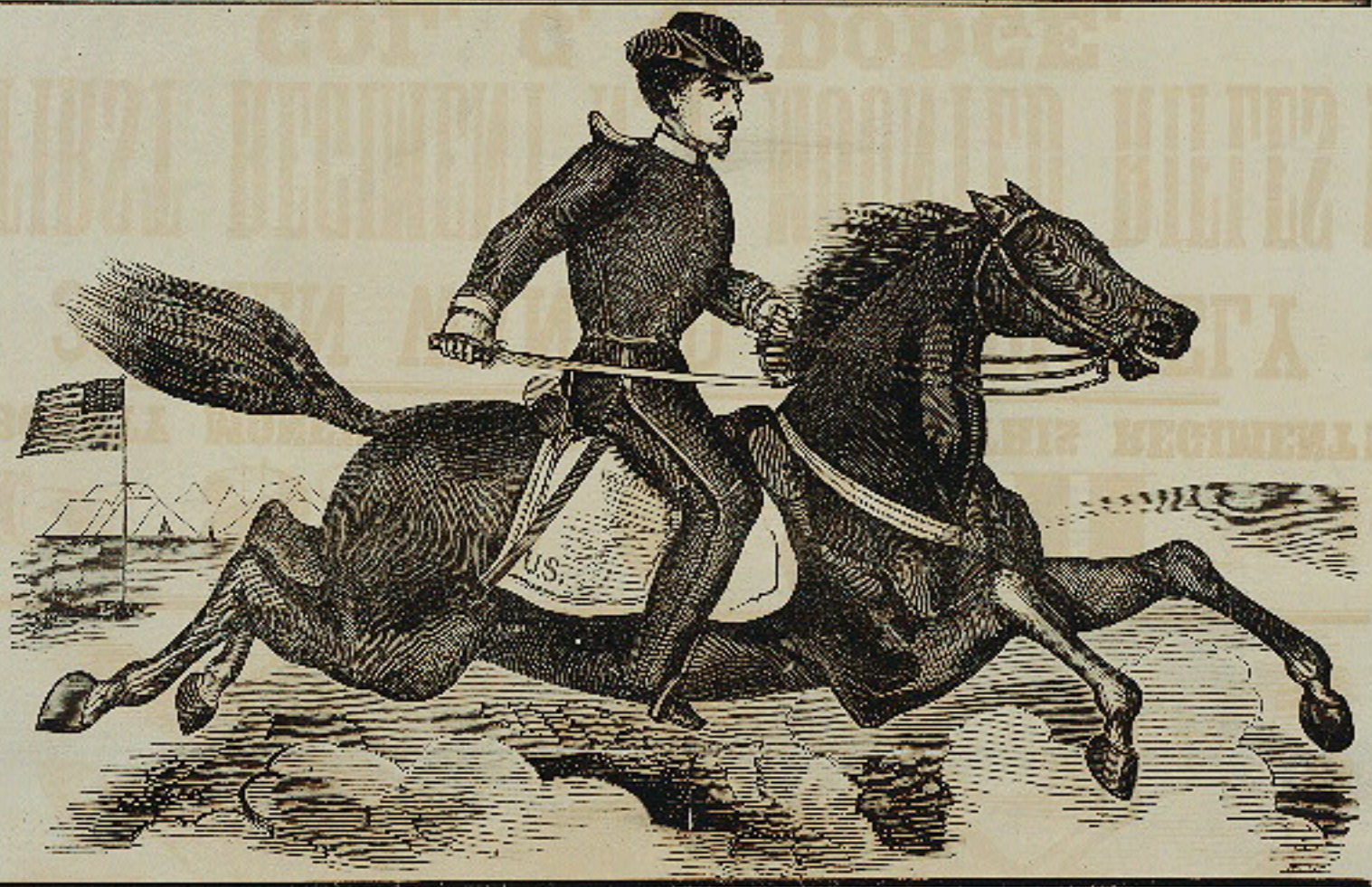
HEADQUARTERS, MAIN STREET, LOCKPORT.

Capt. H. M. DAVIS, Recruiting Officer.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall N Y.

LAST CHANCE FOR BOUNTIES!

Now is the time! The Largest Bounty ever offered!



$89 CASH

BOUNTY MONEY PAID TO ALL WHO JOIN THIS REGIMENT!

30 MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY

FOR THE

FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. MOUNTED RIFLES!

COL. C. C. DODGE,

NOW IN SERVICE AT SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Young, able-bodied men wanted, and will be sent to the Regiment immediately.

Horses, Arms and Equipments are ready, waiting for us.

Pay from $13 to $23 per month, and $75 at the expiration of term of service, in addition to all Bounties now paid.

APPLY AT 41 HOWARD ST.

Capt. G. H. DEAN, Recruiting Officer.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, Opposite City Hall, New York.

FIRST UNITED STATES
LANCERS!



A Regiment of 12,000 strong is now in process of organization, by

COL. JOSEPH SMOLINSKI,

Under direction of the War Department, who for twenty years has been in service in the Prench, English and Hungarian Wars, and seen many hard fought Battles, and become a most thorough Tactician in the use of the LANCE.

Young Men of Military aspirations, and you who love your Country's Flag, and Constitution, and Laws, is not your blood stirred by the sacrilegious endeavors made to destroy the Emblem of your Civil and Religious liberties? Are you not moved by the death-blow aimed at your Country's life? Will you not rush to the rescue of your Nation's standard and put down Conspirators and Traitors, that bristle in the path of your Country's progress?

The best HORSES, ARMS and EQUIPMENTS furnished, on arrival at the Encampment.

The Monthly Pay will be for

Sergeant Major,	$23.	First Sergeant,	$22.	Corporals,	$16
Q. Mast. Sergeant,	23.	Sergeants,	19.	Buglers,	16
Chief Bugler,	23.	Farriers,	17.	Privates,	14
Principal Farrier,	23.	Blacksmiths,	17.		

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY at the END OF THE WAR.

Col. JOS. SMOLINSKI, Major, C. G. TAAFFE.

Lieut. Col. CASPAR URBAN, Major, ALEXANDER MALUSKI

Those who wish to join us, will report themselves at Head Quarters of our Co., Capt. T. MARSELLIS, 1st Lieut. W. F. ELLIOT, 2d Lieut. J. O. JANES, 3d Lieut. M. CANNON

At

ANTHONY WAYNE GUARD!

EIGHTH

SENATORIAL DISTRICT

REGIMENT!

COLONEL, WM. H. MORRIS.

ADJUTANT, CHAS. H. LEONARD.

RECRUITS WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

To fill up this fine Regiment, to whom the following **BOUNTIES** will be paid, viz.:

$100 U. S. Bounty, $25 of which is paid when mustered in.
$50 State Bounty, paid at once when mustered in.
$13 (one month's pay) in advance.
$2 Cash in hand.
$10 Individual Bounty, by the undersigned, when mustered in.



$175



TO WHICH ADD THE LOCAL BOUNTY PAID BY THE TOWN IN WHICH THE RECRUIT ENLISTS.

Comfortable Barracks at Yonkers,

WHERE UNIFORMS, SUBSISTENCE & QUARTERS

Will be furnished when the Recruit is mustered in.

RECRUITING OFFICES AT

FORDHAM MORRIS, Recruiting Officer.

CLARION PRINT, FARRINGTON BUILDING, YONKERS.

NOTICE!

The CONSCRIPTION will soon commence! Avoid it, and secure the Bounties, and help to man

THE FORTS!

AWAKE! THE ENEMY ARE UPON US!

AND VOLUNTEER IN THE

12TH N. Y. ARTILLERY!

Colonel W. A. HOWARD, Commanding.

A Veteran Officer of 25 years' experience in the U. S. service.

BOUNTIES!

$402 by the United States Government,
75 by the State of New York,
75 additional by the State to those who have
$552 served and shall re-enlist within thirty days of their discharge.

☞ Men joining this Organization can allot any portion of their pay to their relatives.

☞ Advance on Bounties, and Relief Certificates given.

We can have no excuse now for not serving our Country. Man the Guns!

APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO

Capt. GEO. A. BULMER,
2d Lieut. W. H. LYMAN, } 546 Broadway. } Recruiting Officers.
or to 1st Lieut. J. C. HOPPER, 174 South Street.

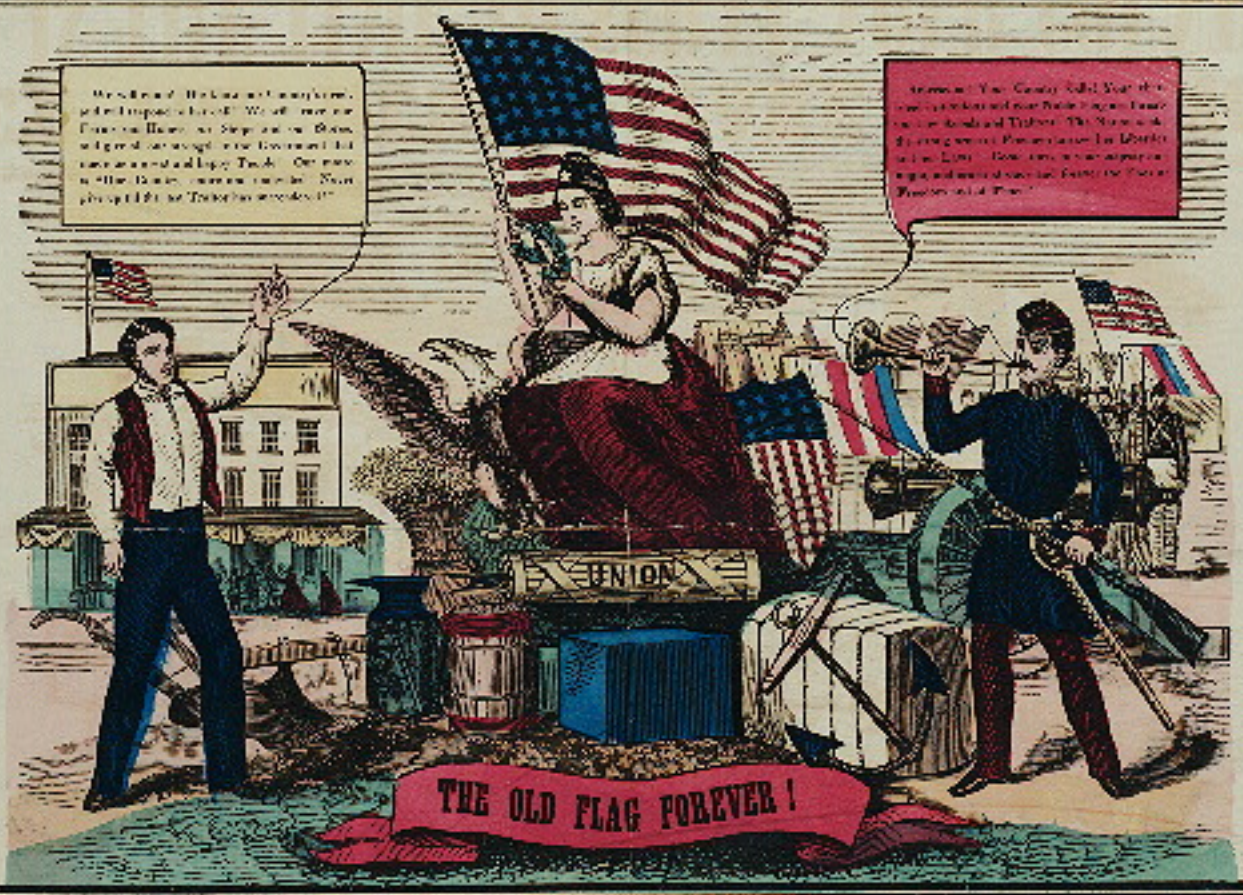
BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opp. City Hall, N. Y.

RALLY, BOYS, FOR THE UNION

Goodwin's Battery of Breech-Loading

LIGHT ARTILLERY!

SOON TO TAKE THE FIELD!



LET THE REBELS TAKE WARNING!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SERVE YOUR COUNTRY!

NO SKEDADDLERS WANTED! FALL IN, BOYS!

The Union MUST and SHALL BE preserved! The Rag of Treason must not longer defy us!

Young and Able-Bodied Men who are willing to sustain our Government and Fight for the Soil and Liberty so dear to us all, can join this Battery, assured that New York will feel proud of us if we but do our duty as Soldiers.

All the Bounties offered by City, State and Nation will be given for Recruits if soon filled up. Good Quarters and Camping Grounds provided. Fall in, Boys!

WM. F. GOODWIN, Commanding Battery.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

75 MORE RECRUITS

WANTED FOR THE

ANTHON BATTALION

OF

LIGHT ARTILLERY

NOW QUARTERED AT CAMP "GREEN,"

MOUNT ST. VINCENT, CENTRAL PARK, N. Y.,

Major F. W. WILLARD, Command'g.

$50 CASH BOUNTY

IMMEDIATELY UPON ENLISTMENT, AND

$100 AT THE END OF THE WAR!

Recruiting Office,_____

_____ Recruiting Officer.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opp. City Hall, N. Y.

49

ANTHON BATTALION

OF

LIGHT ARTILLERY

NOW QUARTERED IN

CAMP LOOMIS,

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

$50 BOUNTY.
100 AT END OF WAR
13 IN ADVANCE.
COUNTY BOUNTY

Recruiting Officer.

Capt. G. CODDINGTON, 1st Battery.
Capt. C. H. MILLARD, 2d Battery.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opp. City Hall, N. Y.

56

FIRST REGIMENT

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS

COLONEL WM. GURNEY,

Formerly an Officer in the 7th Regiment, and Captain Co. C, 1st Regiment U. S. Chasseurs.



IT IS DESIGNED TO HAVE THIS REG'T IN THE FIELD AT ONCE.

LET THERE BE A GRAND RALLY TO FILL UP THE RANKS.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

The wants of our Country call for prompt and energetic action.

ALL GOVERNMENT AND STATE BOUNTIES SECURED TO RECRUITS.

PAY FROM DATE OF ENROLLMENT.

☞ Subsistence, Clothing, good and Comfortable Quarters, ☜

FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY, AT

CAMP WASHINGTON, STATEN ISL'D.

RECRUITING OFFICE,

CORNER SIXTH AVE. AND TENTH ST.

JAMES W. GURNEY,

(LATE 1st REGIMENT U. S. CHASSEURS,)

Recruiting Officer.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

OUR COUNTRY CALLS

RALLY TO ITS SUPPORT!



FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS

COL. WILLIAM GURNEY,

An Officer of experience and ability, formerly of the 7th REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD, and Captain 1st REG'T U. S. CHASSEURS (Col. Cochrane).

RECRUITS WANTED

For Company C of this fine Regiment.

COMPETENT MEN ESPECIALLY WANTED AS NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS!

ALL BOUNTIES SECURED TO RECRUITS.

Good Quarters, Uniforms and Rations from the day of Enlistment.

Quarters at CAMP WASHINGTON, Staten Island.

Apply to FRANK K. SMITH, (Late of 7th Reg't National Guard,) **Recruiting Officer,**

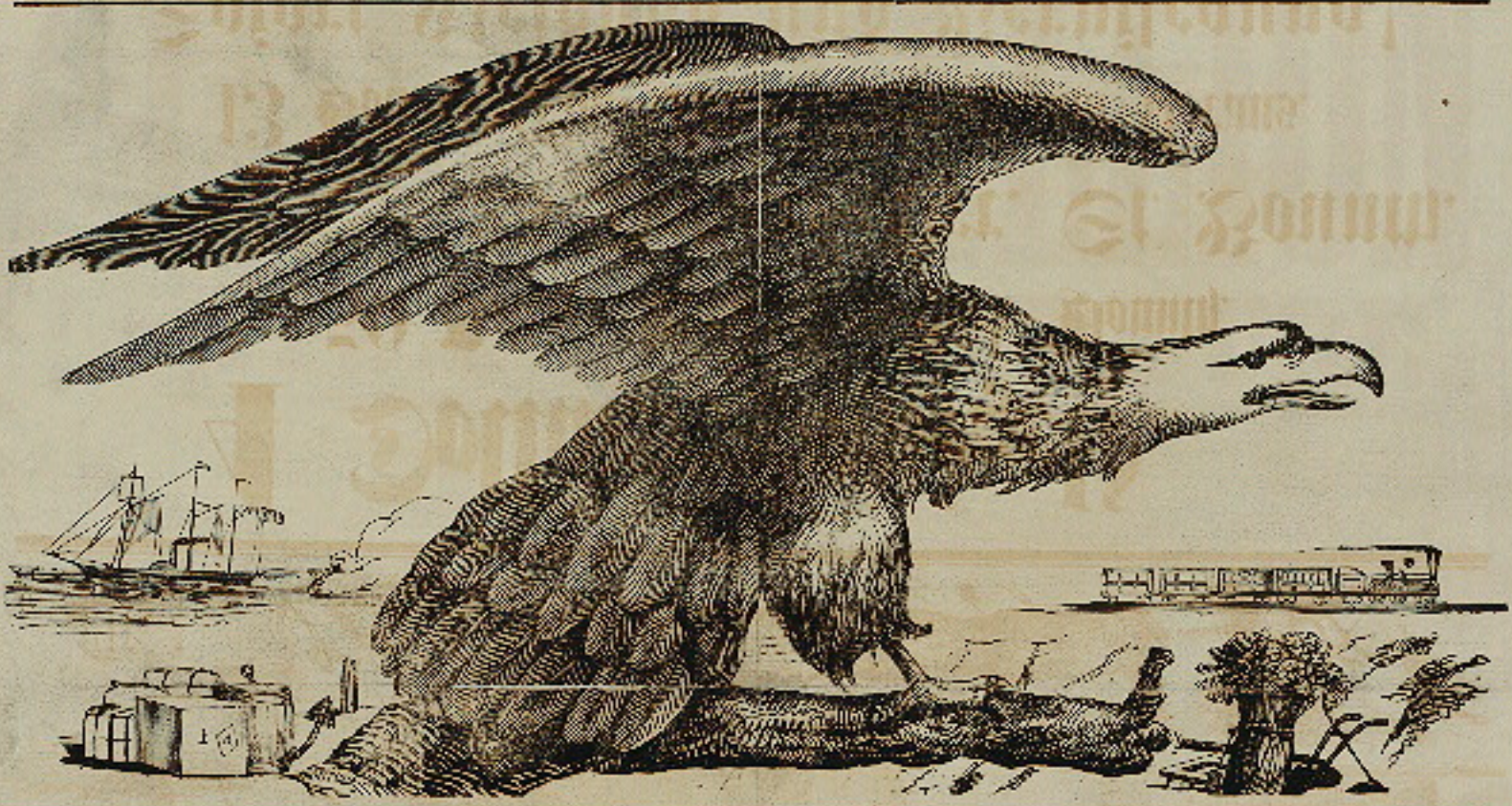
33 MAIN STREET, BROOKLYN.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

Iste National Voluntairs.

Vorwärts Marsch!!

Tretet ein! Laßt Euch nicht zwingen!



4 Dollars Handgeld.

50 Dollars Staat New-York Bounty.

25 Dollars Ver. St. Bounty.

13 Dollars Eine Monatslöhnung zum Voraus.

Sofort Kleidung und Verpflegung!

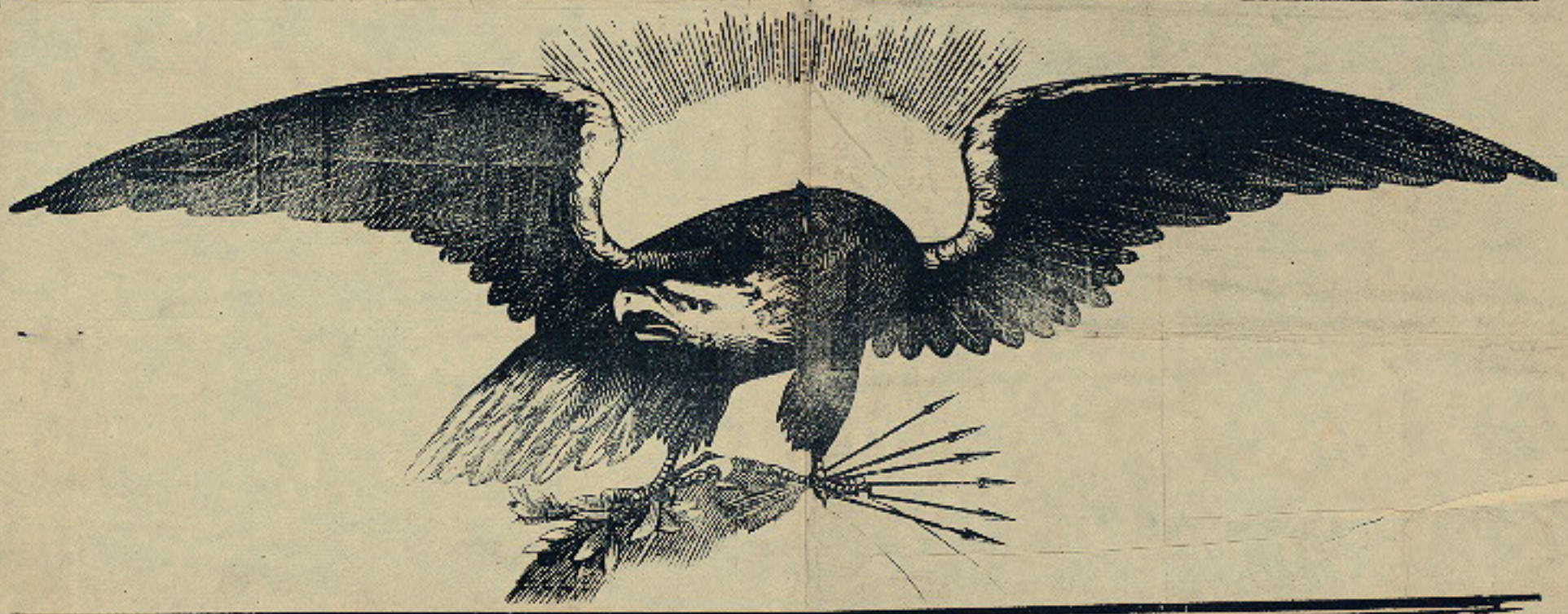
Wenn das Ausheben anfängt hören alle Bounties auf!

Rekrutirungs-Office:

E. W. Schauffler,

Lieutenant.

EAGLE BRIGADE!



3d REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Splendid Regiment is now forming

Under Command of Col. JOHN P. JENKINS.

Men of Westchester! Rally, Rally!

and Enroll yourselves among the Brave Defenders of Your Country!

☞ **GOOD MEN, wishing to see service, under Competent Officers, would do well to join this Regiment.**

RECRUITS WANTED for Co. H.

Now Rendezvousing

☞ ***AT WHITE PLAINS.***

PAY AND RATIONS TO COMMENCE ON ENLISTMENT!

HENRY C. LOCKWOOD, Capt.

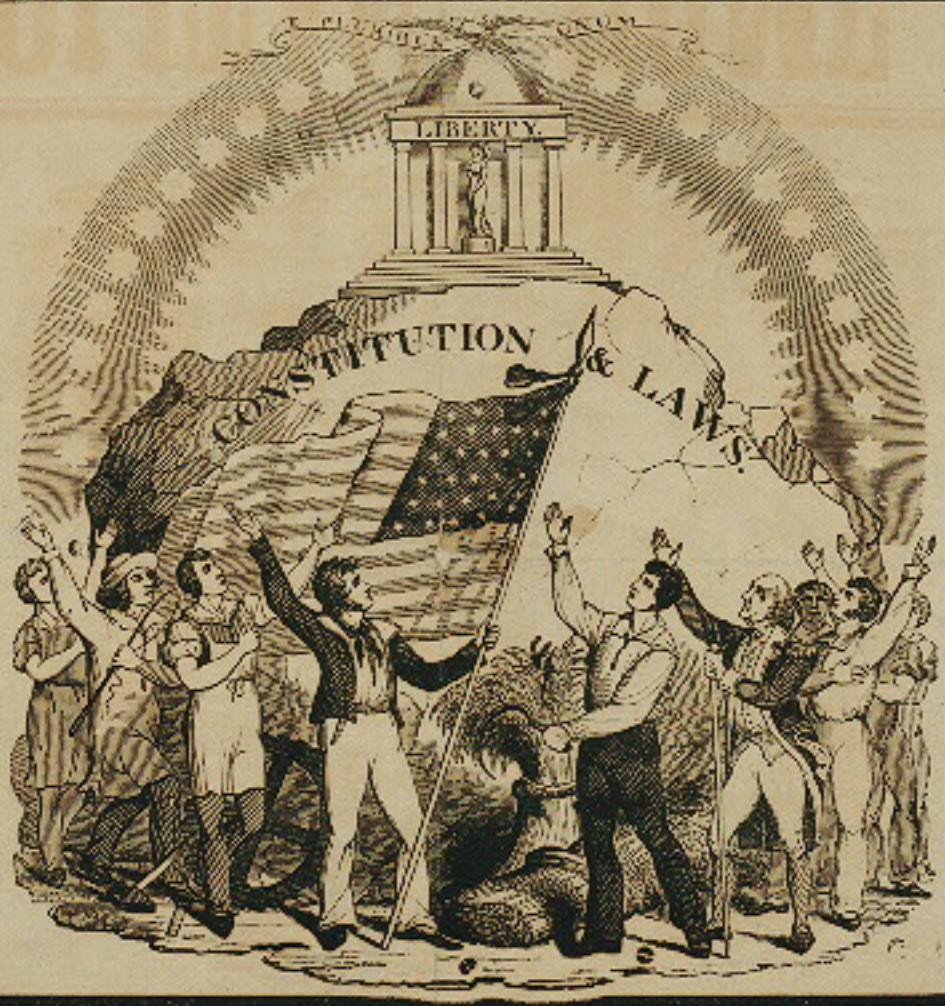
Baptist & Taylor, Steam Job Printers, cor. Fulton and Nassau Streets, New York.

Attention! Fall in!

A MEETING

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH WARD



METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD

Will be held at 14 & 16 4th Avenue,

Wednesday Evening, May 22d,

And every following Evening, **FOR DRILL**, at 8 o'clock.

By Order of the Committee,

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE,
CHAUNCEY SHAFFER,
DANIEL S. MANN.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, cor. Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York.

Forward, Volunteers!

TAKE THE BOUNTIES

WHILE THE OPPORTUNITY LASTS!

$25 19th WARD.

$60 KINGS COUNTY.

THE DRAFT IS INEVITABLE.

ENLIST IN

DURYEA'S ZOUAVES

SECOND BATTALION

19th WARD

BROOKLYN.

IT CAN'T BE SHIRKED.

NEW YORK STATE $50.

UNITED STATES $100.

CAPTAIN A. T. GROSER.

HEADQUARTERS,

CORNER BEDFORD AVE. AND CLYMER ST.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS,

Rally! Rally! Rally!

All Members of Regiments who have been in the service, and will serve again for a short period, not exceeding

THREE MONTHS,

Are requested to meet at the MERCER HOUSE, cor. of Broome and Mercer Streets, and enroll their names, where the

10th REGIMENT

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

ARE RE-ORGANIZING TO SERVE WITH THE NEW YORK TROOPS IN GENERAL SANDFORD'S DIVISION.

COL. J. E. BENDIX.

Lieut. Col. J. W. MARSHALL,
Major J. MISSING,

Capt. R. A. DIMMICK,
Capt. T. MOSSCROP.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

31st
NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS
RE-ORGANIZING!



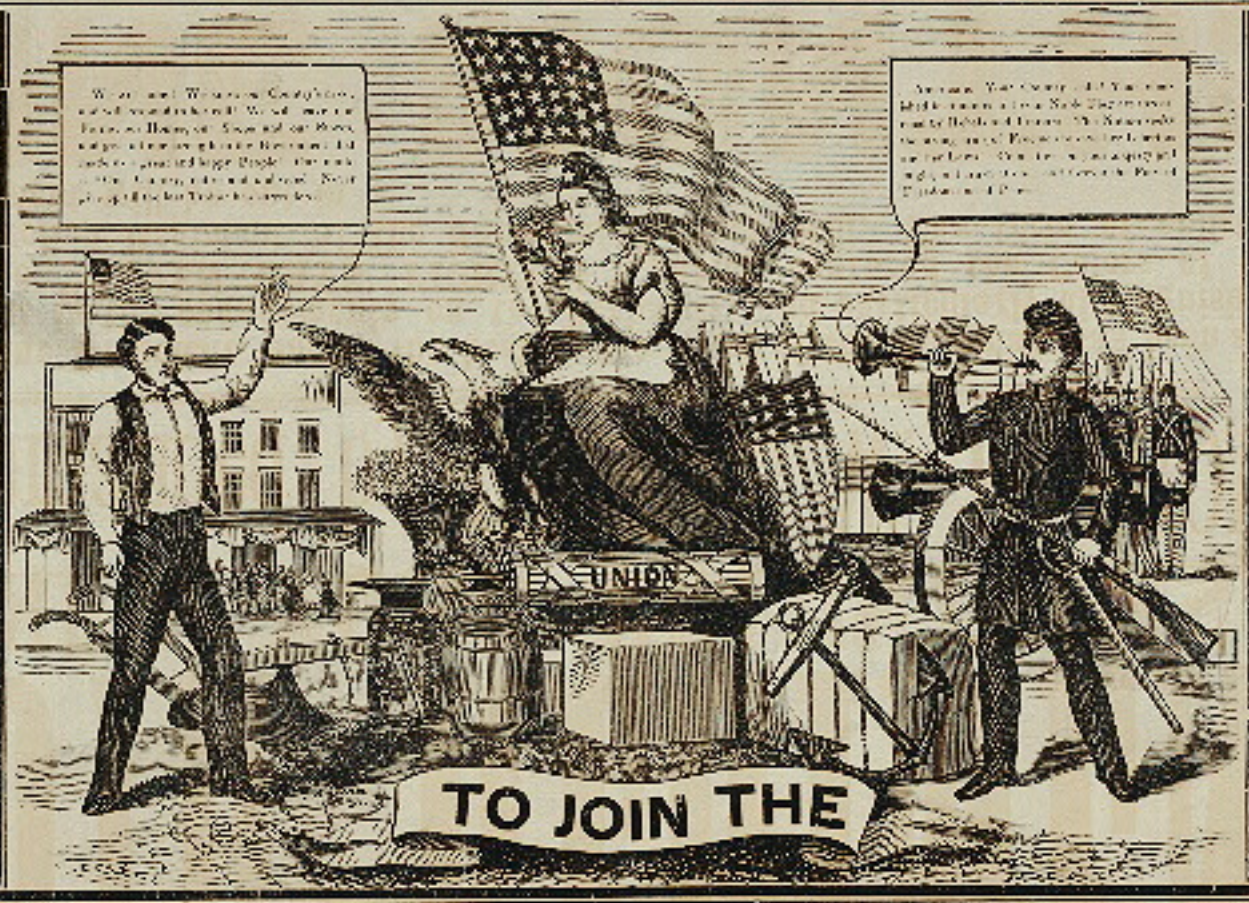
COL. FRANK JONES
HEADQUARTERS 532 BROADWAY.
$250 BOUNTY
FOR RE-ENLISTMENTS!
$175 BOUNTY TO RECRUITS
PAY COMMENCES ON ENLISTMENT.

THE OLD OFFICERS GO OUT WITH THE REG'T!

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

$204 IN BOUNTIES!

Cost what it may.



The Nation must be saved!

36TH REGIMENT

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

Commanded by COLONEL W. H. BROWN.

This fine Regiment, one of the best in the Army of the Potomac, has been an active participant in the engagements on the Peninsula, and particularly distinguished itself during the "SEVEN DAYS' FIGHTING," having captured the Colors of the 14th North Carolina Regiment at the Battle of Malvern Hill. The term of enlistment of this Regiment will be out in

NINE MONTHS.

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED!

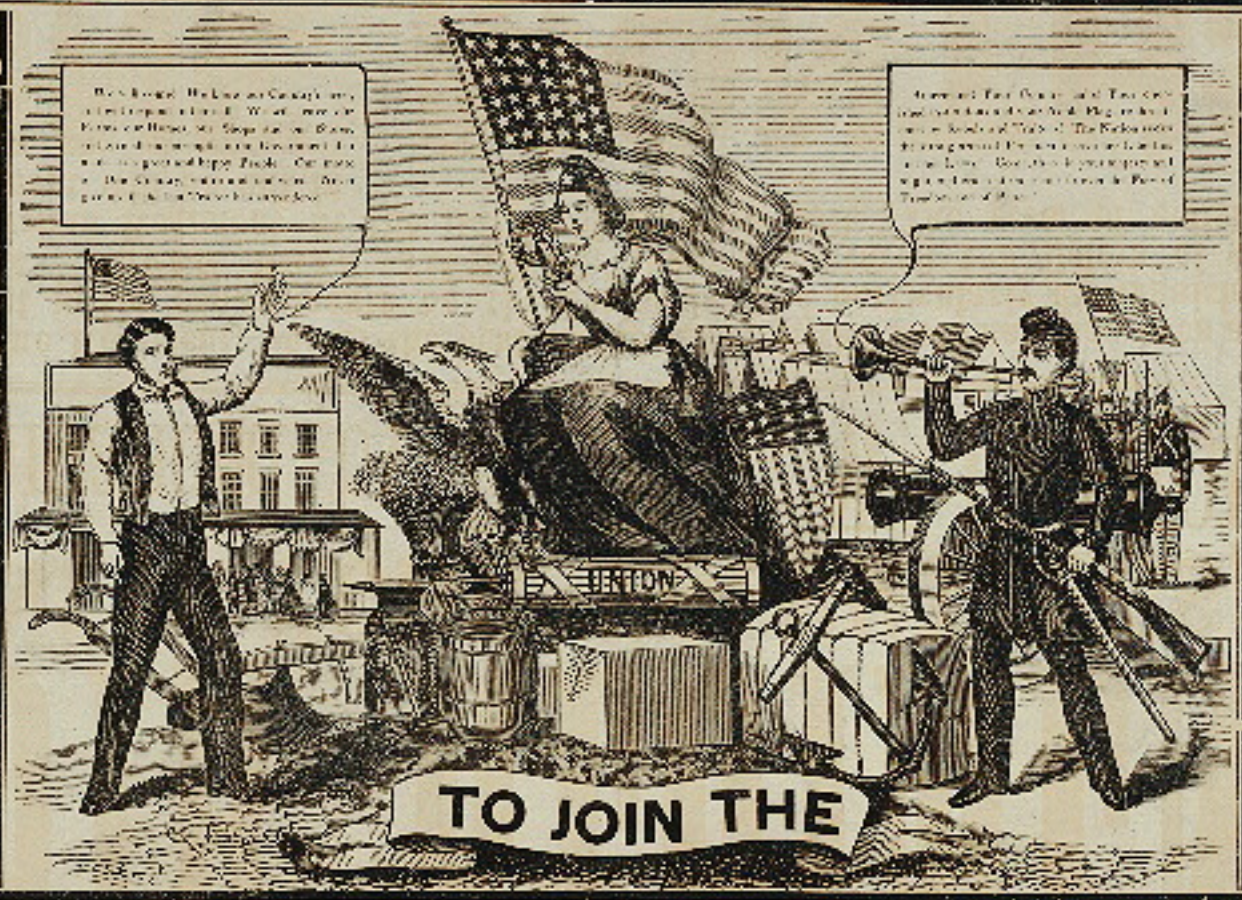
Recruiting Office, 17 CENTRE ST., bet. Chambers and Reade Sts.

Lieut. G. H. MOORE, Recruiting Officer.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

$204 IN BOUNTIES!

Cost what it may.



The Nation must be saved!

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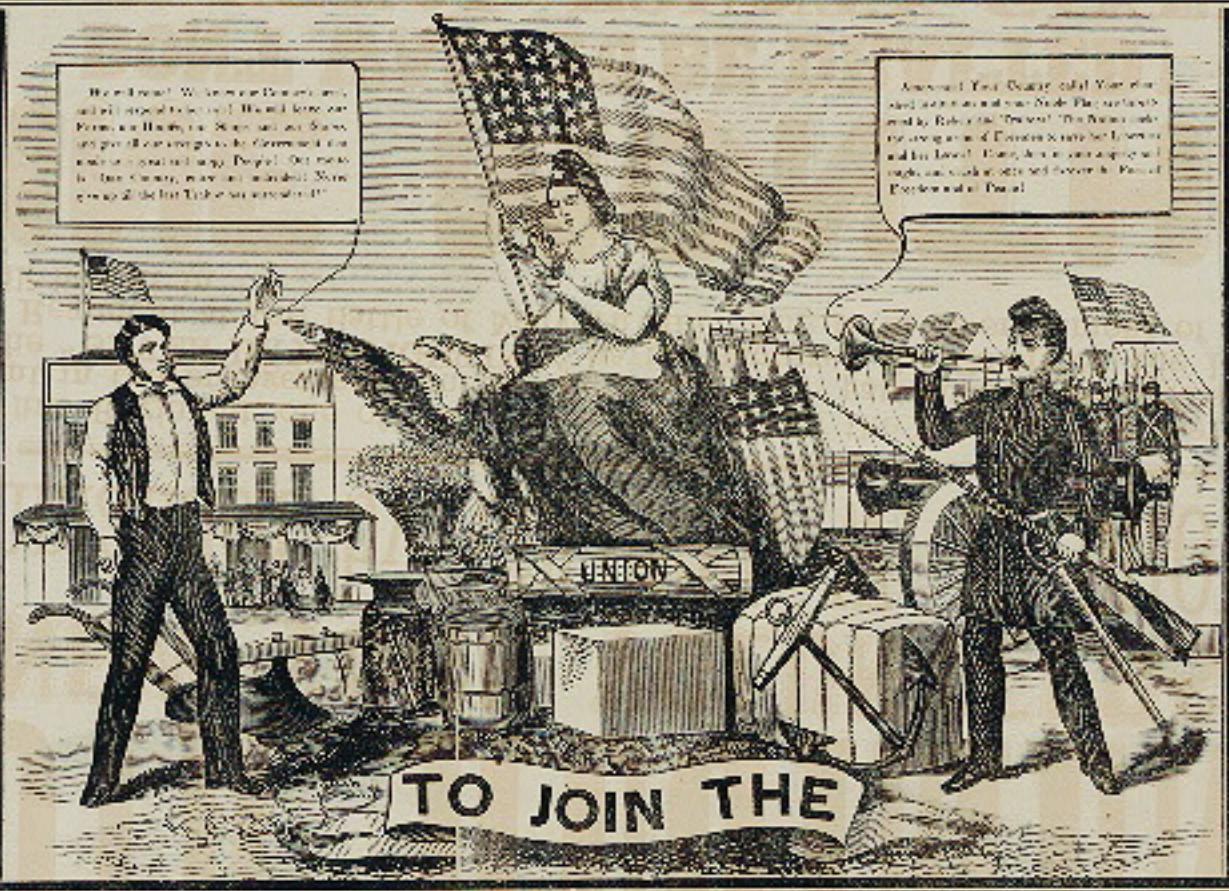
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Lieut. G. H. MOORE, Recruiting Officer.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

A GREAT RUSH

Cost what it may,



The Nation must be Saved!

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NINE MONTHS.

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED!

THE USUAL BOUNTY GIVEN.

Recruiting Office, No. 17 CENTRE STREET,

BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND READE STREETS.

Lieut. G. H. MOORE, Recruiting Officer.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, Opposite City Hall, New York.

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Cost what it may,



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Lieut. G. H. MOORE, Recruiting Officer.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, Opposite City Hall, New York.

GARIBALDI GUARD!



PATRIOTI ITALIANI!
HONVEDEK!
AMIS DE LA LIBERTE!
DEUTSCHE FREIHEITS KÆMPFER!

APPEAL!

The aid of every man is required for the service of his ADOPTED COUNTRY! A Regiment of Riflemen, Bersaglieri, Honvedek, Chasseurs or Scharfschutzen, is now formed under the name of the GARIBALDI GUARD, and encamped near Washington. This Regiment will be increased by order of Government to 1150.

Wanted at once,

250 ABLE-BODIED MEN!

Italians, Hungarians, Germans, and French, Patriots of all Nations,

AROUSE! AROUSE! AROUSE!

The Families of our Soldiers shall be cared for.

PER ORDER,

Col. F. G. D'UTASSY,
Lieut. Col. A. REPETTI,
Maj. GEO. E. WARING, Jr.

Quartermaster, CHAS. B. NORTON.

Headquarters, Irving Building, 594 & 596 Broadway.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

40th MOZART REGIMENT!

N. Y. V.

100 Recruits Wanted!

To fill up the above Regiment, now stationed at

BAILEY'S CROSS ROADS, Alexandria, Va.

This Regiment will accept

100 ABLE-BODIED RECRUITS!

To serve for Three Years, unless sooner discharged.

Men enlisting will be dispatched immediately to CAMP SACKET, near Alexandria.

Apply 564 Broadway.

LIEUT. COL. EGAN,
RECRUITING OFFICER.

☛**N.B. Pay commences as soon as Volunteers enroll their names.**

JOSEPH DAVIS, PRINTER, 432 BROADWAY.

VOSBURGH CHASSEURS

53d REG'T N. Y. S. V.



5TH REG'T EAGLE BRIGADE.

20 Men Wanted

For Co. **D**, of this fine Regiment, to complete its maximum number.

THIS REGIMENT IS NOW UNDER MARCHING ORDERS.

PAY FROM $13 TO $23 PER MONTH.

Each man, as soon as mustered, provided with good, wholesome Rations, a good Tent, and Uniforms complete. Relief Tickets given to families.

$100 BOUNTY!

A FEW GOOD CORPORALS WANTED!

CAMP—RED HOUSE, HARLEM.

RECRUITING OFFICE.

1st Lieut. E. G. GRANVILLE, late 71st Reg't.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall N. Y.

VOSBURGH
CHASSEURS,
53d REGIMENT,
N. Y. V.



ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITY FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Require robust and active men between the ages of 18 and 45, to complete its organization. This Regiment is quartered at

☞ CAMP SCROGGS, BELLEVUE GARDEN, 80th STREET, EAST RIVER, ☜

UNDER THE COMMAND OF

COL. GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM,

(LATE MAJOR OF THE 71st REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.)

It is intended that the 'VOSBURGH CHASSEURS' shall not be excelled by any Regiment now in the field. The Officers are men who have seen service, are competent and efficient.

Pay prompt, Quarters spacious, Rations wholesome and abundant, with the best of medical attendance when required; warm under-clothing, Uniforms and Equipments COMPLETE, the same as furnished to the regular service. The pay of a Soldier is from $13 to $23 per month, and 40 cents per day, extra, when detailed for mechanical labor.

$100 BOUNTY

To each Soldier when honorably discharged from service, or in case of death the amount will be paid to his widow or children.

All Soldiers who are wounded or disabled will receive a life pension from the U. S. Government.

THE FAMILIES OF THOSE ENLISTING WILL BE AIDED BY THE STATE.

Apply to Lieut. E. ROBERTS

Ballard, Printer, 414 Broadway, N. Y.

Now is the time for those who would serve their Country.





THE

CLINTON RIFLES

Having been accepted, as the FIRST REGIMENT, under the new call,

A FEW RECRUITS ARE WANTED

TO FILL UP VACANCIES.

Rations commence as soon as Roll is signed.

The pay of a Soldier is $15 a month, on a discharge $100 Bounty, besides a Land Warrant.

The Uniform is Handsome, well made, and will not drop off after two week's wear.

Come all who would RESCUE our Glorious Union from Rebels and Traitors, and remember the Government needs every Man at the present time.

THE REGIMENT IS ENCAMPED AT THE

FIRST LANDING, STATEN ISLAND,

THE FINEST CAMP GROUND IN THE STATE.

For the whole Union, and may God Speed the Right.



RIFLEMEN ATTENTION!

THE CLINTON RIFLES

Accepted by the Secretary of War, and now in camp at Quarantine Building Staten Island.

J. A. PAGE, COL. COMMANDING.

WANTED

A Few More RECRUITS

For the above Crack Corps.

Good men, sober, steady and active, and not under the height of five feet five inches, can be admitted by applying immediately to

HEADQUARTERS,

No. 62 William Street.

A. ANTHONY GUTMAN, Act'g. Adjt.

1st REGIMENT
CLINTON GUARD,
U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

UNITED STATES REGIMENT
ACCEPTED FOR 3 YEARS.

Col. SPENCER W. CONE,

Lieut. Col. W. R. MANLEY,

Major M. A. J. LYNCH.

HEADQUARTERS, 480 BROADWAY,
CAMP HARRIS, STATEN ISLAND.

PAY, RATIONS AND GOOD QUARTERS FROM THE MOMENT OF ENLISTING.

RECRUITS ENLISTED HERE.

66th N. Y. V.

COL. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.

Bounties Paid to Recruits

Before LEAVING The STATE, $129

On Joining the Regiment in the Field, 13

At the Expiration of the term of Enlistment, 75

Making in all $217

EXCLUSIVE OF THE REGULAR PAY OF FROM

$13 to $20 Per Month.

HEADQUARTERS:

6th Reg't Armory

CENTRE MARKET,

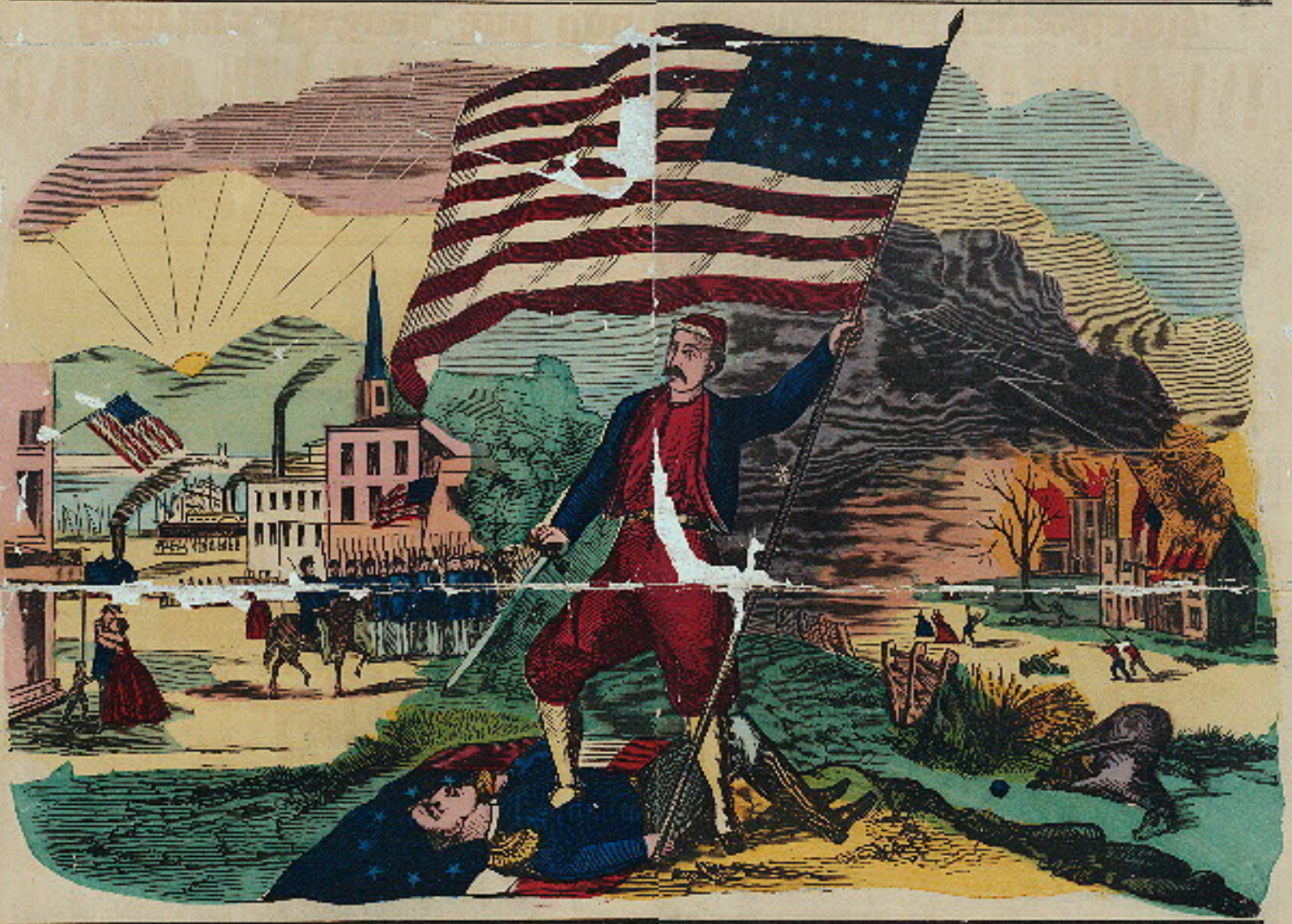
Corner of Grand and Centre Streets.

Lieut. BURTON H. DAVIS, Adj't. 66th N. Y. V. Recruiting Officer.

CHRISTOPHER, MORSE & SKIPPON, STEAM PRINTERS, 109 NASSAU STREET N.Y.

EMPIRE ZOUAVES!

N. Y. S. V.



The Company is formed under orders from His Excellency the Governor, and to be commanded by the undersigned officers, who have seen active service for the last fifteen months under Major-Generals Burnside and Heintzelman.

ONLY 30 MEN WANTED TO FILL THE ABOVE COMPANY

Quarters, Rations, and Uniforms furnished immediately.

U. S. BOUNTY, STATE BOUNTY & ONE MONTH'S PAY,

$163!

WILL BE PAID AT ONCE AT THE TIME OF ENLISTMENT.

SAMUEL J. FREEMAN, Capt., Formerly Adjutant 103d Regiment N. Y. S. V., Burnside's Division.

H. C. COOPER, 1st Lieut., Formerly Captain 7th Regiment.

A. P. ZIMANDI, 2d Lieut., Formerly Lieut., Burnside's Division, and Officer in the Hungarian Service.

Recruiting Office,

BAKER & GODWIN Printers, Printing-house Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

SIXTH REGIMENT
N. Y. S. M.



GOVERNOR'S GUARD
Col. JOS. C. PINCKNEY.

This Regiment, having just returned from a tour of three months' duty, is re-organizing for the WAR!

None but Intelligent and Efficient Officers who have passed an Examination will be received.

RECRUITS WANTED

Pay and Rations commence immediately on Enlisting, and a Bounty of $100 to be paid at their discharge.

APPLICATION TO BE MADE DAILY AT THE

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS AT CENTRE MARKET.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, New York.

69TH REG'T N.Y.S.M.

Col. MATHEW MURPHY.



THIS GALLANT CORPS WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS TO START FOR THE SEAT OF WAR!

200 PICKED, HEALTHY YOUNG MEN WANTED

To fill the Regiment to its maximum strength.

This Regiment is the FIRST of the IRISH LEGION, commanded by GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN.

HEADQUARTERS,

Essex Market, cor. Grand & Essex Sts.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing House Square, City Hall, N. Y.

JACK TARS, AHOY!!

Let us Open the Potomac!





WANTED IMMEDIATELY

FOR CO. I, 5th REGIMENT,

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,

50 ABLE-BODIED SEAMEN

TO COMPLETE THE COMPANY.

The Regiment is now at the Seat of War, and is commanded by Col. CHAS. K. GRAHAM, once a "Reefer;" and Capt. ARTHUR WILKINSON, of Co. I, was once a "Skipper" in the Merchant service.

The Company is intended to operate in the Inlets of the Chesapeake, and on the Potomac, and will see a full share of active service and glorious adventure.

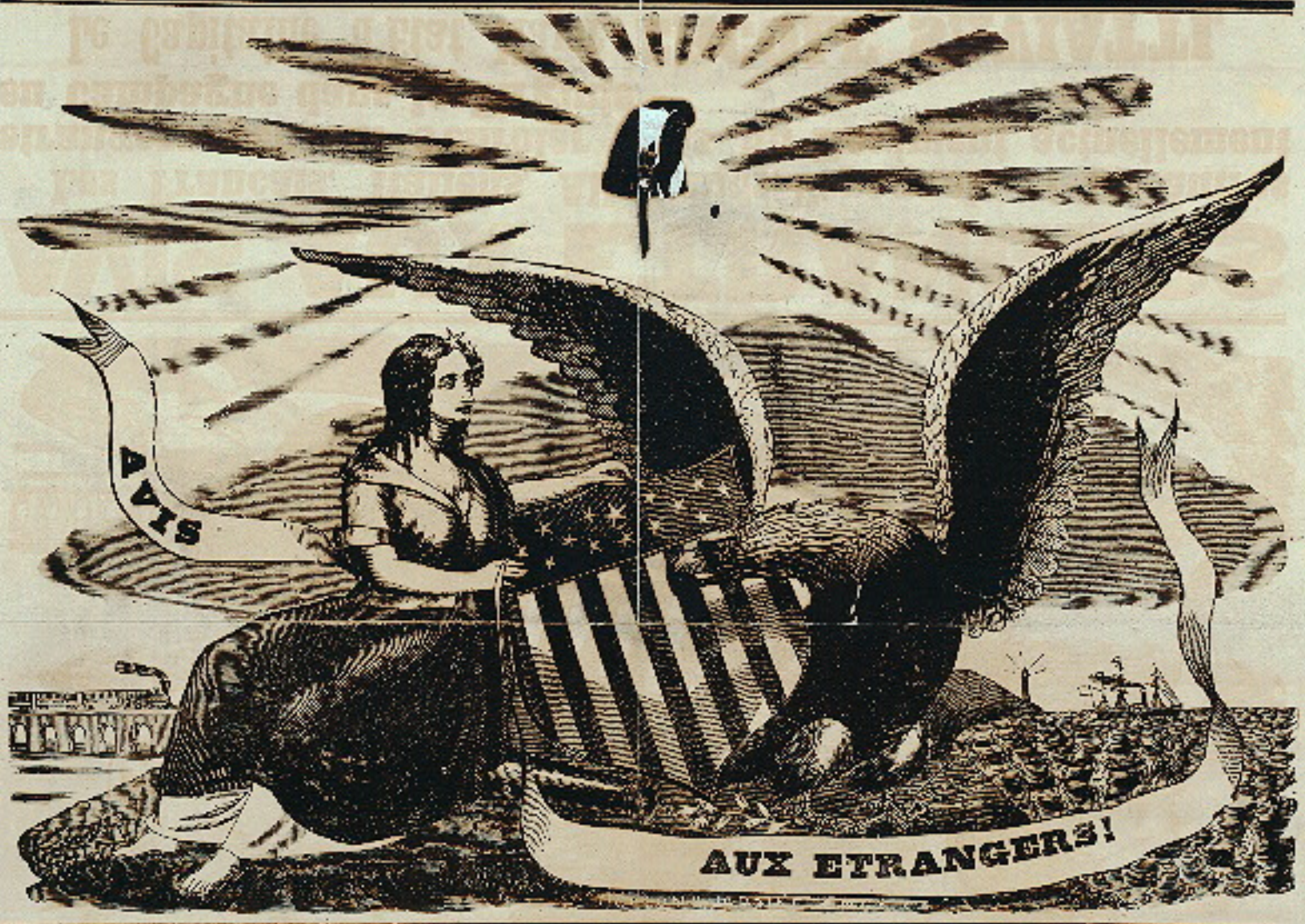
☞ All Sailors who prefer Active Service and Fresh Beef, to midnight watches and salt junk, are invited to join.

APPLY AT 17 BROADWAY, IN BASEMENT,

Or at Office of Excelsior Brigade, Staten Island Ferry, New York.

Baker & Godwin, Printers, Printing-House Square, Opposite City Hall, New York.

ARMÉE DU GENERAL F. SIGEL.



AVIS AUX ETRANGERS

Les Francais, Italiens, Allemands, Espagnols et les autres etrangers peuvent s'enroler dans un Regiment actuellement en Campagne dans la Virginie.

Le Capitaine d'Etat Major **ERCOLE SAVIATTI,**

a ete sur la demande expresse du MAJ. GEN. SIGEL, autorise le 26 Juillet, par son Excellence le Gouverneur de l'etat de New York, a organiser 4 Compagnies de Tirailleurs Etrangers.

S'adresser de suite a l'office de recrutement,

53 BOWERY.

TERMES D'ENROLEMENT AVANTAGEUX.

Capt. E. SAVIATTI, Maj. Gen. Sigel's Staff.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, Opposite City Hall, New York.

RECRUITS WANTED!



HALLECK GUARD!

COL. ELIAS PEISSNER.

FIRST REG'T FOR THE WAR!

ALREADY IN CAMP AT TURTLE BAY PARK.

Lieut. SCHWERIN is authorized to receive recruits at the Recruiting Office of this Co.

☞ It is intended that this shall be one of the finest Companies in the Service.

YOUR COUNTRY CALLS YOU TO DUTY!

PAY FROM **$13** TO **$23** PER MONTH.

$100 BOUNTY at the end of the enlistment. **$50 BOUNTY** from the State, and one month's pay when mustered into service.

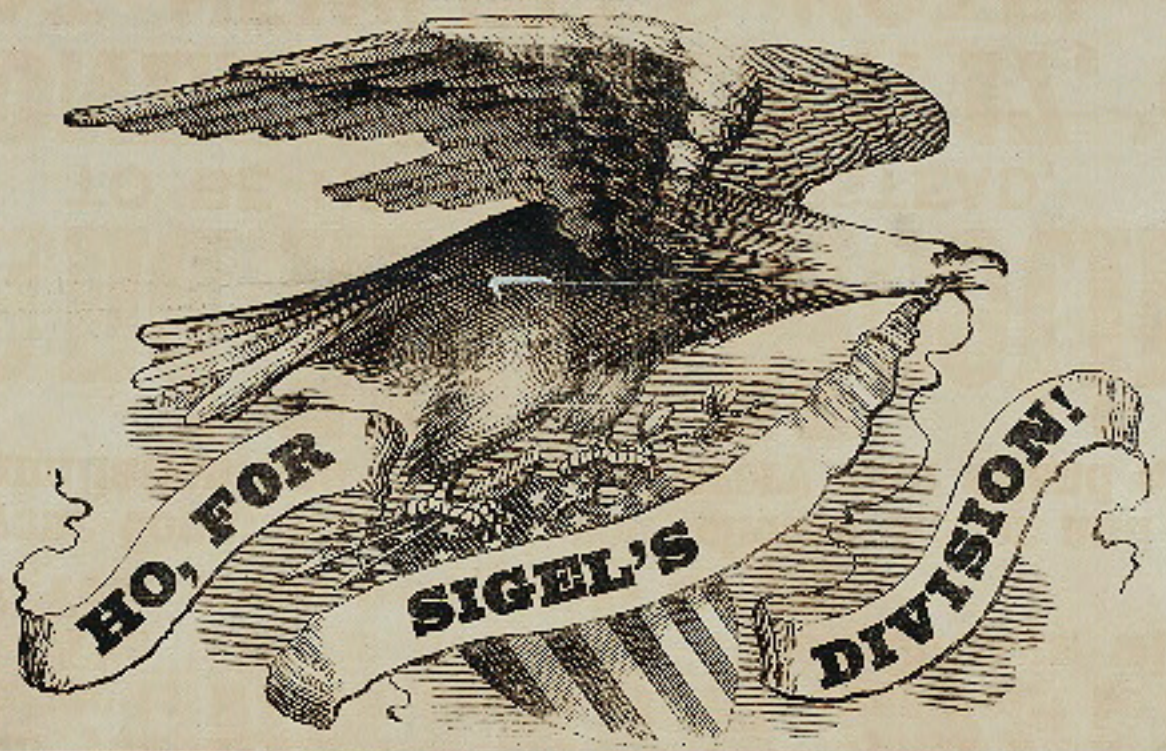
This Company will also receive any other Bounties provided by Government. Every recruit will be able to leave his family comfortable during his absence.

☞ Recruits are mustered in at once, put under pay, sent to the comfortable **CAMP AT TURTLE BAY PARK**, and provided with abundant Rations and Clothing. Non-commissioned Officers must apply immediately to receive positions.

Recruiting Office, 39 Front Street, corner of Coenties Slip.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, cor. Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York.

TO ARMS!



CITIZENS OF HEMPSTEAD AND NORTH HEMPSTEAD,

DO YOU HEAR THE CALL OF YOUR COUNTRY, BECKONING YOU TO ARMS?

BY THE FOLLOWING ORDER--

"Special Orders, to wit (12): CAPT. WILLIS, 119th Reg't N. Y. V., is detailed on the Recruiting service, and will report for instructions to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service of the State of New York.

By Command of MAJOR GENERAL McCLELLAN.

RICH'D B. IRWIN, CAPT., A. D. C., A. A. A. G."--

I am with you again, but a few days only! I want to take back with me to Washington 100 MEN! They must be had in six days! The hour is at hand! Fellow-Citizens, will you Respond? Your proud past speaks for you.

Show your Countrymen that you choose Honor and Glory before humiliation and shame. Let every man attend a

Grand Mass Meeting

TO BE HELD AT HEMPSTEAD,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, '62,

AT HEWLETT'S HOTEL,

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.

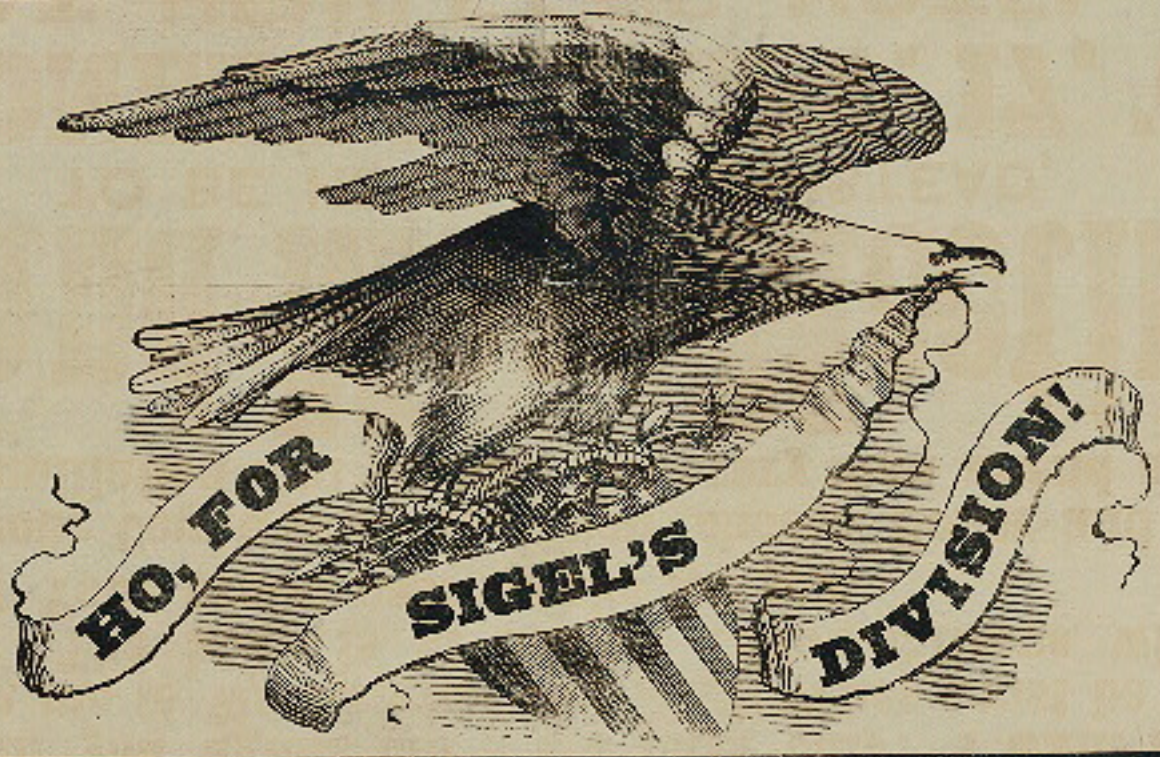
☞ **Citizens, prove yourselves worthy of the 19th Century.**

BENJ. A. WILLIS,

Capt. Co. H, 119th Reg't N. Y. V.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

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BENJ. A. WILLIS,

Capt. Co. H, 119th Reg't N. Y. V.

BAERS & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN GUARDS!

COL. CHARLES S. TURNBULL
ADJ'T GEORGE WHEATON.



Having received authority to raise a Company for this fine Regiment, I have opened a Recruiting Office at

No. 223 CENTRE ST.

Where there is a splendid opportunity for good, able-bodied men to serve under old, tried Officers.

Uniforms of the latest U. S. Pattern, with Subsistence, Clothing and Quarters, furnished immediately on signing the roll.

Pay commences from day of enlistment.
$90 ADVANCE TO EACH RECRUIT!

1 Sergeant and 2 Corporals, well drilled in the Bayonet and Skirmish Exercise, wanted.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS IN THE FIELD!

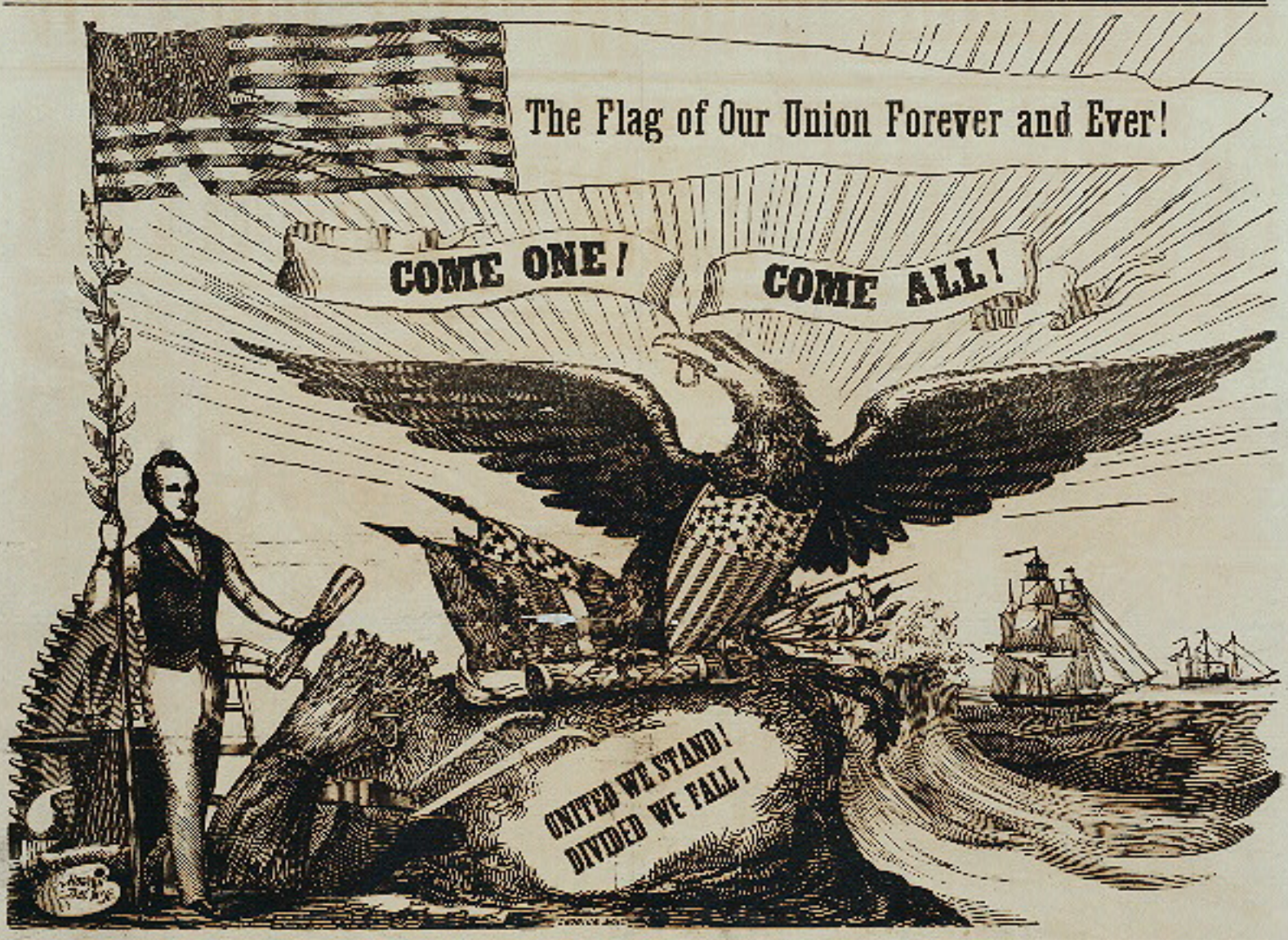
APPLY TO

E. JACKSON, Capt., 223 Centre St., opp. Odd Fellows' Hall.
1st Lieut. JOHN C. COATES, cor. York St. & Hudson Av., Brooklyn
2d Lieut. NORMAN MURRAY, 1436 Broadway, near 40th St., N. Y.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

$150 BOUNTY!

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE!



HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY!

Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding 2d Reg't

40 Good Men Wanted Immediately

TO FILL UP A COMPANY.

Pay, $13 to $23 per month, from date of enlistment.

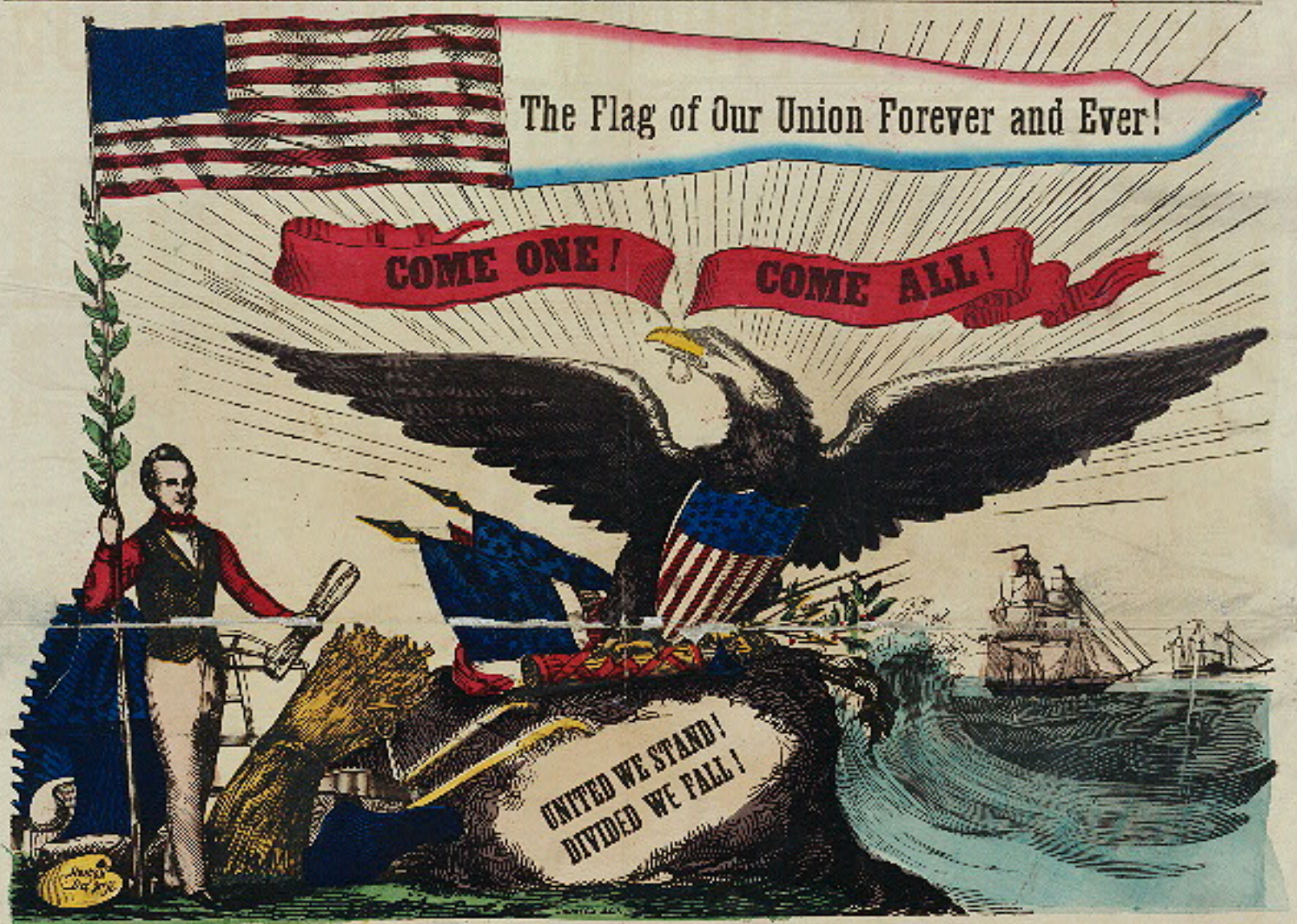
One month's pay and $75 Bounty before leaving the State. Comfortable Quarters and Subsistence. Clothing furnished as soon as mustered in. Competent non-commissioned Officers will be chosen from the rank and file, and all subsequent promotions made from the ranks. ☞ $2 paid to any one bringing an accepted recruit.

Capt. W. R. CUMMINGS, 286½ Third Avenue,
RECRUITING OFFICER.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

$150 BOUNTY!

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Capt. W. R. CUMMINGS, 286½ Third Avenue,
RECRUITING OFFICER.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Sq[illegible] opposite City Hall, N. Y.

$163 BOUNTY!

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE!



HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY!

Recruits Wanted for Comp'y I,

CAPTAIN JOHN B. HONSTAIN.

$25 STATE BOUNTY as soon as mustered, and $25 more and One Month's Pay as soon as the Company is full. **$27 UNITED STATES BOUNTY** when the Regiment is mustered into service, and **$75** more when honorably discharged.

PAY FROM **$13** TC **$23** PER MONTH!

RELIEF TICKETS will be issued to the Families of Volunteers. Comfortable Quarters, Rations and Uniforms furnished immediately.

☞ **$5 WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON FURNISHING ONE OR MORE RECRUITS.**

This Company will be commanded by Officers who have seen service, and is nearly full; therefore,

APPLY EARLY AT 1373 BROADWAY,

Or, in the Evening, at the Residence of CAPT. HONSTAIN, corner Leonard and Devoe Streets, Williamsburg.

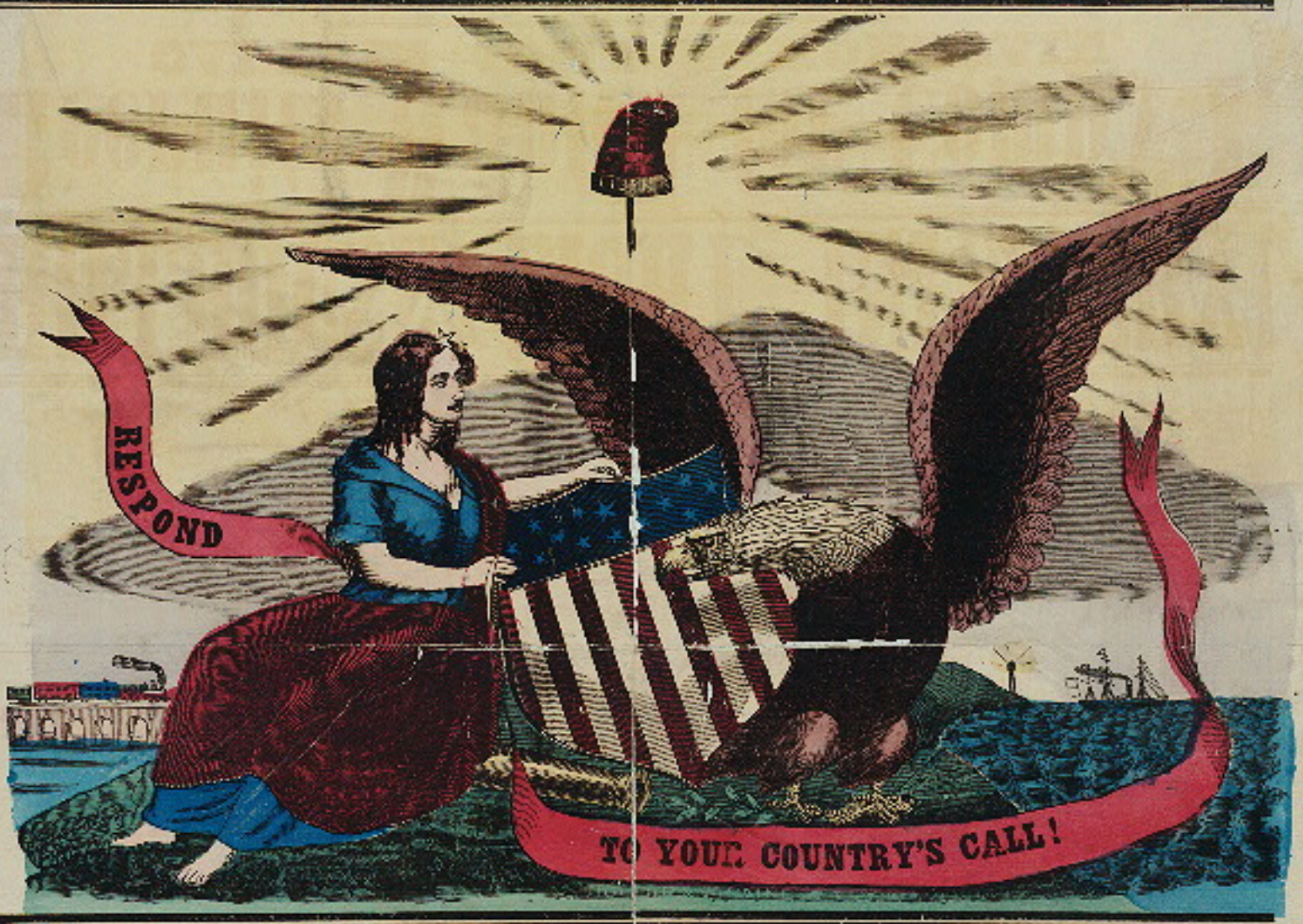
1st LIEUTENANT, WM. B. AVERY.
2d LIEUTENANT, A. L. BAGLEY.

Capt. J. B. HONSTAIN.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

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Capt. J. B. HONSTAIN.

DAWES & GOODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, [illegible]

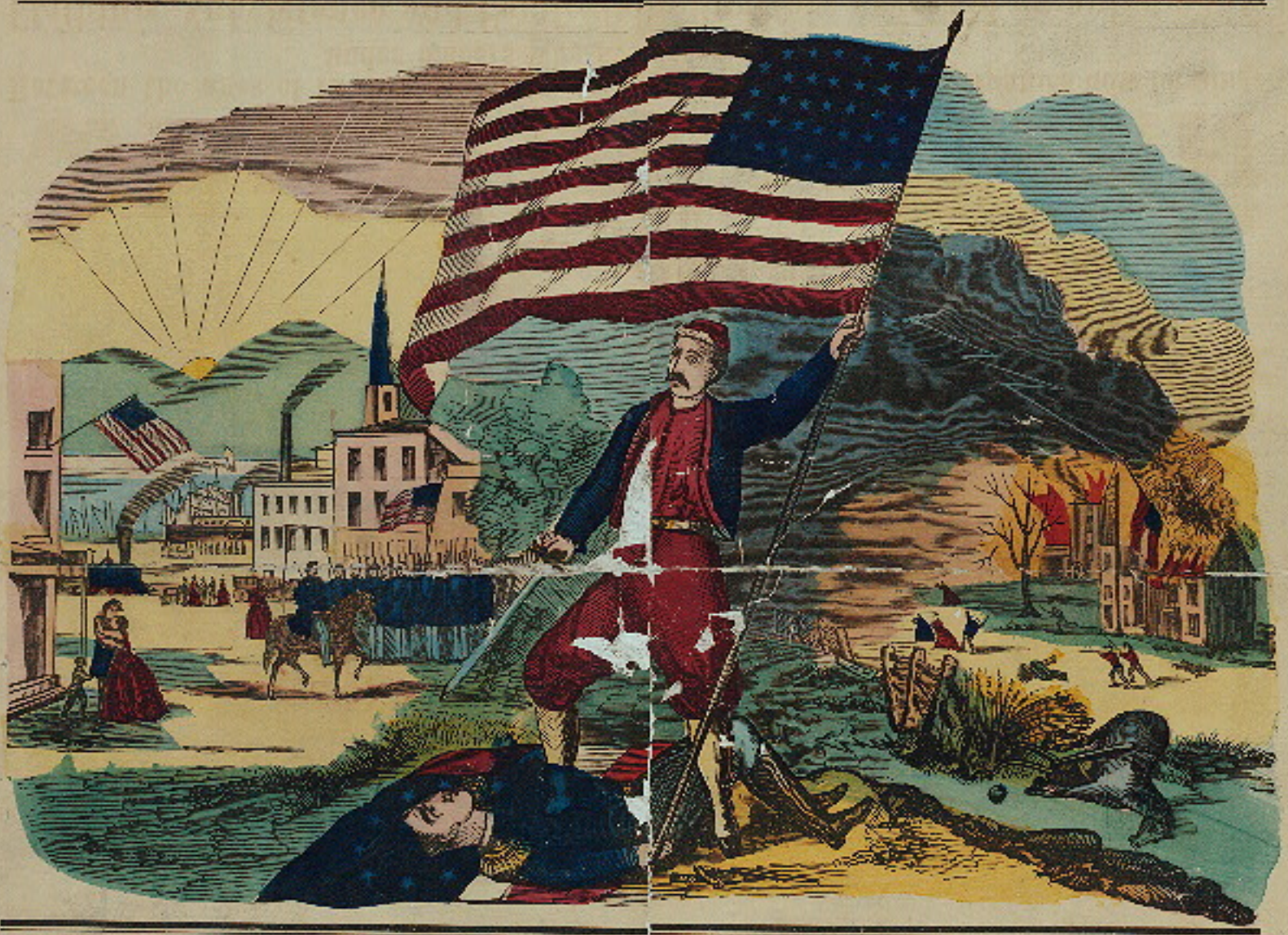
ATTENTION, TO SAVE YOUR BOUNTY!

SECOND REGIMENT

EMPIRE BRIGADE!

Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.

☞ **FIRST REGIMENT IN THE FIELD UNDER THE NEW CALL.**



WANTED, 25 MEN

Between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to fill up one of the best Companies now forming, under officers who have seen active service.

Clothing, Subsistence and Comfortable Quarters provided on enlistment.

PAY FROM $13 TO $23 PER MONTH,

TO DATE FROM DAY OF ENLISTMENT.

$50 BOUNTY GIVEN BY THE STATE.

$25 BOUNTY GIVEN BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

TO BE PAID AS SOON AS MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.

☞ $100 BOUNTY WHEN THE WAR IS OVER!

☞ It is intended to make this one of the best Companies in the Brigade or service, and no labor will be spared to do so. The Officers are experienced men, having been over one year in one of the First Regiments in the service.

CAPTAIN J. P. S[illegible]ER, LATE OF HAWKINS ZOUAVES

BAKER & [illegible] Printers, Printing [illegible] Square Hall, N. Y.

NOTICE

NOW IS THE TIME!

A LARGE AMOUNT PAID IN CASH TO ANY ONE WHO BRINGS A RECRUIT!

2D REG'T SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE!

HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY

COL. P. J. CLAASSEN, COM'D'G.

Recruits Wanted Immediately

FOR COMPANY F, OF THIS FIRST-CLASS REGIMENT.

PAY, $13 TO $23 PER MONTH,

FROM THE DAY OF ENLISTMENT.

United States Bounty, $100—$25 of which, and one month's pay, will be given in advance.

State Bounty of $50 will be paid at once when mustered in; also $60 Cash in hand, with all other Bounties.

Comfortable Quarters, Clothing and Subsistence, at CAMP EDWARDS PIERREPONT, East New York.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS! OFFICERS ARE EXPERIENCED! RELIEF TICKETS FURNISHED FAMILIES!

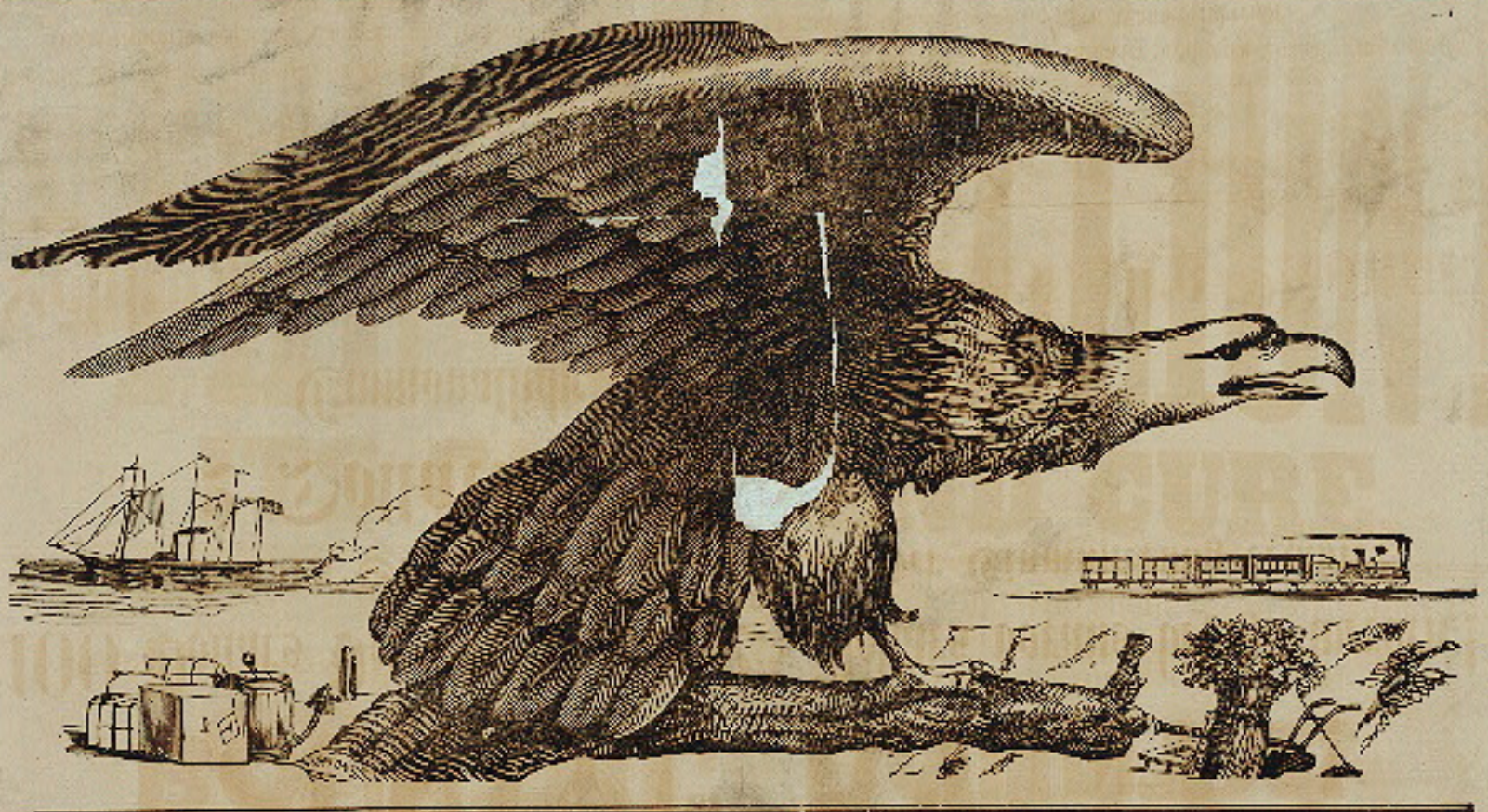
Capt. THOS. F. GOODWIN, (LATE OF 1ST FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES,)
Lieut. G. H. SWORDS, Jr.,
Lieut. CASS A. PALMIERI, (LATE OF DURYEE'S ZOUAVES,)

Recruiting Officers,

No. 9 GREENWICH AVENUE, No. 595 BROADWAY, (LAFAYETTE HALL.)

BARER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, Opposite City Hall, New York.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE!



BOUNTY! BOUNTY!

100 Dollars Per. St., wovon 25 Dollars voraus bezahlt werden!

50 Dollars Staat New-York, wird bei der Einmusterung bezahlt!

2 Dollars Handgeld!

Einmonatliche Löhnung im Voraus!

Löhnung von 13 bis 23 Dollars pro Monat.

Tüchtige Männer werden gesucht!

Um die Compagnie C, **Capitain H. W. Phillps**, vom zweiten Regiment, **Oberst P. J. Claasen**, in dieser prachtigen Brigade, zu ergänzen. Gute Uniform, bequemes Quartier, und reichliche Rationen werden sogleich nach der Einmusterung an jeden Mann verabreicht.

Bei sofortiger Anmeldung sichert sich der Eintretende die Prämien und entgeht der bevorstehenden zwangsweisen Militairpflicht.

Lieut. J. R. Winterbotham,

Rekrutirungs-Offizier,

32 Broadway, New-York.

SPINOLA'S
EMPIRE BRIGADE



HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY

CAPT. THOS. F. GOODWIN,

Having been authorized to enroll a Company for this Brigade, has opened a Recruiting Office at

LAFAYETTE HALL, UP STAIRS, LARGE ROOM, 597 BROADWAY.

THIS IS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES WHO WISH TO SEE SERVICE AGAIN.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS AND SUBSISTENCE FURNISHED AT

CAMP PIERREPONT, EAST NEW YORK.

And Clothing furnished as soon as mustered in.

For further information, inquire of CAPT. THOS. F. GOODWIN, and ACTING ADJUTANT Hillhouse Light Infantry, at Lafayette Hall, 597 Broadway.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

$225 BOUNTY

SECOND

Senatorial Regiment

COL. CONK, COMMAND'G.



WANTED!

30 ABLE-BODIED MEN

FOR COMPANY B.

BOUNTY MONEY, CLOTHING AND RATIONS

FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY.

Capt., HOWARD PHILLIPS.

1st Lieut., J. OLIVER CUMMINGS.

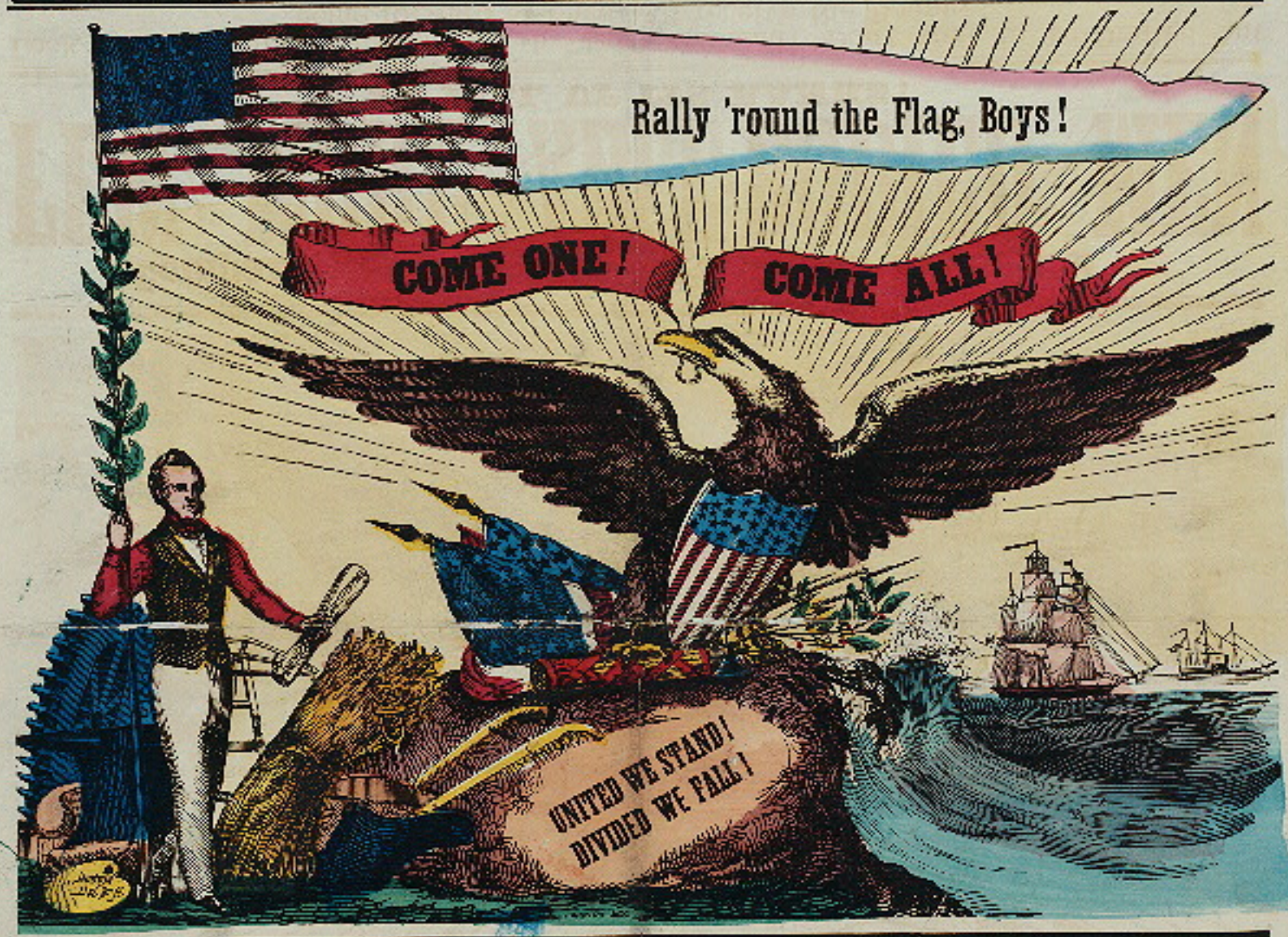
HEADQUARTERS—TENT IN CITY HALL PARK, BROOKLYN.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

$225 BOUNTY

Senatorial Regiment

COLONEL ANTHONY CONK.



Company F, of this fine Regiment, is in want of a

FEW MORE ABLE-BODIED MEN

TO FILL UP ITS RANKS!

Look at the inducements offered by this Command! Don't wait to be Drafted, but come forward at once, and receive the Bounty!

General Government, . .	**$100**	**County, ...**	**$60**
State Government, . . .	**50**	**1 month's pay in advance,**	**13**

FOR ENLISTING, $2.

Grand Total, $225.

GOOD QUARTERS, RATIONS AND CLOTHING FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY, AND YOUR FAMILIES WELL PROVIDED FOR.

1st Lieut., FRED. H. STAFFORD,
2d Lieut., AUGUSTUS J. SPENCER.

Capt. EDGAR PERRY.

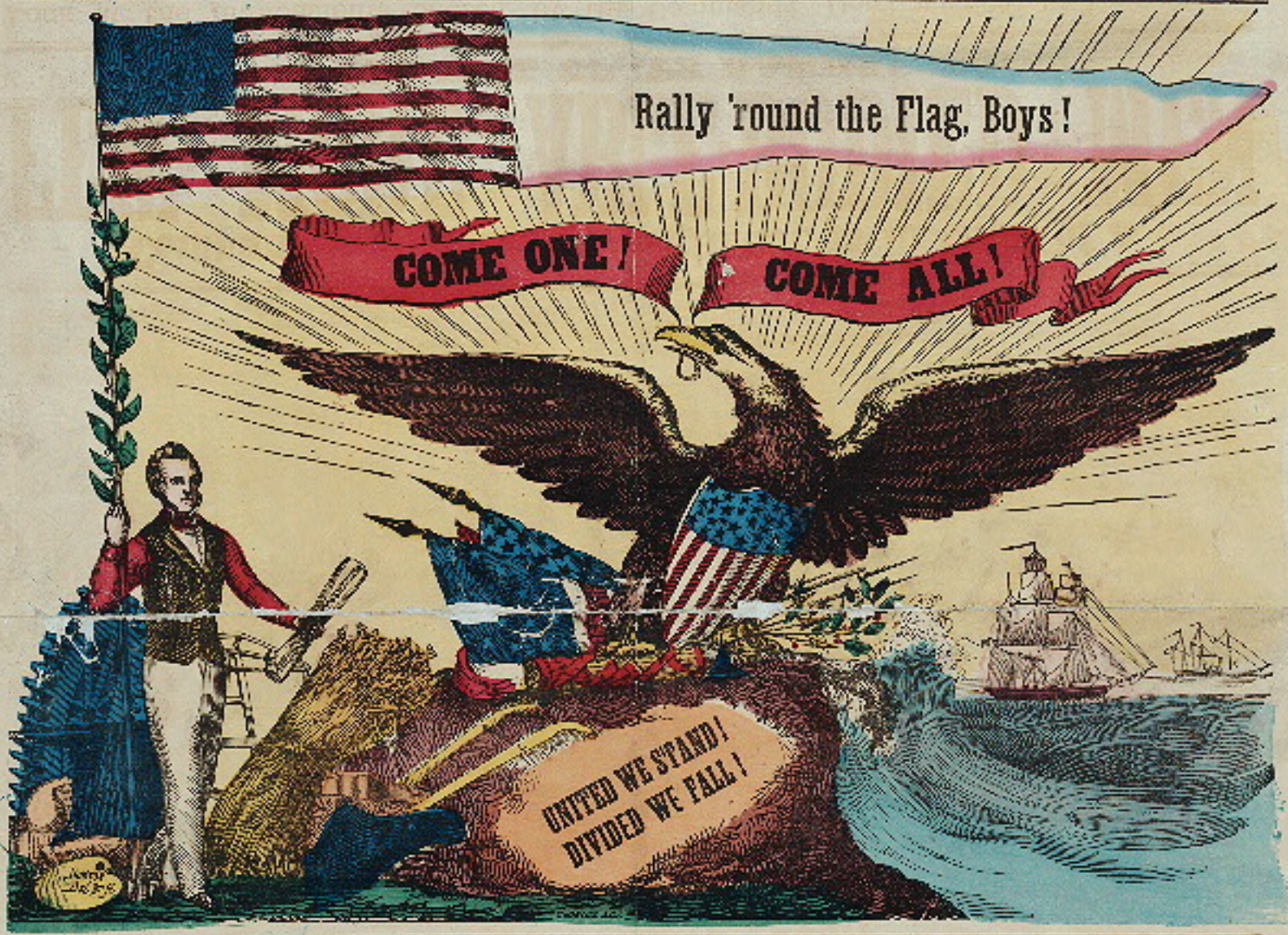
Apply at 116 Fulton Ave., or 3d Ave., cor. 20th St., Gowanus.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

$225 BOUNTY

Senatorial Regiment

COLONEL ANTHONY CONK.



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1st Lieut., FRED. H. STAFFORD,
2d Lieut., AUGUSTUS J. SPENCER.

Capt. EDGAR PERRY.

Apply at 116 Fulton Ave., or 3d Ave., cor. 20th St., Gowanus.

BARER & COLWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

FALL IN! FALL IN! FALL IN!

Senatorial Regiment

COLONEL ANTHONY CONK.



RECRUITS WANTED

To fill up a Company of this Regiment, under the command of Officers who have seen service in the field.

The following Bounties will be paid to all those who volunteer:

The City of Brooklyn,	**$60**
The State,	**50**
The United States,	**102**
One Month's Pay in Advance,	**13**
	$225

$150 before leaving the State, and $75 as soon as discharged!

PAY commences from date of enlistment, and good QUARTERS and RATIONS provided immediately.

CAPT. J. W. SWIFT,
1st LIEUT. E. ROGERS, **Recruiting Officers.**

Tent, City Hall Park, Brooklyn.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall N. Y.

FALL IN! FALL IN! FALL IN!

Senatorial Regiment

COLONEL ANTHONY CONK.



RECRUITS WANTED

To fill up Company E, of this Regiment, under the command of Officers who have seen service in the field.

The following Bounties will be paid to all those who volunteer:

The City of Brooklyn,	**$60**
The State,	**50**
The United States,	**102**
One Month's Pay in Advance,	**13**
☞	**$225**

$150 before leaving the State, and $75 as soon as discharged!

PAY COMMENCES FROM DATE OF ENLISTMENT, AND GOOD QUARTERS AND RATIONS PROVIDED IMMEDIATELY.

Capt. JNO. M. BLACKBURN, Recruiting Officer.

43 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

SENATORIAL REG'T

COL. ANTHONY CONK.



ALL THE BOUNTIES

AS SOON AS ENLISTED.

HEADQUARTERS COMP'Y C,

No. 202 FULTON AVENUE,

NEAR FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

GEO. B. COOLEY, Capt.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

Senatorial Regiment

COL. ANTHONY CONK.

PATRIOTS TO THE RESCUE

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!



The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws.

80 ABLE-BODIED MEN WANTED

FOR THIS FIRST-CLASS REGIMENT.

Let the 16th Ward come up and furnish its quota and avoid the draft.

$225 BOUNTY TO EACH RECRUIT.

KINGS COUNTY BOUNTY	$60	GOVERNMENT BOUNTY, ...	$102
STATE BOUNTY, ...	50	ONE MONTH'S PAY IN ADVANCE,	13
			$225

The 16th Ward also offers a Bounty of $25.

APPLY TO

1st Lieut. HENRY KEEFER,
2d Lieut. GEO. A. BUCHHOLZ,

Capt. ADOLPH WILSON.

RECRUITING OFFICERS,

No. 116 JOHNSON ST., one door above Ewen.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

SENATORIAL REGIMENT

COLONEL ANTHONY CONK.



RECRUITS WANTED

FOR COMPANY A,

To serve for three years or during the War, under experienced Officers.

$75 BOUNTY!

From the Government and State will be paid to each Recruit before leaving the State; also, ONE MONTH'S PAY IN ADVANCE, as soon as the Company is mustered into the service of the United States.

ALSO, $ BOUNTY FROM THE COUNTY OF KINGS.

PAY COMMENCES IMMEDIATELY!

CLOTHING AND SUBSISTENCE FURNISHED FROM DATE OF ENLISTMENT.

Apply to CAPT. GILBERT BOGART,
or LIEUT. THEODORE MILLER, Recruiting Officers,

No. 12 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

SENATORIAL REGIMENT

COLONEL ANTHONY CONK.



RECRUITS WANTED

FOR COMPANY A,

To serve for three years or during the War, under experienced Officers.

$75 BOUNTY!

From the Government and State will be paid to each Recruit before leaving the State; also, ONE MONTH'S PAY IN ADVANCE, as soon as the Company is mustered into the service of the United States.

ALSO, $ BOUNTY FROM THE COUNTY OF KINGS.

PAY COMMENCES IMMEDIATELY!

CLOTHING AND SUBSISTENCE FURNISHED FROM DATE OF ENLISTMENT.

Apply to CAPT. GILBERT BOGART,
or LIEUT. THEODORE MILLER, Recruiting Officers,

197 Nassau Street, corner of Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

Senatorial Regiment

COLONEL ANTHONY CONK.

Strike for your Altars and your Fires!
Strike till the last armed foe expires!

Strike for the green graves of your sires!
GOD and our NATIVE LAND!



RECRUITS WANTED FOR CO. I.

The following EXTRAORDINARY BOUNTIES are offered as an inducement to the immediate filling-up of this splendid Company:

KINGS COUNTY,	**$60**
STATE OF NEW YORK,	**50**
U. S. GOVERNMENT, (ADVANCE,)	**25**
(And $75 additional on receiving an honorable discharge.)	
ONE MONTH'S ADVANCE PAY,	**13**
HAND-MONEY,	**2**
TOTAL,	**$150**

Men of Kings County! be not laggards now, but sustain the enviable reputation which our city won by the prompt response of her Sons to the President's first call. Shall it be said of us, that, though reared amid relics and mementoes of Revolutionary times, we, the blood of whose sires enrich the soil of this Island, and whose bones form a monumental hecatomb in our city, which will stand for ages a source of pride to us, and a testimonial to their valor, patriotism and self-devotion—shall it be said of the children of such sires that, in the hour of their Country's peril, they turned a deaf ear to her appeal, belied their ancestry, and proved recreant to the high trust handed down to them—the defence of National Liberty, honor, and even life itself—a duty as sacredly incumbent upon every man as is the protection from insult or assault of wife, mother, or sister!—and he who would not lay down his life if need be, in defence of either, is but a living libel upon manhood.

Come, Brothers, and help to destroy the hydra-headed Monster, Rebellion, which is endeavoring to strangle our Mother! Do not, by delay, make a draft in consequence necessary! Believe our beautiful City of the origin, which that necessity would cast upon her eagerness. There is little merit in compulsory patriotism, and such of our young men as wait to be drafted will wear this to the core. NOW is the accepted time! Come at once! But, above all, COME WITH US—men who have served in the field, and understand our various duty, and who will discharge it with heart and will—the duty we owe both to our comrades in arms, and to the glorious cause in which we are embarked.

"LET THOSE FIGHT NOW WHO NEVER FOUGHT BEFORE,
AND THOSE WHO'VE ALWAYS FOUGHT NOW FIGHT THE MORE."

Apply to **JOE B. RAMSDEN, Capt. Commanding Co. I,**
WM. R. PLUNKETT, 1st Lieut., Formerly of the Old 13th Reg't.

No. 5 YORK ST., & TENT, CITY HALL PARK.

BEAR IN MIND THAT ALL BOUNTIES CEASE WHEN DRAFTING COMMENCES.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

STANTON LEGION

COL. WILLIAM H. ALLEN.



RECRUITS WANTED

2 SERGEANTS AND 3 CORPORALS, ALSO 30 MEN

TO COMPLETE COMPANY

PROMOTIONS TO THE RANK OF LIEUT. MADE FROM THE RANK AND FILE.

☞ This Command is organized according to the new Regulations of the Regular Army.

It will be remembered that COL. ALLEN raised the 1st Regiment N. Y. V., now at the seat of war, and the evidence of his treatment of his men, while in command, is sufficient guarantee to men enlisting now.

PAY FROM **$13** TO **$23** PER MONTH,

One month's pay in advance, and $2 Bounty when mustered in, and $100 at the expiration of the term of enlistment.

RELIEF TICKETS to families furnished immediately and $25 BOUNTY when the Regiment is mustered in.

GOOD RATIONS, CLOTHING AND UNIFORMS ISSUED AT ONCE.

QUARTERS AT CAMP WASHINGTON, STATEN ISLAND.

JAMES H. BRENNEN, Capt. Co. D.

RECRUITING OFFICE, 442 BROADWAY,

ADJOINING CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

STANTON LEGION

W. H. ALLEN, COMMANDER.

TO PRESERVE THE UNION,



$25 Bounty as soon as mustered in service.
25 Government Bounty 48 hours after being sworn in.
25 State Bounty as soon as the Regiment is completed.
50 Bounty from Common Council before leaving the State.
One Month's pay in advance as soon as the Co. is mustered in

This Regiment is being formed under the special orders of His Excellency GOV. E. D. MORGAN, and will, as soon as completed, be placed in active service.

In the formation of the Regiment great care will be taken to admit none but competent, able and experienced Officers, the Governor as well as the Commander being desirous that men enlisting in it shall have every guarantee that they will not only BE WELL OFFICERED, but their health, comfort, and efficiency properly provided and cared for.

The vacancies occurring while in the field, in the rank of Company Officers, will be filled by deserving non-commissioned Officers. The deserving rank and file will also be promoted to non-commissioned Officers, and thus on to the highest grade of Company Officers.

The Regiment is now stationed at Camp New Dorp, S. I., in good and clean Barracks.

Good Rations, Clothing, and elegant Uniforms of the latest United States pattern, will be issued at once.

An excellent Regimental Band is formed and will be in attendance daily. The Sunday Dress Parades will be open to the friends of all members of the Regiment and the public.

1st Lieut. E. D. AVERILL.
2d Lieut. ——— YOUNG.

Capt. JOHN T. BURGESS.

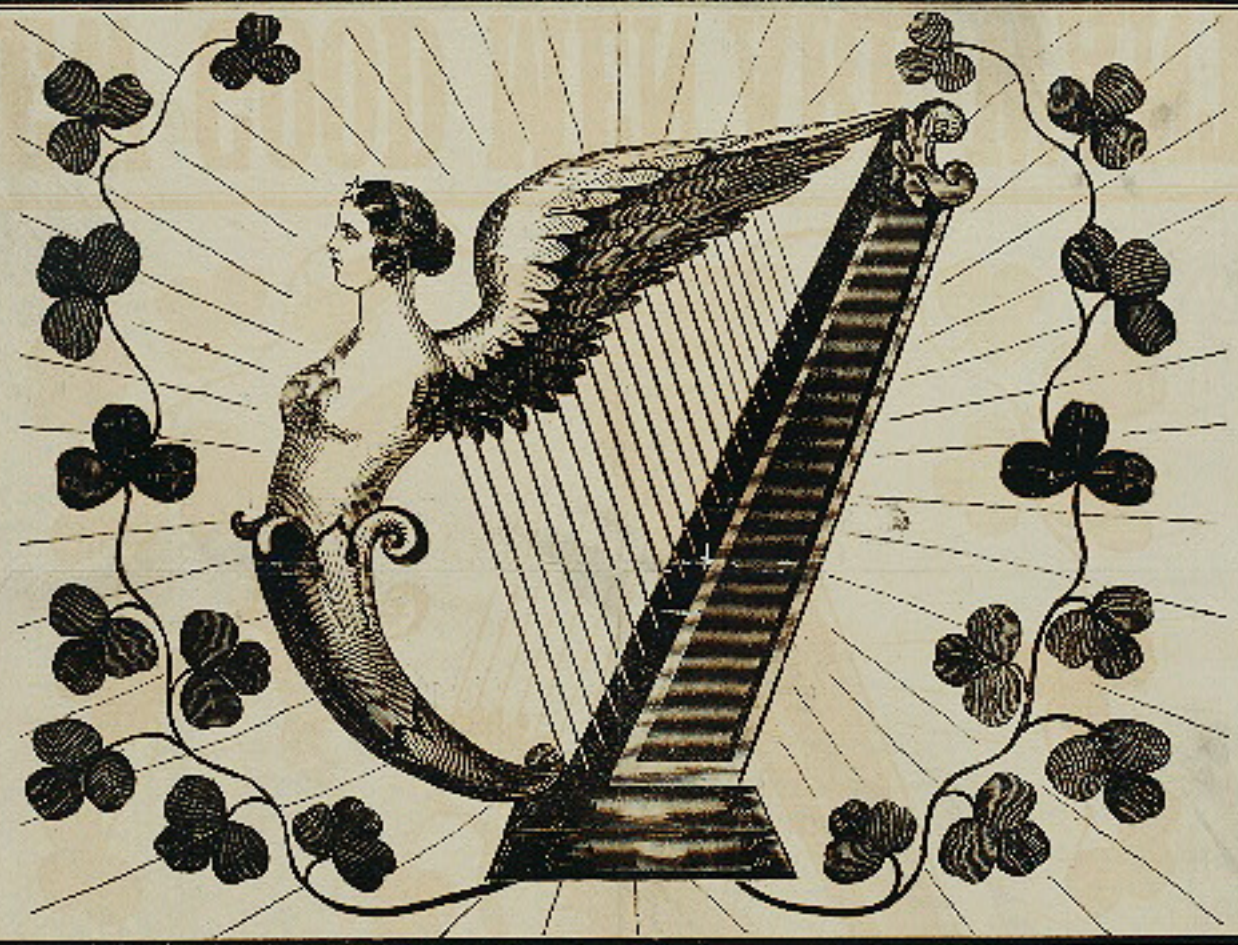
Recruiting Office, 8 Roosevelt St.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

CORCORAN LEGION

FIFTH REGIMENT.

COL. WILLIAM McEVILY



A FEW GOOD MEN ARE WANTED

TO FILL UP CAPT. WM. L. MONEGAN'S COMPANY.

This is a splendid opportunity for young men to join a Crack Regiment. You will have good officers, who will pay every attention to your welfare.

All Promotions will be made from the Ranks!

Relief Tickets will be immediately issued to Families of Volunteers.

The highest Bounties will be paid, and good Quarters, Rations and Uniforms furnished.

This Regiment is quartered at STATEN ISLAND, in a position highly favorable to the health and good condition of the men.

THOSE WISHING TO JOIN CAN APPLY TO

Lieuts. MICHAEL McDONALD, and DANIEL H. McDONNELL, Recruiting Officers,

No. 52 FIRST AVE., COR. OF THIRD ST.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

THIRD REG'T METROPOLITAN BRIGADE!



HEADQUARTERS AT No. 6 FLUSHING AVENUE

Volunteers Wanted!

This Regiment is Officered by men of military experience, under the supervision of the **METROPOLITAN POLICE** Commissioners, and is fast filling up, and will be one of the first in the field.

$100 UNITED STATES BOUNTY

$50 STATE BOUNTY!

$60 CITY BOUNTY!

WARD BOUNTIES IN ADDITION!

$13, ONE MONTH'S PAY

$25 AND ONE MONTH'S PAY WILL BE PAID IN ADVANCE TO EACH MAN ON BEING MUSTERED INTO SERVICE!

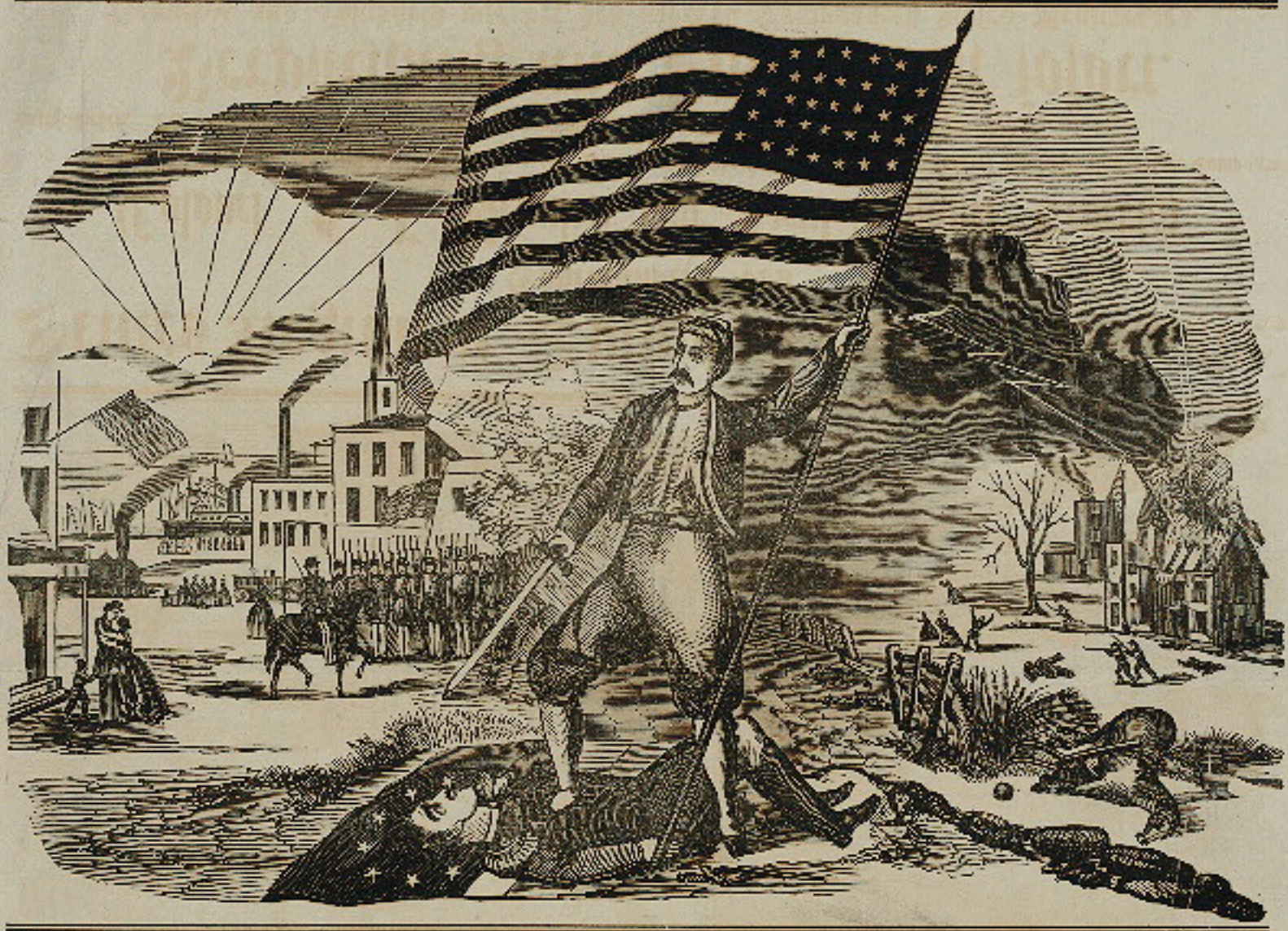
UNIFORMS, QUARTERS AND RATIONS FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY!

RECRUITING OFFICES at every **STATION HOUSE** in the **Metropolitan District.**

WM. H. CADWELL, Recruiting Officer, 6 Flushing Ave.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, cor. Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York.

Deutsche
Jäger-Eliten-Compagnie!



Drittes Regiment, Spinola's Empire Brigade,

Commandirt von

Colonel F. X. Braulick und Lieut. Colonel Leverich

Kräftige junge Deutsche, die sich vor schwerem Dienste nicht scheuen, werden aufgefordert sich schleunigst obiger Compagnie anzuschließen. Die Unterzeichneten sind vom Gouverneur gesetzmäßig hierzu autorisirt, laut Spezial Order No. 2051.

Verpflegung und Einkleidung sofort.

Bounties und Handgeld wie bei den anderen Compagnien dieses Regiments.

Ebenso wird für die Familien der Angeworbenen bestens gesorgt.

Hugo Dittrich, Capt.,

Früher Offizier in der Oestreichischen Armee.

L. Lafontaine, 1ter Lieut.,

Früher Offizier in Französischen Diensten.

Hauptquartier: New Bowery House, 91 Bowery.

HERE IS A CHANCE!

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE!



THIRD REGIMENT

CAPT. RICHARD E. GRAVES

Has been authorized from Headquarters to recruit a Company for this Regiment. He has had one year's experience in Camp and field,--knows fully the wants of the Soldiers and makes them his own.

All Recruits joining this Company will get all the BOUNTIES and monies due without trouble.

THIS REGIMENT WILL BE COMMANDED BY THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE,

Col. HALL KINGSLEY.

COME EARLY, BEFORE THE BOUNTY CEASES!

HEADQUARTERS, 564 BROADWAY, N. Y.

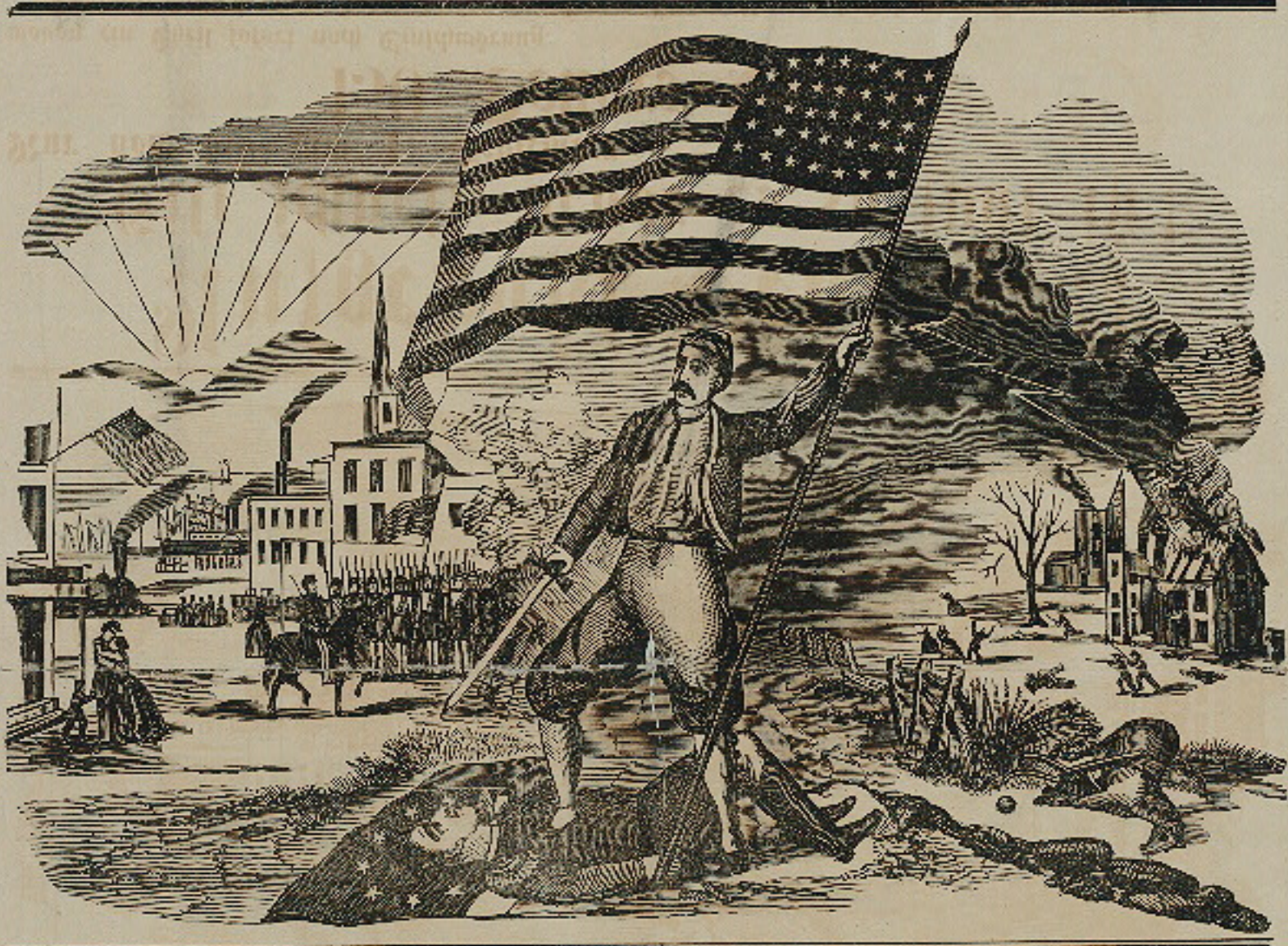
R. E. GRAVES, Captain.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

Sigels Scharfschützen!

Drittes Regiment, Spinolas Empire Brigade,

Oberst F. X. Braulick.



Aufgepaßt Deutsche!!

Eilt schnell, bevor es zu spät ist!

Nur noch bis zum 1. September

150 Dollars Bounty,

wovon ein Theil sofort nach Einschwörung.

Deßhalb schließe sich Jeder dieser aus lauter jungen Leuten bestehenden Compagnie an.

Verpflegung und Unterstützung der Familien sofort.

13 Dollars Löhnung bei Einmusterung der Compagnie.

O. von Schoening, Capt.,

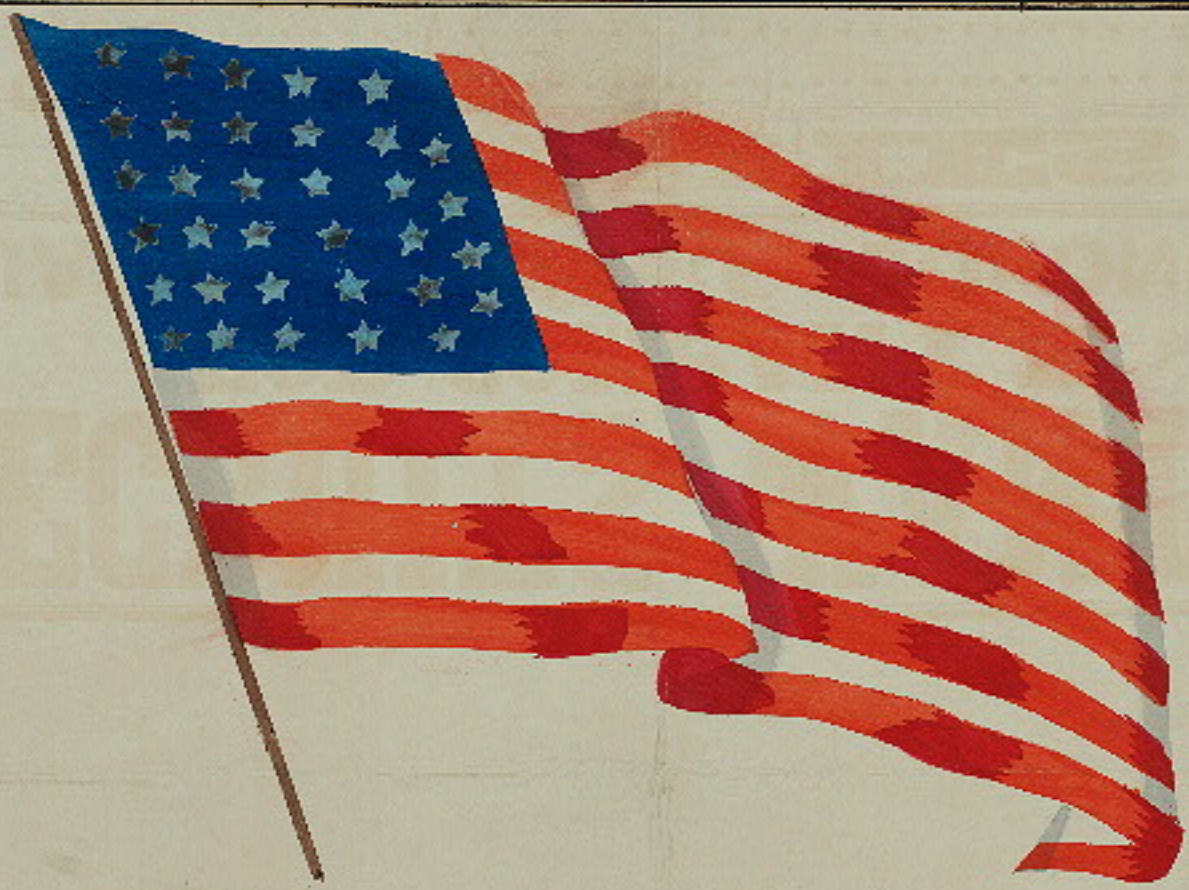
Heinrich Merz, Erster Lieut.

Haupt-Office: No. 1272 Broadway.
Zweig-Officen: 9 Zweite Avenue.
45 Achte Avenue.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES

4th REG'T EMPIRE BRIGADE!

Brig. Gen. SPINOLA, Command'g.



RECRUITS WANTED

FOR COMPANY B,

JAMES C. BURKE, COLONEL.

BOUNTIES:

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN	$60
THE STATE	50
THE UNITED STATES	102
ONE MONTH'S PAY IN ADVANCE	13
WARD BOUNTY	20
	$245

$170 before leaving the State, and $75 as soon as discharged.

For further information apply at **No. 17 BROADWAY.**

1st Lieut. **F. R. HAIGHT,**
2d Lieut. **F. JERNEJAN.**

Capt. W. A. TREADWELL.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, Opposite City Hall, New York.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT!

CORCORAN ZOUAVES!

4TH REG'T EMPIRE BRIGADE!

Brig. Gen. SPINOLA, Command'g.



RECRUITS WANTED

For Company B,

JAMES C. BURKE, COL.

Come one, Come all!

This Crack IRISH REGIMENT is now at the great rallying point for all true-hearted Irishmen. No expense or care will be spared to make it the finest Regiment ever got up. So rally around the Flag of your adopted Country at her call!

Quarters, Subsistence, and transportation to Camp at EAST NEW YORK when mustered; also, will be furnished, a new and beautiful Uniform.

PAY FROM **$13** TO **$23** PER MONTH,

WITH ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY AT THE END OF THE WAR.

☞ RELIEF TICKETS to be had, at the Recruiting Offices, for the Families of Volunteers.

Recruits received daily, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., at 17 BROADWAY.

Capt. W. A. TREADWELL.

1st Lieut. F. R. HAIGHT.

BARER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, cor. Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT!

CORCORAN ZOUAVES!



4TH REG'T EMPIRE BRIGADE!

Brig. Gen. SPINOLA, Commanding Brigade.



RECRUITS WANTED

FOR CO. D, "O'MAHONY GUARDS,"

PHŒNIX REGIMENT, CORCORAN ZOUAVES!

JAMES C. BURKE, COLONEL.

This magnificent IRISH REGIMENT is now the grand rallying point for all true-hearted Irishmen in this City and State. No expense or care will be spared to make it worthy of the name it bears. Holding aloof for other causes before, but now that the dark cloud of adversity looms o'er the Land, and our adopted mother raises her enfeebled hands to you for AID, will you, Irishmen, in this her hour of need, shut your ears to the cry? No, never be it said a Phœnixman was deaf when duty calls!

Quarters, Subsistence, and Transportation to Camp at EAST NEW YORK when mustered. A new and very dashing Uniform furnished.

PAY FROM $13 TO $23 PER MONTH,

To commence from date of enrollment.

One Month's Pay ($13) in advance; $2 hand-money: $50 Bounty given when the Regiment is mustered into service: Relief Tickets to the families of Volunteers, signed by the Colonel of the Reg't.

Recruits received daily at the Headquarters of the Co.,

No. 549 SIXTH AVENUE,

AND

No. 2 JAMES SLIP.

Capt. PATRICK PHALEN.

Lieut. JAMES BARRETT,

BARTHOLOMEW KELLETT, Ord. Serg't



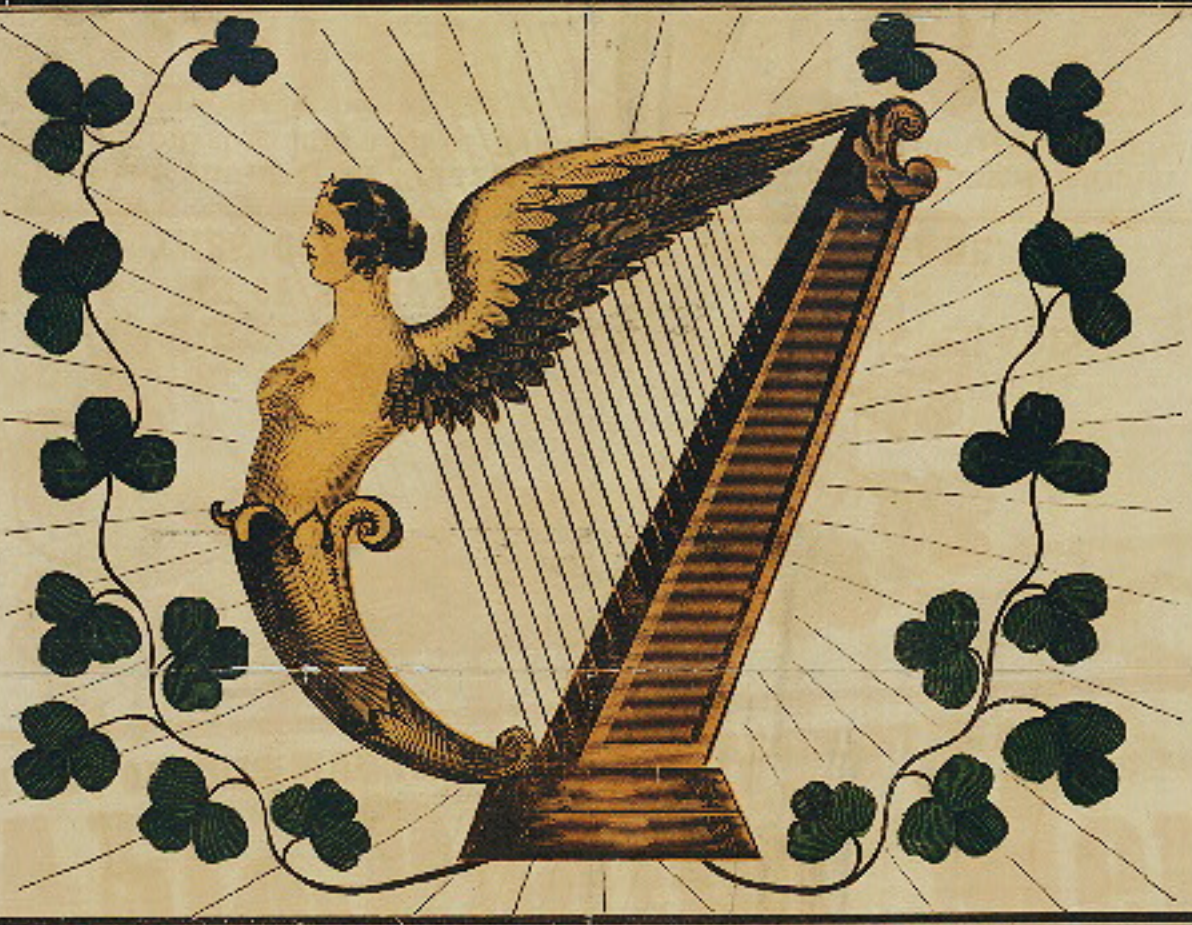
BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, cor. Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT!

CORCORAN ZOUAVES!

4th REGIMENT SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE!

JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel. M. D. SMITH, Lieutenant Colonel.



"OH, COME AND WEAR A GREEN COCKADE
AND LEARN THE SOLDIER'S GLORIOUS TRADE;
'TIS OF SUCH STUFF A HERO'S MADE--
THEN COME AND JOIN THE BOLD BRIGADE."

This splendid Regiment of Irish Volunteers is the best for all young Irishmen to join, as they will be amongst as fine a lot of fellows as ever followed the Green Flag to Battle.

RECRUITS WANTED

For COMPANY H, to fill up to the maximum standard.

QUARTERS, RATIONS, and a NEW AND DASHING UNIFORM furnished immediately.

PAY FROM **$13** TO **$23** PER MONTH,

TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF ENROLLMENT.

$25 Bounty and One Month's Pay in ADVANCE! RELIEF TICKETS, signed by the Colonel, will be furnished to Soldiers' families immediately.

RECRUITS WILL BE RECEIVED DAILY, FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M., AT

62 SPRING STREET, NEAR MARION ST

RICHARD OULAHAN, 1st Lieut. **DANIEL O'SULLIVAN (Agreem), Capt.**
JAMES A. O'SULLIVAN, 2d Lieut., Recruiting Officer.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, cor. Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York.

BRIG.-GENERAL CORCORAN'S
BRIGADE!



SECOND REG'T
CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION

Relief Tickets! City, State, and United States Bounty to be paid on being mustered into the United Statos service.

Good Rations and Handsome Uniforms supplied at once. Camp situated on Staten Island.

SERGEANTS, CORPORALS, DRUMMERS, AND TEAMSTERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

HEADQUARTERS,
58 NEW BOWERY AND 8 JAMES ST.

BRANCH OFFICES.

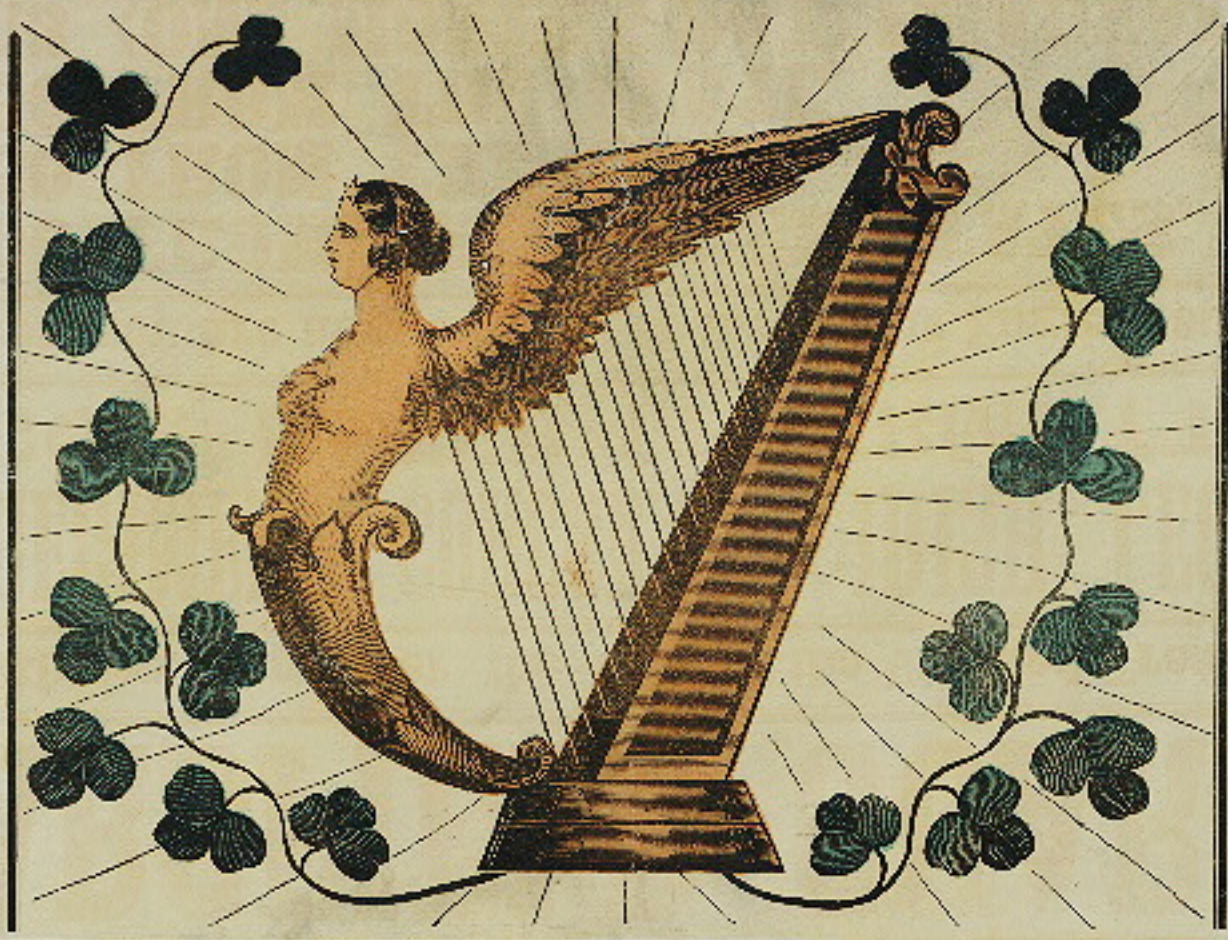
MICHAEL KANE, 211 Fulton Street, New York.
M. DOYLE, 215 Hester Street, New York.
JOHN FAY'S, 199 York Street, Brooklyn.

1st Lieut. DOMINICK O'CONNOR. Capt. MICHAEL DORAN.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, cor. Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York.

CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION!

REMEMBER



FONTENOY!

SARSFIELD GUARD!

Irishmen, remember the City of the Violated Treaty!

2d REGIMENT CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION!

COL. PETER McDERMOTT.

Irishmen, you are now training to meet your English enemies!

$100 FROM THE UNITED STATES,
50 FROM THE CITY,
50 FROM THE STATE,
13 (ONE MONTH'S PAY) IN ADVANCE.

The above Bounties, in addition to all Local Bounties, will be secured for every Volunteer joining the above Regiment.

Capt. MICHAEL C. MURPHY, 477 Canal Street.
1st Lieut. JOHN GALLAGHER, 174 Varick Street.
2d Lieut. HUGH OLONE, 370 Hudson Street.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, cor. Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DIST.

REGIMENT!

Colonel PETER McDERMOTT,

(LATE MAJOR EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, AND OF MEXICAN WAR.)

Adjutant GEO. W. WARNER,

(LATE CAPTAIN 15th N. Y. V.)



HEADQUARTERS, CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, BROADW'Y

CAPT. MICHAEL C. MURPHY,

Having been authorized by GOVERNOR MORGAN to enroll Volunteers for the above Regiment, can be seen daily at his Headquarters,

477 CANAL ST. AND 441 WASHINGTON ST.

The following Bounties will be paid to Volunteers:

$100 from the United States Government, $25 of which will be paid on the Company being mustered in.

$50 from the State, $25 of which will be paid immediately after the recruit being mustered in.

$13 (ONE MONTH'S PAY) IN ADVANCE!

$2 Hand-Money!

$2 will be paid to any non-commissioned officer, private or citizen bringing recruits to these Headquarters.

MICHAEL C. MURPHY, Recruiting Officer.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, opposite City Hall N. Y.

IRISH LEGION

BRIG.-GEN. CORCORAN'S BRIGADE!



FOURTH SENATORIAL DIST. REG'T, N. Y. V.

Headquarters, Cor. 34th Street and 9th Avenue.

Relief Tickets from $2 to $3 per week; State Bounty, $50; United States Bounty, $27; to be paid on mustering into U. S. Service, and $13 paid in advance.

☞ **Good Rations and Handsome Uniforms supplied at once. Camp situated on Staten Island. $75 Bounty at expiration of term of enlistment, or on obtaining an honorable discharge.**

SERGEANTS, CORPORALS, DRUMMERS, AND TEAMSTERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Capt. JOHN COYLE, Recruiting Officer.

BRANCH OFFICES at JAMES HURSON'S, Cor. 32d Street and 10th Avenue, and Cor. 40th Street and 11th Avenue.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, cor. Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York.

6TH SENATORIAL DIST. REG'T.

PERKINS' RIFLES!

COL. WM. MAYER.



HEADQUARTERS, 46 & 48 East Houston Street.

This command will afford a rare opportunity for men wishing to see active service, as it is a **SPECIAL REGIMENT** for

GEN. SIGEL'S ARMY CORPS

AND IS TO BE OFFICERED ONLY BY

SOLDIERS WHO HAVE SEEN ACTIVE SERVICE.

American Citizens, now is the hour to enlist; a moment and we may be too late. Again the National Capital is threatened and the foul emblem of treason still flows defiantly in the breeze. Shall we permit it? Shall we see foul traitors reveling in Halls made sacred by Washington? Let us speak and not as one man, and answer NEVER! and prove our devotion by at once enrolling ourselves upon the roll of Honor, ready to strike for our Country's imperiled liberties.

BOUNTY PAID ON BEING MUSTERED IN!

PAY AND RATIONS COMMENCE ON DAY OF ENLISTMENT.

RECRUITING STATION,

_____

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, cor. Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York.

EXTRA BOUNTY!

Families of Recruits provided for. By the liberal contribution of the Grocers' Committee, the

FIFTH METROPOLITAN GUARD

Col. T. W. PARMELE, is enabled to offer an EXTRA CASH BOUNTY of

$10 FOR EACH RECRUIT

in addition to other bounties. The families of recruits are also provided for by the Metropolitan Police Fund, and have the gratuitous services of the Physicians of the Police Department at their own homes.

Headquarters, HOWARD ST., near Broadway.

Das Sechste Senatorial-Distrikt

Regiment,

PERKIN'S RIFLES,

Oberst W. Mayer.



Hauptquartier: 46 & 48 East Houston Str.

Eine seltene Gelegenheit für activen Dienst!

Dieses Regiment wird speziell für

General Sigel

angeworben und von den tüchtigsten Offizieren commandirt.

Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten! Eilt zu den Waffen, ehe es zu spät wird! Eilt den Rebellen die Flagge des Verraths zu entreißen!

Laßt uns unsere Stimme erheben und einstimmig unsere Namen auf die Rolle der Ehre setzen, damit auch wir beitragen den Kampf für Vaterland und Freiheit zu entscheiden.

Bounties und Unterstützungen

sogleich bei der Einmusterung.

Bezahlung, Rationen und Verpflegung

vom Tage der Einschwörung.

Rekrutirungs-Office:

Richmond Co. Arouse!



TOWN of CASTLETON in PARTICULAR!

☞ Now is your time to join a first-rate Company in a first-rate Richmond Co. Regiment, and be ready for the war in a few days.

COL. MINTHORN TOMPKINS has been authorized by **GOV. MORGAN** to raise a First-Class Regiment (composed of first-class men only) in the Counties of Richmond, New York, Kings, Queens and Suffolk. The undersigned are desirous to assist so worthy a man and so good an object, and therefore call upon their Fellow-Townsmen, without refusing a few from any other place, to come forward, enlist at once, take the Bounty, have your families taken care of in your absence, and avoid the awful disgrace of a draft.

SEE THE IMMENSE BOUNTIES!

STATE, ... **$50.**
TOWN, ... **50.**
U. S. BOUNTY AT THE END OF THE WAR, **100.**
HAND-MONEY, ... **2.**

Relief Tickets to Families at once.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.

1st Lieutenant JAMES CARROLL,
2d " RICHARD CUNLIFF.

Capt. MARK COX.

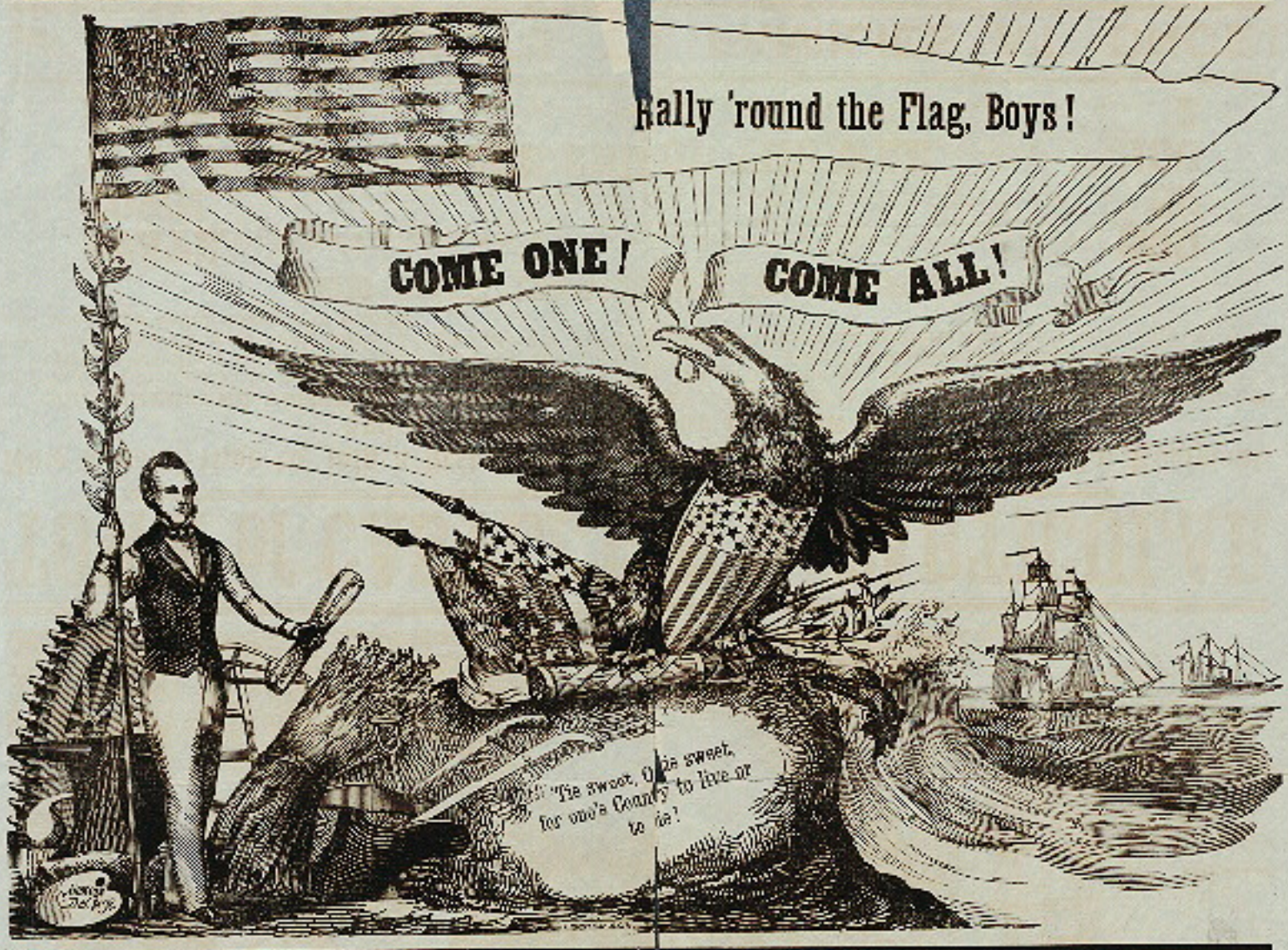
Recruiting Office on Factoryville Dock.
" " F. MYERS', Tompkinsville,
And at the Headquarters of the Co., M. COX'S, New Brighton.

Dated **NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., Sept. 1st, 1862.**

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-House Square, cor. Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York.

RICHMOND CO. AND NEW YORK

AROUSE!



TOWN of CASTLETON in PARTICULAR

Now is your time to join a first-rate Company in a first-rate Richmond Co. Regiment, and be ready for the war in a few days.

COL. MINTHORNE TOMPKINS has been authorized by GOV. MORGAN to raise a First-Class Regiment (composed of first-class men only) in the Counties of Richmond, New York, Kings, Queens and Suffolk. The undersigned are desirous to assist so worthy a man and so good an object, and therefore call upon their Fellow-Townsmen, without refusing a few from any other place, to come forward, enlist at once, take the Bounty, have your families taken care of in your absence, and avoid the awful disgrace of a draft.

SEE THE IMMENSE BOUNTIES!

STATE,	**$50**
TOWN,	**50**
U. S. BOUNTY AT THE END OF THE WAR,	**100**
HAND-MONEY,	**2**

RELIEF TICKETS TO FAMILIES AT ONCE!

RECRUITING OFFICERS.

1st Lieutenant JAMES CARROLL,
2d Lieutenant RICHARD CUNLIFF.

MARK COX, Capt. Co. D.

Recruiting Offices at No. 143 Washington Street, New York; F. MYERS', Tompkinsville, S. I.; Capt. M. COX'S, New Brighton; and at the Headquarters of the Company, CAMP McCLELLAN, Factoryville, S. I.

Dated NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., Sept. 1st, 1862.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing House Square, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

ALL MEN

Who desire to join any



PARTICULAR REGIMENT OF CAVALRY

Now in the Field, can do so at any time within the next

30 DAYS

By applying to the Enrolling Board, at the office of the

PROVOST MARSHAL

No. 1184½ BROADWAY

As soon as the recruit is mustered into the service of the United States, the

BOUNTY ALLOWED BY LAW WILL BE PAID HIM.

SPENCER KIRBY, Commissioner.
GEORGE F. WOODWARD, M. D. Surgeon.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Provost Marshal.

RALLY FOR THE UNION

GRAND

MASS MEETING

OF LOYAL CITIZENS,

TUESDAY, 15th INST.

ON

UNION SQUARE.

The citizens of New-York, of all parties, who are for supporting the Government in the Prosecution of the War and the Suppression of the Rebellion, are requested to meet on *Union Square, on Tuesday Afternoon next*, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, to express, without *reference* to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their inflexible purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government *all the aid it may need to the extent of all their resources.*

COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

George Opdyke, Ch'n
John A. Stevens
Charles H. Marshall
A. A. Low
S. D. Babcock
P. M. Wetmore
G. W. Blunt
Denning Duer
Robert B. Minturn
William E. Dodge
Jonathan Sturges
C. R. Robert
Royal Phelps

COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE

Hamilton Fish, Chairman
Simeon Draper
Robert T. Haws
R. M. Blatchford
Samuel Sloan
Alex. T. Stewart
William E. Dodge
R. A. Witthaus
Moses H. Grinnell
A. C. Richards
Isaac Bell
William F. Havemeyer

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

William Orton, Chairman
Henry Smith
Peter Mitchell
Ira A. Allen
William H. Gedney
Terence Farley
Charles J. Chipp
Morgan Jones
Thomas Stevenson
John Hogan
Alex. H. Keech

COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS WHO MET AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

James W. White, Chairman
Francis Lieber
David Dudley Field
George D. Phelps
Isaac Sherman

COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS WHO MET AT FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

Rob't H. McCurdy, Chairman
Charles Gould
William Curtis Noyes
Morris Ketchum
Nathaniel Hayden

NEW-YORK, *July* 10th, 1863.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Sec'y.

G. F. NESBITT & CO., Printers, cor. Pearl and Pine Streets, New-York.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Ninth Congressional Dist.

677 Third Avenue, Cor. of E. 46th St.

THE HONORABLE CORPS

MEN WANTED

FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful Soldiers who from wounds, or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty will be received in this

CORPS OF HONOR

ENLISTMENTS will be for THREE YEARS unless sooner discharged.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES same as officers and men of the **UNITED STATES INFANTRY**, except that no premium or bounty for Enlistments will be allowed. This will not invalidate any Pensions or Bounties which may be due for previous service. The duties will be chiefly to act as Provost Guards and as Garrisons for Cities; Guards for Hospitals and other public buildings, and as clerks, orderlies, etc. If found necessary they may be assigned to Forts, etc. Men who are still in the service and unable to perform effective field duty may be transferred to this Corps. The following are the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps.

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.

2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them indicated above.

3. That, if not now in the service, he has been honorably

4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For Enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the Ninth Congressional District of the State of New York,

At 677 Third Avenue

BY ORDER OF

Col. JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

CHAS. E. JENKINS, Capt. & Provost Marshal, 9th Dist. N.Y.

ISAAC J. OLIVER'S United States Steam Printing Establishment, 32 Beekman Street, N. Y.

20,000 MEN
WANTED!
FOR
THE FIRST ARMY CORPS
Now being organized at Washington by
Maj. Gen'l. W. S. HANCOCK

Total Bounty for 3 Years Men $1,200

" " **Two Years Men, - - $900**
" " **One Year Men, - - - $700**

All able-bodied men who have served two years, and been honorably discharged, may enlist in this Corps for one, two or three years, and receive the following Bounties, viz:

A LOCAL BOUNTY

To all Men Enlisted in New York City, PAID IN CASH! on their Enlistment.

$300 for one year's service
" " " " **400** for two years' service
" " " " **600** for three years' service

A SPECIAL BOUNTY OF $300 Paid on their arrival in Washington

AN ADDITIONAL BOUNTY OF

$100 for one year's service
do do do **200** for two years' service
do do do **300** for three years' service

ONE-THIRD PAYABLE ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON, THE BALANCE IN INSTALMENTS.

Any person bringing to the Recruiting Station an acceptable Recruit, will receive

For a one Year Recruit, $50. For a two Year Recruit, $75. For a three Year Recruit. $100

IF THE RECRUIT PRESENTS HIMSELF HE WILL RECEIVE THE ABOVE HAND MONEY.

Substitutes for enrolled men can be enlisted, but they will not receive any Bounty.

Representative Recruits receive the United States Bounties.

All Recruits for this Corps will be immediately organized into Companies and sent to Washington.

Recruits from other States receive Transportation to Washington, on application to any Provost Marshal

This Corps will be provided with the best arms in the possession of the Government, and the men will be *allowed to RETAIN THEM* at the expiration of their term of service.

MEN WILL BE ENLISTED FOR THIS CORPS AT THE

Offices of the COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,

IN THE PARK, AND ON THE BATTERY,

AND AT THE FOLLOWING DISTRICT PROVOST MARSHALS:

Capt. J. B. Erhardt, 102 Liberty St.
" H. P. West, . 428 Broome St.
" C. R. Coster, . 185 Sixth Avenue.

Capt. F. C. Wagner 63 Third Avenue,
" B. F. Manierre, 1303 Broadway,
" W. Dunning, cor. 7th Av. & 47th St.

For information apply at the Office of Major IVAN TAILOF, No. 23 St. Mark's Place, New York City.

E. W. HINKS, Brig. Gen'l & A.A.P.M. Gen'l

And Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service Southern Div. of N. Y.

JOB PRINTER, 42 ANN and 119 FULTON STREETS N. Y.

ATTENTION, RECRUI



$177 IN BOUNTIES & ADVANCE PAY

United States Advance Bounty,	$ 25
United States Advance Pay,	13
United States Enlistment Fee,	4
New York State Bounty,	50
Sixth District Committee Bounty,	10
Total, Advance Pay and Bounties,	$102
United States Bounty when Discharged,	75
☛	$177

The Ninth Ward Recruiting Committee, auxiliary to the Sixth Senatorial Committee, offer the above EXTRA TEN DOLLARS BOUNTY to each Volunteer who shall enlist at either of their Recruiting Stations, viz.:

389 HUDSON ST., NEAR WEST HOUSTON ST.
303 BLEECKER ST., NEAR GROVE ST.

The Committee recommend the following Commands as offering extra inducements to Recruits:

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY,
COLONEL [illegible],

4th N. Y. LIGHT ARTILLERY,
CAPTAIN JAMES E. SMITH,

51st N. Y. VOLUNTEERS,
COLONEL FERRERO.

NINTH WARD COMMITTEES' FINANCE COMMITTEE.

ANDREW HOOGLAND, 59 Bank Street, **JOHN W. THORNE, 30 Bank Street,**
HENRY W. SMITH, 117 West 10th Street, **LINUS SOUDDER, 23 Perry Street.**

ENLISTMENT COMMITTEE.

A. J. CAMPBELL, 121 Hammond Street, **SINCLAIR TOUSEY, 40 Charles Street,**
WILLIAM H. VAN VALER, 455 Hudson Street, **WILLIAM DODGE, 120 Perry Street,**
J. C. HART, 172 West 14th Street.

IRA HARRIS GUARD

5th NEW-YORK

CAVALRY

13 SKIRMISHES AND 4 GENERAL ENGAGEMENTS

Port Republic,
Harrisonburg,
New Market,
Woodstock,
Front Royal,
Middletown,
Bolivar Heights,
Columbia Bridge,
Martinsburg,
Sperryville,
Culpepper C. H.,
Madison,
Orange C. H.,
Cedar Mountain,
Kelly's Ford,
Waterloo Bridge,
Bull Run.



RECRUITS WANTED

FOR THIS VETERAN REGIMENT.

BOUNTY . . . $129
ONE MONTH'S PAY, 13
IN ADVANCE, $142

HEAD-QUARTERS,

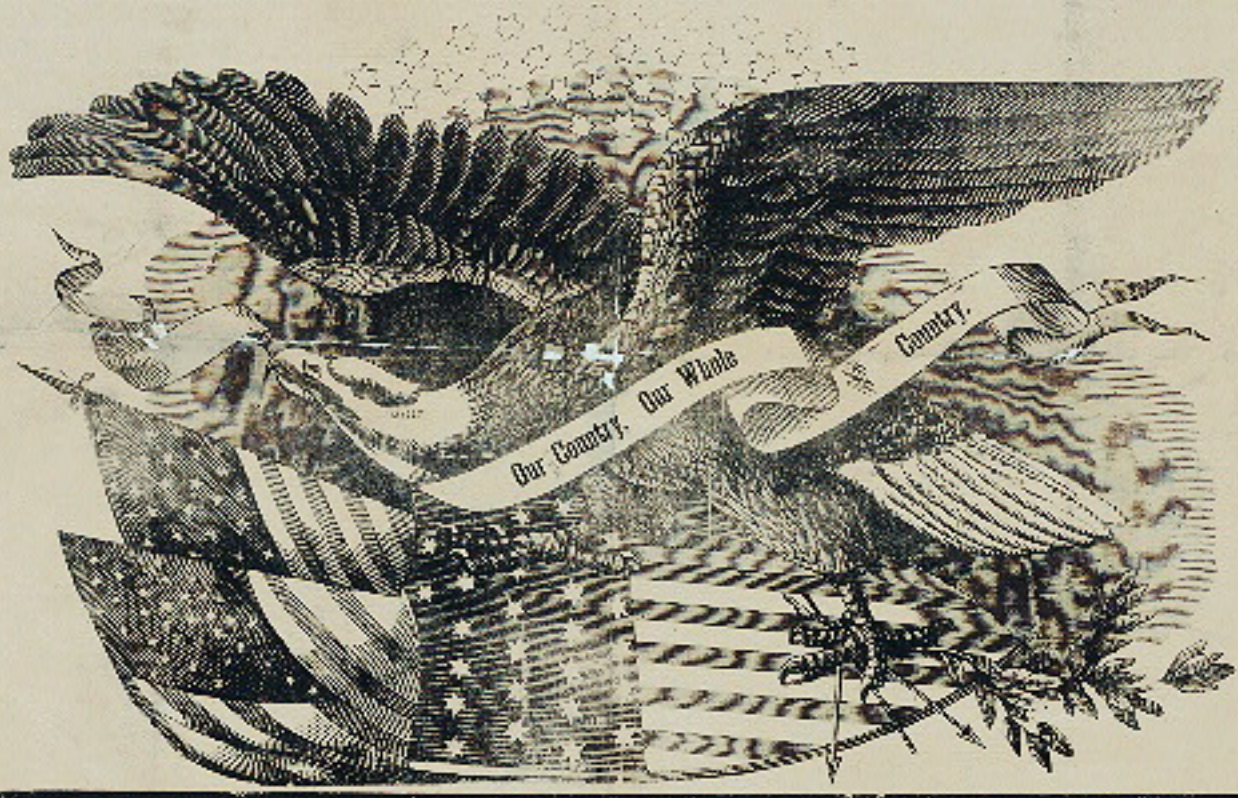
480 BROADWAY

O. DE FOREST, Colonel.

George F. Nesbitt & Co., Printers and Stationers, corner Pearl and Pine Streets, New-York.

12th NEW-YORK STATE ARTILLERY

HEAD-QUARTERS,
86 WHITE ST.

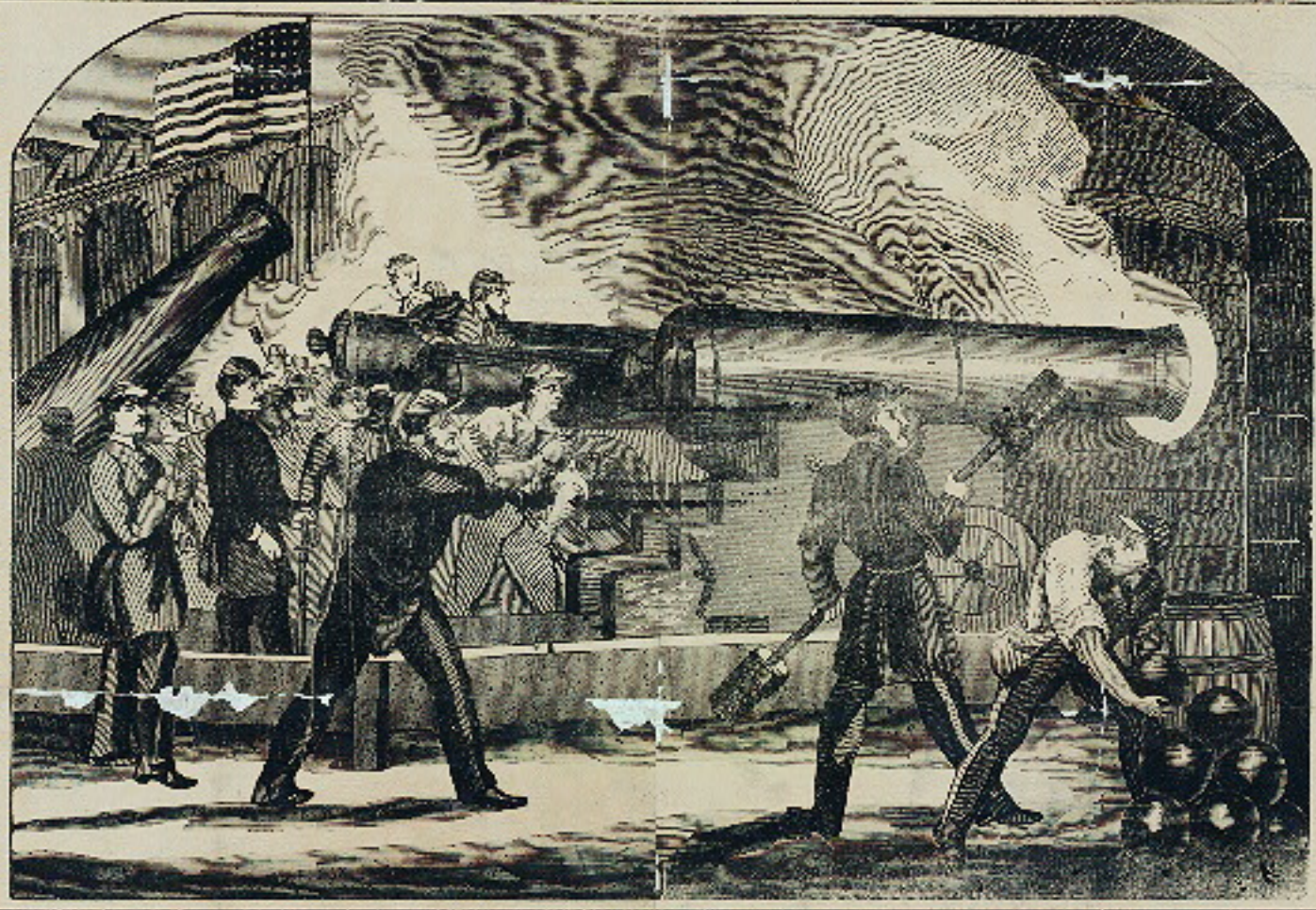


United States & State Bounties Paid

WM. A. HOWARD. Col. Com'dg

(FOR) CAPT. BRAGG

A LITTLE MORE GRAPE



This Regiment now being organized under the command of a United States Officer of tried experience, offers superior inducements to Recruits, as it is a favorite branch of the service. No time should be lost in rallying once more around the Old Flag.

$100 Paid by the United States
75 " " State of New-York
75 Additional to those who Re-enlist within Thirty Days after their discharge.

$154 BOUNTY! $154

SECOND REGIMENT

LIGHT ARTILLERY!



WANTED, 25 YOUNG MEN

IMMEDIATELY!

TO FILL UP COMPANY B, SECOND REG'T LIGHT ARTILLERY,

NOW AT FORT BLENKER, VA.

To whom $79 Cash will be paid, also one month's pay in advance as soon as you join the Reg't, and $75 will be paid at the close of the war.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD

YOUNG MEN HAD BETTER APPLY AT ONCE TO

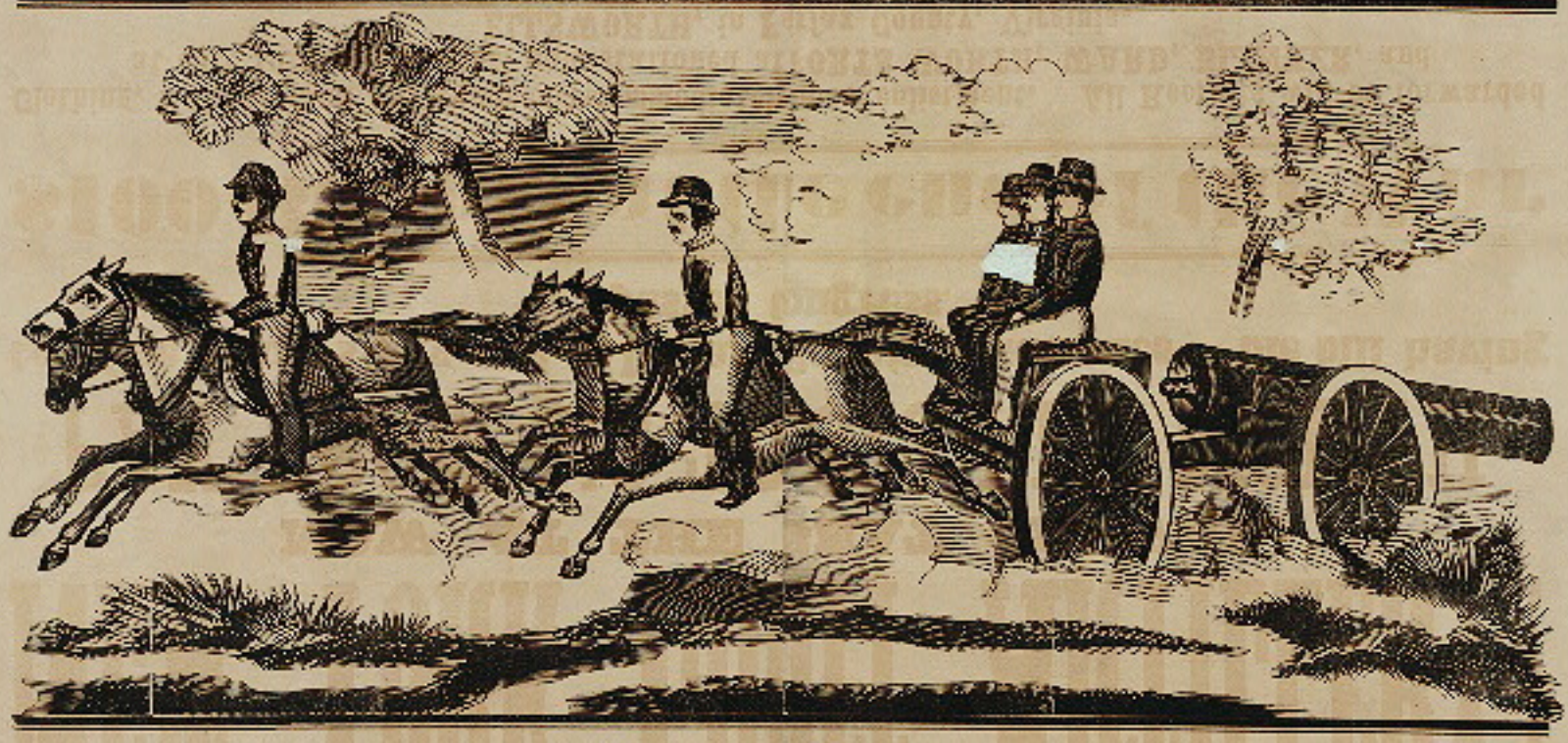
Lieut. A. E. SCOTT,

RECRUITING OFFICER.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

50 ABLE-BODIED MEN!



FOR THE

SECOND REGIMENT

NEW YORK LIGHT ARTILLERY!

NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

PAY FROM $13 TO $23 PER MONTH.

☞ **One month's pay and 2 Dollars Bounty in advance---the bill having passed Congress.**

$100 Bounty at the end of the War

Clothing, Rations, and Pay commences immediately upon enlistment. All Recruits will be forwarded at once to the Regiment, now stationed at **FORTS WORTH, WARD, BLENKER,** and **ELLSWORTH,** in Fairfax County, Virginia.

Apply at HEADQUARTERS, City Hall Park,

CORNER CHAMBERS STREET AND BROADWAY,

To A. C. GRIFFIN, Captain Co. I, 2d N. Y. Light Artillery,

REGIMENTAL RECRUITING OFFICER.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

$90 BOUNTY

ANTHON BATTALION

OF



Light Artillery

MAJOR F. W. WILLARD.

This splendid Organization, now being raised by special authorization of the President, will soon take the field.

THOSE DESIROUS OF JOINING THE FINEST ARM OF THE SERVICE WILL APPLY AT

CAPT. CODDINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS,

No. 373 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,

OR AT THE

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS,

598 BROADWAY.

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED!

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

CENTRAL PARK
ARTILLERY COMPANY



The undersigned proposes to raise a Company to be attached to the

ANTHON BATTALION

OF

LIGHT ARTILLERY!

UNDER COMMAND OF

MAJOR WILLARD, U. S. A.

☞ **All good, able-bodied men, who wish to join this Company, to make application at once at the**

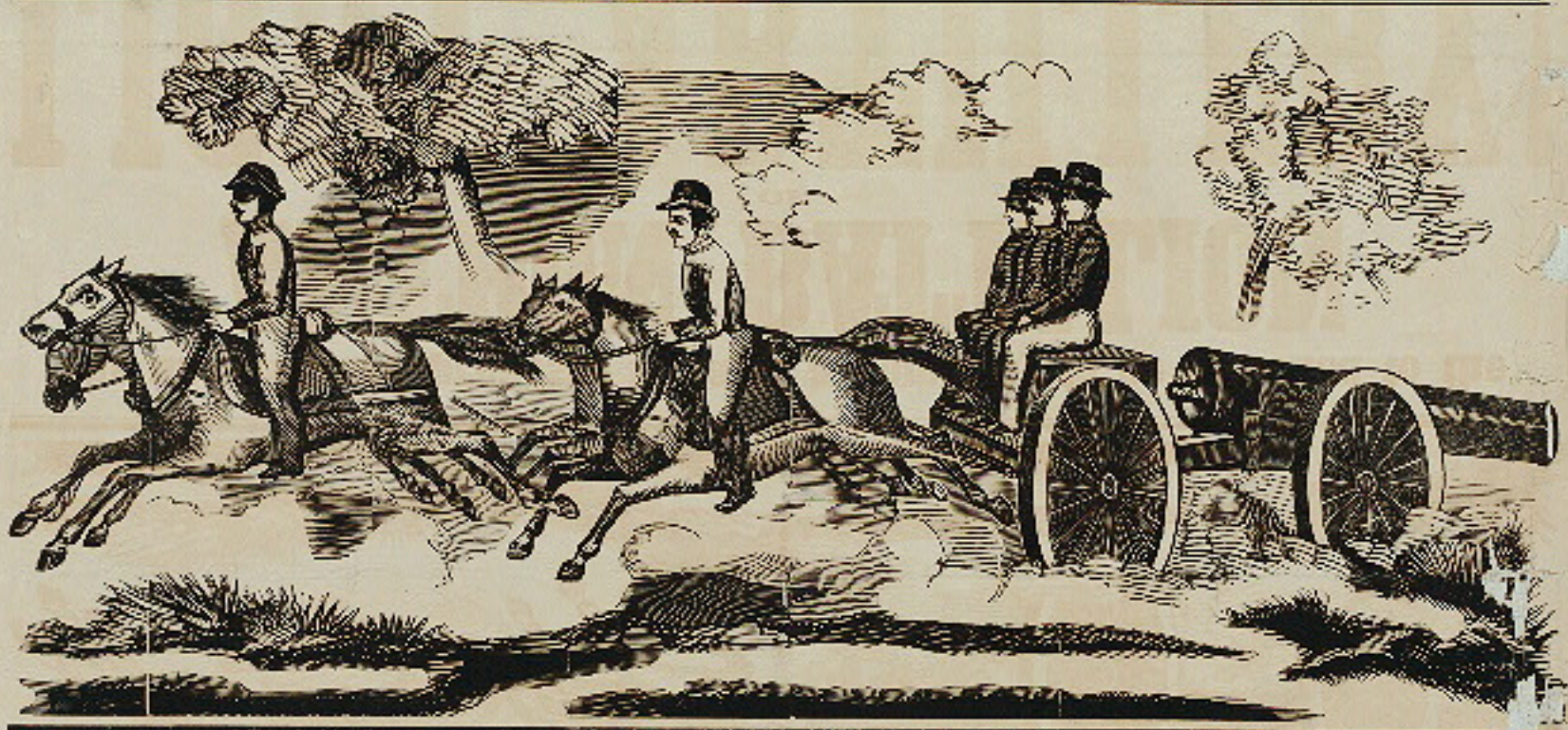
ARSENAL, CENTRAL PARK.

JAS. GALL, Jr.
JAS. P. WALKER, Recruiting Officers.

MICHAEL MILLER, Capt.
ANTHON BATTALION.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

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BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY!



LIEUT. CHAMPION
IN DELHI FOR
RECRUITS
FOR
FITCH'S BATTERY

☞ **All Bounties paid to those enlisting for this Battery!**

AND PAID AT THE TIME OF ENLISTMENT!

ALSO, PAY, BOARD AND CLOTHING FROM DATE OF ENLISTMENT!

CALL AT HUNTER'S HOTEL,

And put down your name, receive your Bounty, and serve your Country.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

NOW IN THE FIELD!

LOOK AT THE BOUNTIES



United States Advance Bounty	$25
United States Advance Pay	13
United States Enlistment Fee	4
New York State Bounty	50
New York City	50
Sixth District Committee Bounty.	10
Total, Advance Pay and Bounties.	$152
United States Bounty when discharged	75
☞	$227

Fourth N. Y. Battery!

CAPTAIN JAMES E. SMITH.

Easy Service! No Musket Drill! No Trenches to dig! No Heavy Loads or Knapsacks to carry!

Good Pay, Good Rations, and Good Officers!

40 MEN WANTED!

TO FILL UP THIS BATTERY.

RECRUITING STATION, 389 HUDSON ST.

By Order of the Ninth Ward Committee.

1st Lieut. CHAS. H. SCOTT,
JNO. A. THOMPSON, } Recruiting Officers.

RECRUITS, READ!

$177 IN BOUNTIES AND ADVANCE PAY.



United States Advance Bounty,	$ 25
United States Advance Pay,	13
United States Enlistment Fee,	4
New York State Bounty,	50
Sixth District Committee Bounty,	10
Total, Advance Pay and Bounties,	$102
United States Bounty when discharged,	75
☞	$177

FOURTH N. Y. BATTERY

CAPTAIN JAMES E. SMITH.

Easy Service! No Musket Drill! No Trenches to dig! No Heavy Loads or Knapsacks to carry!
Good Pay, Good Rations, and Good Officers!

60 MEN WANTED!

TO FILL UP THIS BATTERY.

RECRUITING STATION, 389 HUDSON ST.

$10 EXTRA BOUNTY PAID

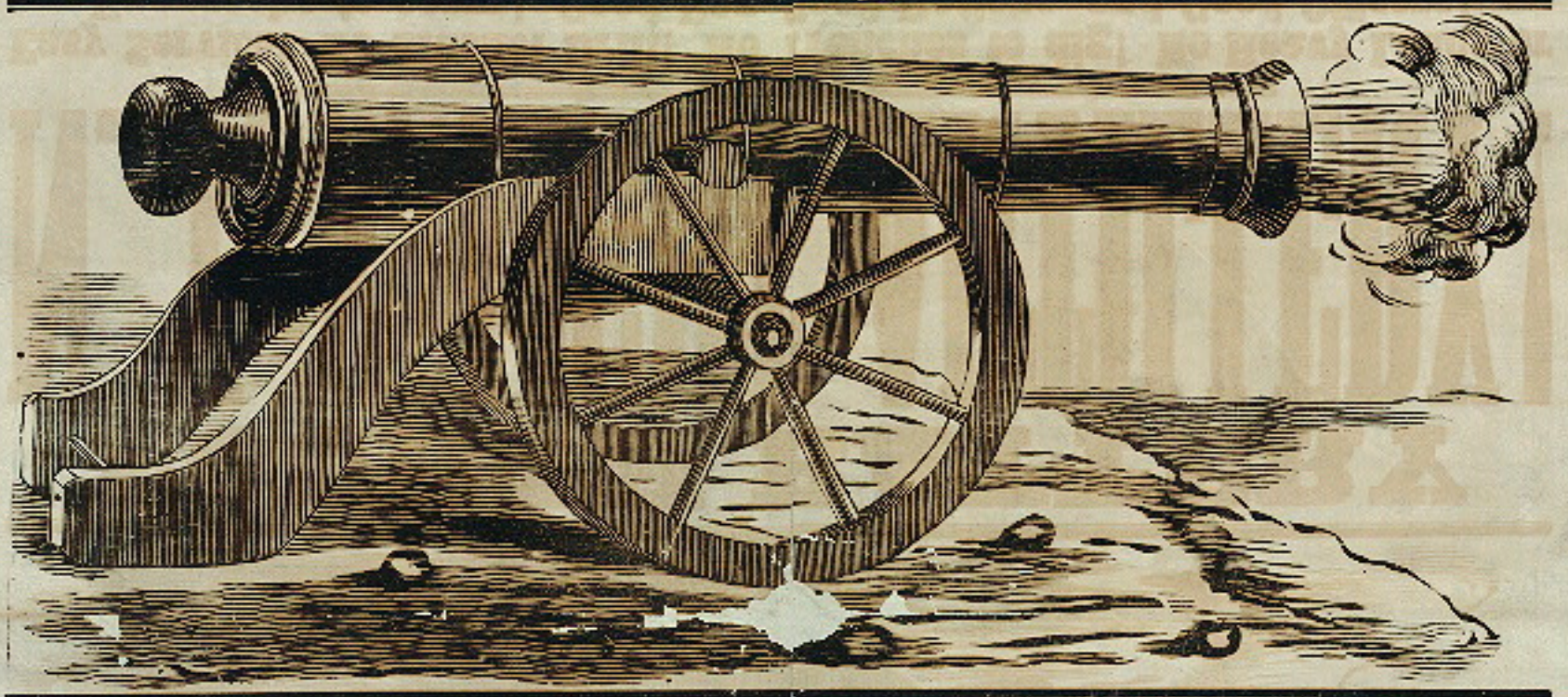
By Order of the Ninth Ward Committee.

1st Lieut. CHAS. H. SCOTT,
JNO. A. THOMPSON, Recruiting Officers.

RECRUITS, READ!

EXTRA BOUNTY $10

OVER ALL GOVERNMENTS' BOUNTIES!



FOURTH BATTERY

N. Y. S. LIGHT ARTILLERY!

Easy Service! No Musket Drill! No Trenches to dig! No Heavy Loads or Knapsacks to carry! Good Pay. Good Rations, and Good Officers!

60 MEN WANTED

TO FILL UP THIS BATTERY.

RECRUITING STATION, 389 HUDSON ST.

$10 EXTRA BOUNTY PAID

By Order of the Ninth Ward Committee.

JNO. A. THOMPSON, Recruiting Officer.

FIRST
NATIONAL
VOLUNTEERS.

COL. WILLIAM GURNEY,

OF THE FIRST U. S. CHASSEURS, NOW RAISING A



CRACK REGIMENT

BOYS, DON'T BE DRAFTED

GET YOUR BOUNTY!

$50 from the State! $40 from United States!

$90 IN ADVANCE!

EXPERIENCED OFFICERS FROM THE FIELD.

Good Quarters at CAMP WASHINGTON, STATEN ISLAND, at once!

RECRUITING OFFICE,

ED. W. SCHAUFFLER, Recruiting Officer.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

RECRUITS WANTED



FIRST REGIMENT
NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS!

COLONEL GURNEY,

AN ABLE AND EXPERIENCED OFFICER.

This Reg't will be one of the first and most efficient now organizing!

THE OFFICERS ARE SELECTED WITH CARE, AND EVERY MEANS TAKEN TO SECURE THE COMFORT AND WELFARE OF THE MEN.

Cash paid on enrollment,	**$ 2 00**
State Bounty paid at once,	**25 00**
State Bounty when Regiment is mustered in,	**25 00**
United States Bounty paid before leaving,	**25 00**
United States Advance Pay,	**13 00**
United States Bounty on discharge,	**75 00**
City Relief Tickets (per month), from	**$6 to 12 00**

WHOLE AMOUNT OF PAY, FOR MEN WITH FAMILIES, ABOUT $450 PER YEAR,

BESIDES CLOTHING AND RATIONS.

Now, that Families are provided for, let every man who loves this Glorious Union **RUSH TO ARMS** and preserve unsullied the Flag of Freedom which so proudly waved before the vile serpent of treason encircled its folds!

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS, MOZART HALL, 814 BROADWAY.

RECRUITING TENTS, CITY HALL PARK AND FOOT CANAL ST.

SHELDON A. HULL, RECRUITING OFFICER.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE, OPP. CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

Reorganization 5th Reg't N. Y. Vols.

INFANTRY.

DURYEE'S

ZOUAVES!

$250 Bounty

GIVEN FOR REENLISTMENTS.

HEAD-QUARTERS

No. 744 BROADWAY.

$552

BOUNTY

GIVEN FOR RE-ENLISTMENTS IN THIS

Veteran Corps

CLEVELAND WINSLOW, Colonel.
CARLISLE BOYD, Lieut. Colonel.
CHAS. S. MONTGOMERY, Major.
A. FERGUSON, Adjutant.

SLATER & RILEY, STEAM PRINTERS, 147 FULTON-STREET, NEW-YORK.

VETERAN VOLUNTEERS!

17th REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

REORGANIZING.

$550

BOUNTY TO THOSE WHO RE-ENLIST!

OLD SOLDIERS!

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

This Veteran Regiment, one of the oldest in the service, under the command of

COL. WM. T. C. GROWER,

Is fast filling up. This Regiment will be attached to the Corps of "VETERAN VOLUNTEERS," in accordance with the recent orders from the War Department. Every Old Soldier who enlist in this "Gallant Old Regiment" will receive the magnificent Bounty of $550.

$70 IN ADVANCE!

☞ **Bring your Discharge Paper with you.**

NEW RECRUITS RECEIVE $175 BOUNTY!

APPLY AT

HEADQUARTERS, 300 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

OR AT

129 FIRST AV. **7 BOWERY**

147 CHATHAM ST. & THE TENT in the PARK

WM. T. C. GROWER, COL. 17TH REGT. N. Y. S. V.

Griffith & Byrne, Printers, 300 Broadway, N. Y.

TO WAR! TO WAR!



43RD REGIMENT, N.Y.S.V.

Commanded by

Col. VINTON, formerly Capt. 16th Inf., U.S.A.

STAND BY OUR FLAG!

RECRUITS WANTED

to join this FIRST CLASS REGIMENT, now in active service at Washington.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

are held out to those that want to join this fine Regiment.

THE OFFICERS OF THIS REGT ARE EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT MEN.

PAY, RATIONS & CLOTHING

are immediately furnished on mustering in.

Those who whish to go in active service will do well to apply immediately at

HEAD-QUARTERS,

257 BOWERY.

Families of Volunteers provided for on proceeding to Washington.

G. W. REID, *Captain.*

RECRUITING OFFICER.

NEW YORKER ABEND ZEITUNG PRINT, 20 North William Street.

MANHATTAN
RIFLES!

Lieut. Col.
GEO. F. WATSON,
COMM'DG.

OFFICERS'
Headquarters,
No. 461
BROOME ST.,
Near Mercer.



MAJOR
JNO. M. FREEMAN

RECRUITING STATIONS,

Mercer House.
Cor. Broome and Mercer;

Stuyvesant Hall,
633 BROADWAY;

And at Chester's
38 ANN STREET.

THE COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT
Is a United States Officer.

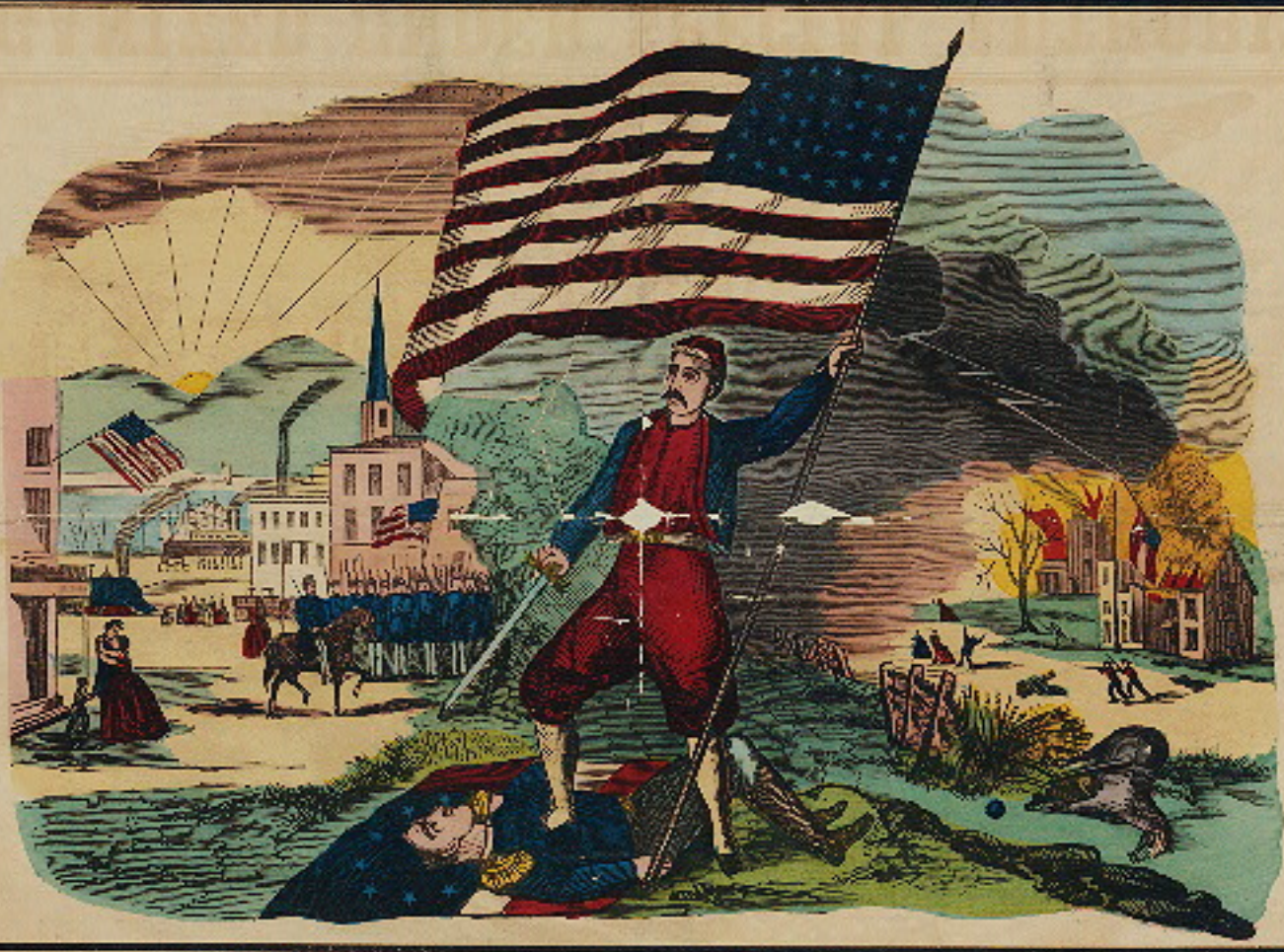
And every care will be taken for the Comfort of the Men, who will, immediately on enlistment, be placed in good quarters.

MUSICIANS WANTED FOR THE BAND.

S. BOOTH, Printer, 59 Duane Street, cor. of Elm.

SIEGEL SHARP-SHOOTERS!

SPINOLA'S BRIGADE!



ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITY

THE REGIMENT WILL BE COMMANDED BY OFFICERS WHO HAVE ALL SEEN ACTIVE SERVICE.

PAY FROM $13 TO $21 PER MONTH.

Each man, as soon as mustered, provided with comfortable quarters, abundant rations, and good uniforms. RELIEF TICKETS GIVEN TO FAMILIES.

$100 BOUNTY AT THE EXPIRATION OF ENLISTMENT

$25 OF WHICH WILL BE PAID AS SOON AS THE REGIMENT IS MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE

LOUIS WIEDERHOLD, Major.

F. X. BRAULIK, Col. Commanding.
LOUIS PUJOL, Lieut. Col.

Headquarters, 413 Broadway, cor. Lispenard St.

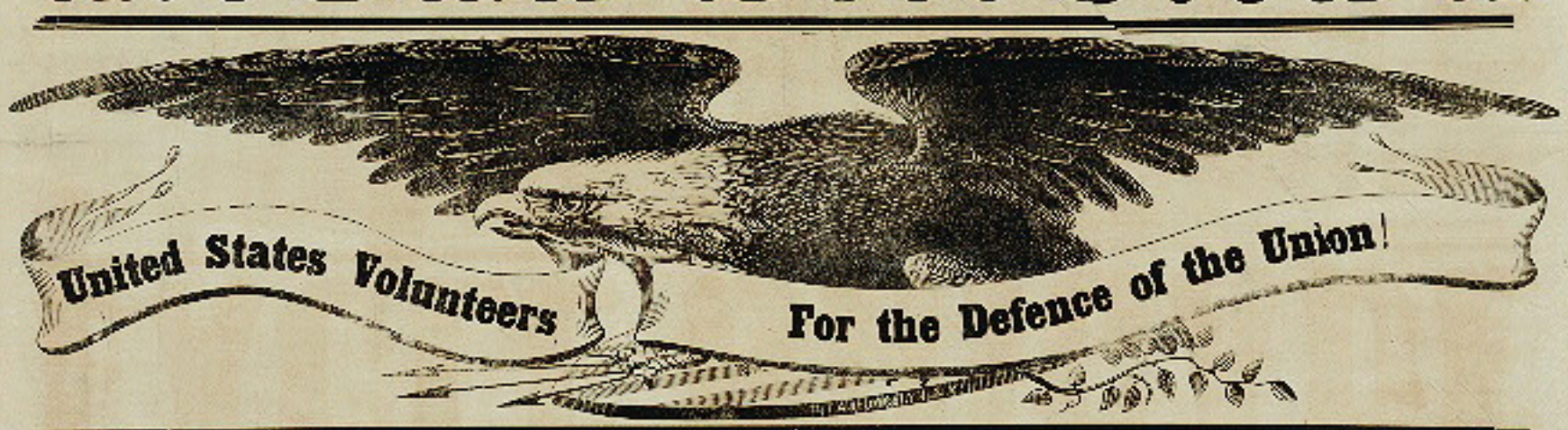
BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE ST. NEW YORK.

'VOSBURGH CHASSEURS'



5th Reg't

EAGLE BRIGADE



☞ Organized under Special Authority from the WAR DEPARTMENT. ☜

Require robust and active men between the ages of 18 and 45, to complete its organization. This Regiment is quartered at

CAMP SCROGGS, Bellevue Garden, 80th Street, E. R.

UNDER THE COMMAND OF

COL. GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM,

LATE MAJOR OF THE 71st N. Y. S. M.

It is intended that the 'VOSBURGH CHASSEURS' shall not be excelled by any Regiment now in the field. The Officers are men who have seen service, are competent and efficient.

Pay prompt, Quarters spacious, Rations wholesome and abundant, with the best of medical attendance when required; warm under-clothing, Uniforms and Equipments COMPLETE, the same as furnished to the regular service. The pay of a Soldier is from $13 to $23 per month, and 40 Cents per day, extra, when detailed for mechanical labor.

$100 BOUNTY

To each Soldier when honorably discharged from service, or in case of death the amount will be paid to his widow or children.

☞ All Soldiers who are wounded or disabled will receive a life pension from the U. S. Government.

☞ THE FAMILIES OF THOSE ENLISTING WILL BE AIDED BY THE STATE.

☞ HEADQUARTERS, 82 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.



Riflemen Attention!

THE

CLINTON RIFLES

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS Accepted directly by the United States, and for that reason better provided for.

COLONEL J. A. PAGE.

This Regiment is now

AT CAMP LYON, SCARSDALE.

Steady, Active, Sober and Healthy Young Men who wish to join

A First Class Regiment

Commanded by competent officers, and who wish to be provided with good pay, good quarters, good rations and receive the French Chasseur Uniform

The Handsomest Uniform in the Army!

of which ONE THOUSAND are now ready, so that each Recruit on enlisting will be immediately mustered into the United States service, and receive AT ONCE his UNIFORM COMPLETE, and the Enfield Rifle with the SWORD BAYONET, and sent to camp.

Report to Headquarters, 62 William St. N.Y.

A Few GOOD SERGEANTS and BUGLERS WANTED!

The pay of a soldier enlisting for 3 years or the war, is $13 per month. Every man on discharge will be entitled to a BOUNTY of One Hundred Dollars. In case of death this will be receiveed by his widow or children.

God Save the Union!

RECRUITING STATIONS

Fill up the Old Regiments!

200 FIGHTING MEN

WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR THE



FIRST REGIMENT U.S. CHASSEURS

ORGANIZED BY

GEN. JOHN COCHRANE

Lieut. Col. ALEX. SHALER, Comm'd'g.

This Regiment has done good service on many of the hardest fought Battle-Fields of the Peninsula.

WARWICK RIVER, WILLIAMSBURG, CHICKAHOMINY FAIR OAKS & MALVERN HILLS.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY WILL BE PAID!

AND NONE BUT ABLE-BODIED MEN NEED APPLY.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, 544 BROADWAY.

Capt. T. H. HIGINBOTHAM,
Capt. SAMUEL TRUESDELL, **Recruiting Officers.**

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

Fill up the Old Regiments!

200 FIGHTING MEN

WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR THE



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BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

SICKLES'

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE!

HEADQUARTERS, CITY HALL PARK.



YORKTOWN.
WILLIAMSBURG, MAY 5th.
FAIR OAKS, JUNE 1st.
WILLIAMSBURG ROAD, JUNE 25th.
SAVAGE STATION, JUNE 29th.
WHITE OAK SWAMP, JUNE 30th
CHARLES CITY CROSS-ROADS, JUNE 30th.
MALVERN HILL, JULY 1st.

BRIGADE COMMANDED BY

Brig. Gen. D. E. SICKLES

RECRUITS RECEIVED HERE FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

BOUNTIES!

FROM GENERAL GOVERNMENT, . .	$25	FROM CITY GOVERNMENT, . . .	$50
FROM STATE GOVERNMENT, . . .	50	ONE MONTH'S PAY, ...	13

TOTAL, $138.

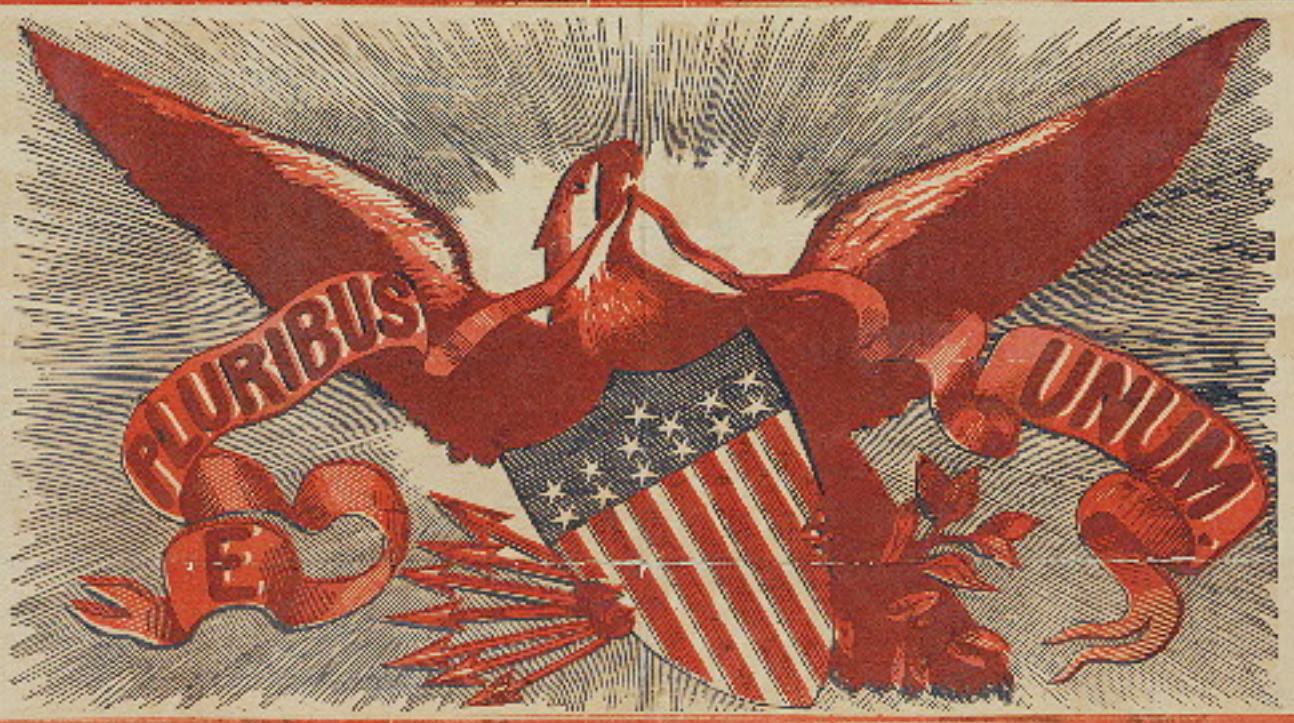
OFFICIAL: O. H. HART, ASS'T ADJ'T GEN'L.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

SICKLES'

Excelsior Brigade!

HEADQUARTERS, CITY HALL PARK.



Yorktown
Williamsburg, May 5th
Fair Oaks, June 1st and 2d
Williamsburg Road, June 25
Savage Station, June 29th

White Oak Swamp, June 30th
Ch's City Cross-Rds, June 30th
Malvern Hill, July 1st
Bristow Station
Bull Run 2d
Chantilly

BRIGADE COMMANDED BY

BRIGADIER-GEN'L D. E. SICKLES.

Recruits Received from 8 o'clock A.M. to 6 o'clock P.M.

BOUNTIES!!

From General Government, - $25	From City Government, - - $50	Corn Exchange, - - - - - $10
From State Government, - - 50	One Month's Pay, - - - - - 13	Premium to Old Regiments, - - 4

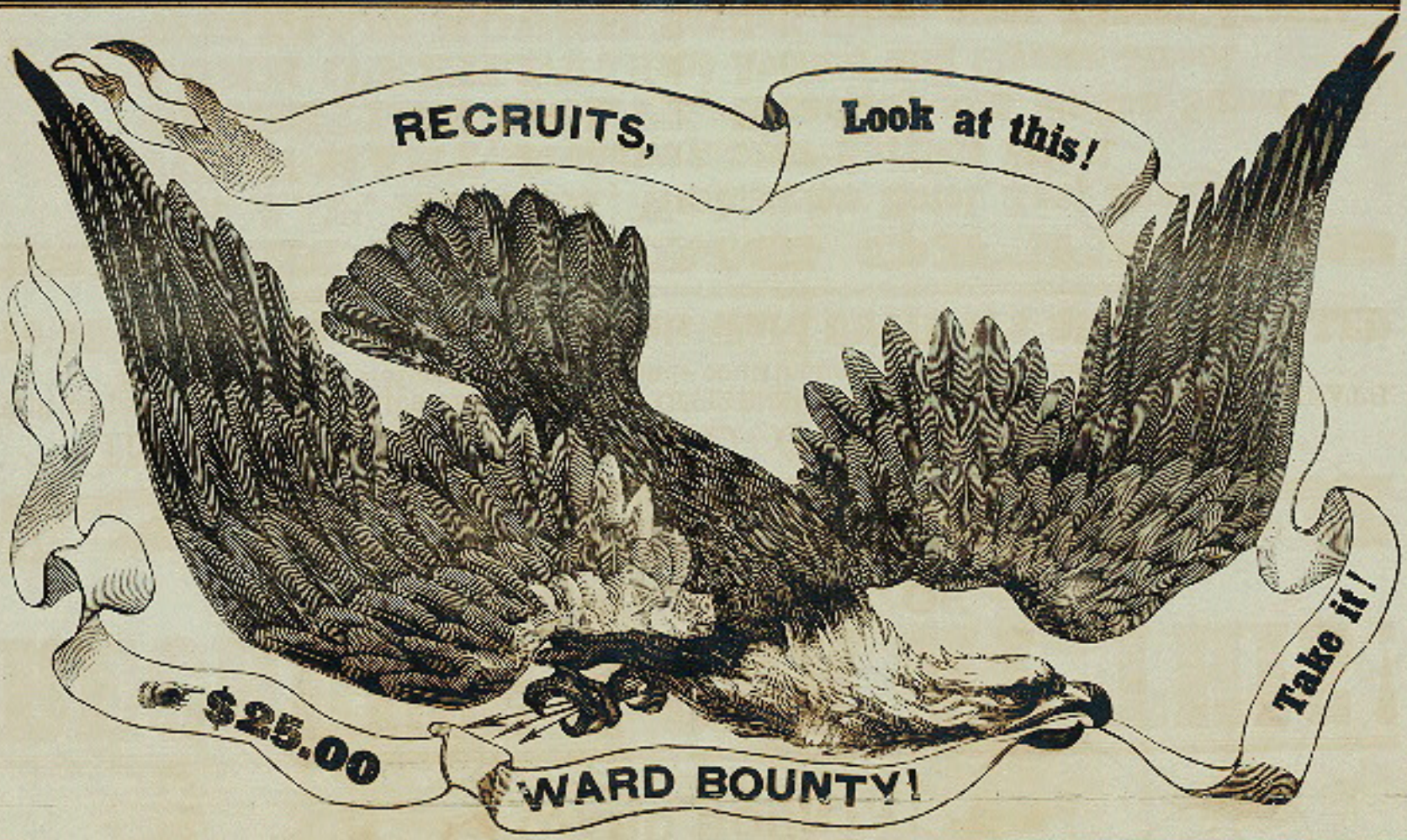
TOTAL, - - - $152.

OFFICIAL: **O. H. HART, Assistant Adjutant General.**

BALDWIN, STEAM PRINTER, No. 114 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

Nineteenth Ward!

CRUSH THE REBELLION! PRESERVE OUR GLORIOUS UNION!



RECRUITS, LOOK AT THIS!

A WARD BOUNTY OF

$25.00!

IN ADDITION TO ALL OTHER BOUNTIES,

Will be paid by the Committee of PATRIOTIC CITIZENS of the 19th Ward, by JOSEPH L. HEATH, Esq., Treasurer, 14 Morton St., from funds contributed by its Union-loving Residents,

To all Volunteers enlisting from this Ward UNTIL ITS QUOTA IS FILLED.

RECRUITING OFFICES

Capt. A. F. KRACK, Washington Hotel, Kent Avenue.
JOHN HART, Broadway, near Bartlett Street.
CHRISTIAN MOLTZ, Broadway and Walton Street.
LUKE O'REILLY, Kent Avenue and Clymer Street.
WILLIAM ROUSE, Bartlett Street, near Throop Avenue.

RECRUITS, SECURE THIS LIBERAL BOUNTY AT ONCE!

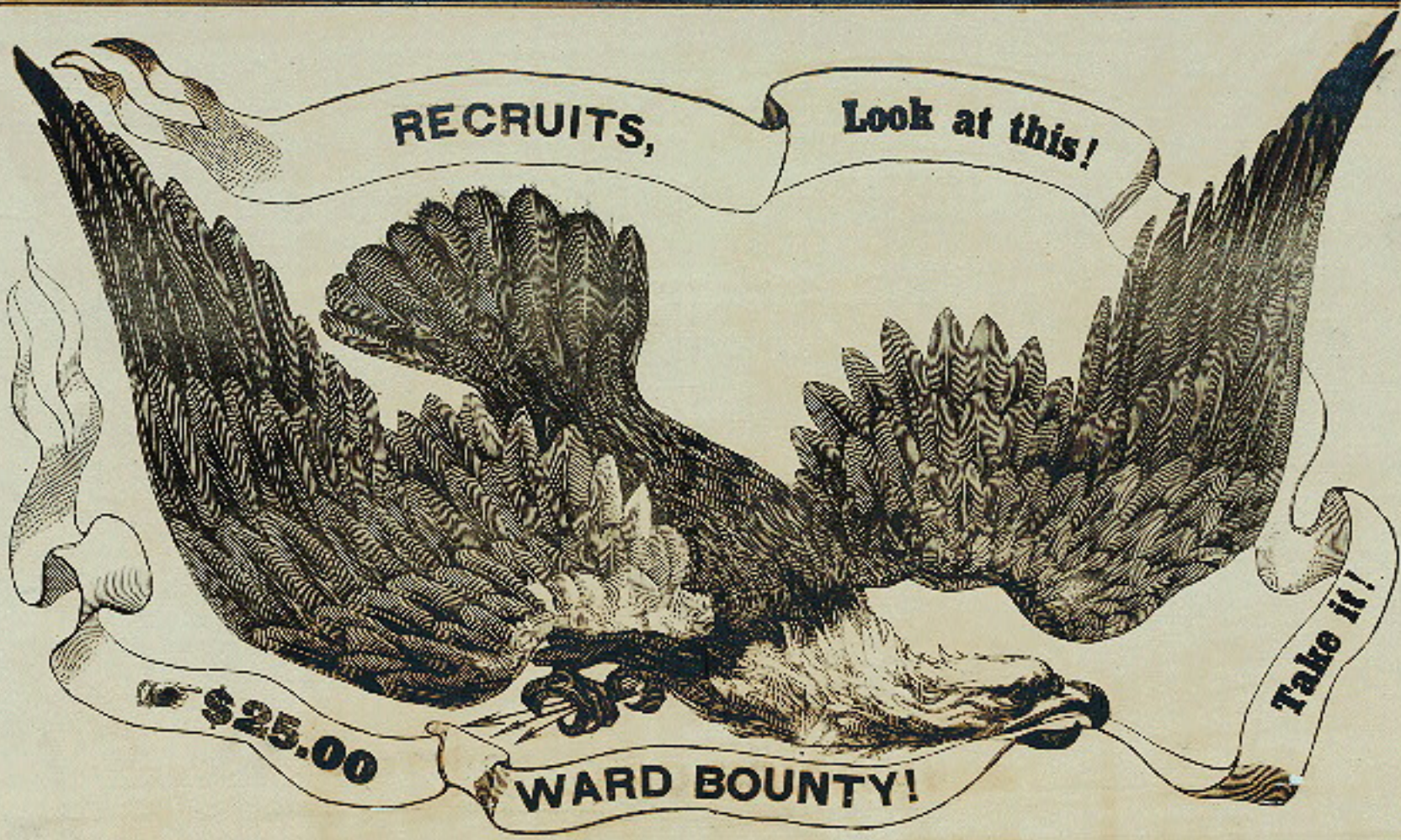
R. C. BRAINERD, Hewes Street.
JAMES GRIDLEY, 7 Morton Street.
A. F. KRACK, Kent Avenue.

JOSEPH L. HEATH, 14 Morton St.
DAN'L GODWIN, 14 Bedford Ave.
War Committee of the 19th Ward.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

Nineteenth Ward!

CRUSH THE REBELLION! PRESERVE OUR GLORIOUS UNION!



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RECRUITS, SECURE THIS LIBERAL BOUNTY AT ONCE!

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JAMES GRIDLEY, 7 Morton Street.
A. F. KRACK, Kent Avenue.

JOSEPH L. HEATH, 14 Morton St.
DAN'L GODWIN, 14 Bedford Ave.
War Committee of the 19th Ward.

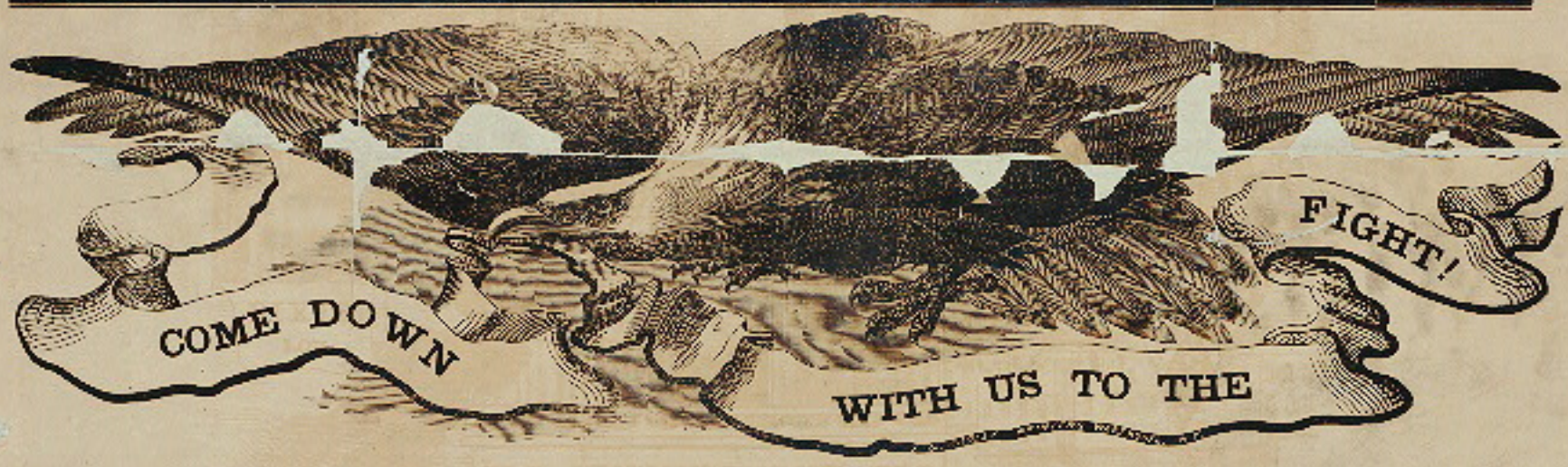
BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED AT ONCE

FOR THE

ELEVENTH REG'T,

(STANTON LEGION,)



Now in Camp at NEW DORP, STATEN ISLAND, commanded by

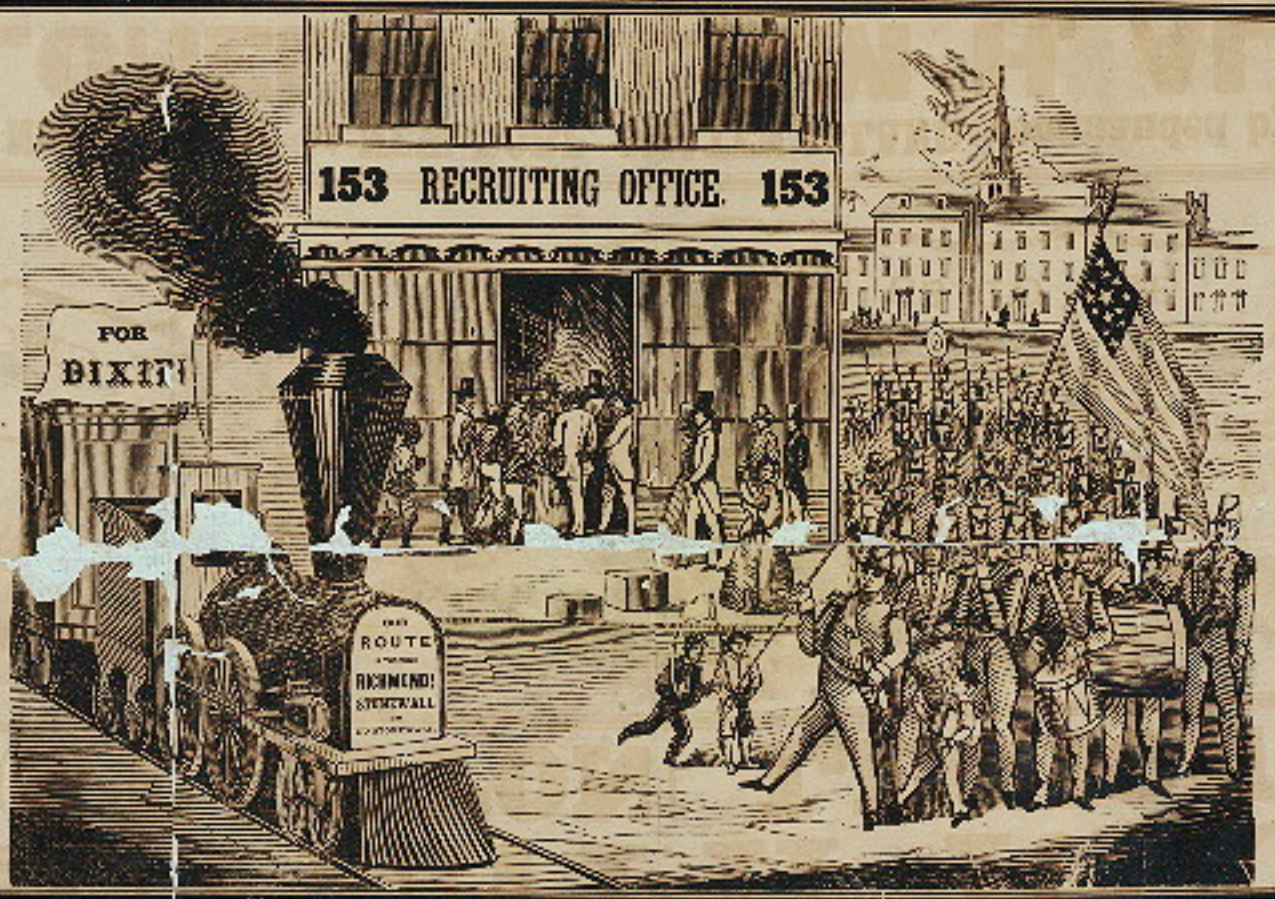
COLONEL WILLIAM H. ALLEN

Volunteers enlisting in this Model Reg't will receive their Bounty Money without the slightest unnecessary delay, and can go into Camp at once, in the MOST DELIGHTFUL SPOT ON STATEN ISLAND. Every care and attention is given to the health, comfort and enjoyment of the Soldiers, the Regiment being commanded entirely by

EXPERIENCED OFFICERS OF HIGH CHARACTER,

Who have been in service since the commencement of the war, and many of whom have achieved distinction on other fields.

The Troops at CAMP NEW DORP have the advantage of THE BEST OF SEA-BATHING AND FISHING to be found in the neighborhood of New York as long as they remain in Camp, and will, besides, receive such instruction as will enable them scientifically to enjoy THE VERY FINEST KIND OF SHOOTING as soon as the proper season commences. ☞ Whitworth's celebrated Band is attached to this Regiment, and gives several fine performances daily.



For further particulars of the inducements offered, which will prove irresistible to any one who has the slightest idea of Volunteering, apply at once to

CAPT. MARCUS B. MONCK

153 BROADWAY, OR 54 PEARL ST., COR. OF BROADWAY.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

CORCORAN'S

IRISH LEGION

5th REGIMENT!

COL. WM. McEVILY.

CITY BOUNTY $50

And from the National War Committee a

BOUNTY OF $50

Paid to each Recruit joining this Crack Regiment for the next 10 days, in addition to the

GOVERNMENT BOUNTY OF $50

Relief Tickets for your Families

Come & be Mustered In at once

As you will never again have as good an opportunity. Head-Quarters,

MOZART HALL, 814 BROADWAY.

1st. Lieut. JAMES SHEIL

Theo. Dutton, Steam Job Printer and Engraver, 426 Broome Street, New York.

RALLY 'ROUND THE GREEN FLAG

THE

PHŒNIX REGIMENT

CORCORAN ZOUAVES,

IN THE FIELD! OUT FOR THE WAR, AS THE



4TH REG'T OF THE EMPIRE BRIGADE

Brigadier General, F. B. SPINOLA.

JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

This being the only IRISH REGIMENT of Volunteers recruiting in New York, where officers and men, from the Colonel to the Drummer Boy, will be Sons of Old Erin, by birth or parentage, our gallant young Countrymen had better "FALL IN" to the music of the Union, fighting 'neath the Green Flag, winning themselves a name in their Country's history on the same bright page with CORCORAN, MULLIGAN, MEAGHER and SHIELDS.

We present to your notice a Galaxy of Talent in the Officers connected with this magnificent Regiment which we guarantee was never excelled by any Regiment that ever left our City before--men who have all seen service; who know how to attend to your needs in the Camp and Battle-Field.

We call upon you to rally around us now! Your brave and imprisoned Chief, MICHAEL CORCORAN, is immured in a loathsome Southern Prison, where he calls to you for assistance. Shall that cry be in vain?

Then up with the Green Flag,
The Red, White and Blue;

In Striking for Columbia
We Strike for Erin too.

Recruits for this magnificent Regiment will be furnished with quarters in CAMP EDWARD PIERREPONT, East New York: an entirely new and dashing uniform; one month's pay in advance; Relief Tickets for their families and

$100 BOUNTY WHEN DISCHARGED!

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS WILL BE POSITIVELY TAKEN FROM THE RANKS!

APPLY--HEADQUARTERS PHŒNIX REG'T, CORCORAN ZOUAVES,

534 BROADWAY, NEAR SPRING STREET.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DIST.

REGIMENT!

COLONEL PETER McDERMOTT.

ADJUTANT GEO. W. WARNER.



50 ABLE-BODIED MEN WANTED

FOR THIS REGIMENT, WHICH

OFFERS INDUCEMENTS EQUAL TO ANY NOW BEING ORGANIZED

RALLY! RALLY!!

To your Country's Defence, for the Protection of your Constitutional Freedom!

$27 GOVERNMENT BOUNTY.
50 STATE BOUNTY.
13 (One Month's Pay) in Advance

MAKING $90 FOR EACH RECRUIT.

Recruiting Office, No. 117 Fifth Street.

FRED. CREIGHTON,

RECRUITING OFFICER.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DIST.

REGIMENT!

Col. PETER McDERMOTT, Com'd'g.



WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

50 ABLE-BODIED MEN

To complete the best Company now forming for this Regiment.

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED!

Young Men, this is your last chance to receive the following Bounties:

$100 GOVERNMENT BOUNTY.
50 STATE "
25 CITY "
13 (One Month's Pay) in advance

WHICH ARE NOW GIVEN TO ALL WHO VOLUNTEER.

In a short time Drafting will be resorted to; and why not come forward and volunteer manfully in this the best Regiment now being organized? The Officers have seen service in the best Volunteer Regiments in the Army.

Office, No. 36 Spring St.

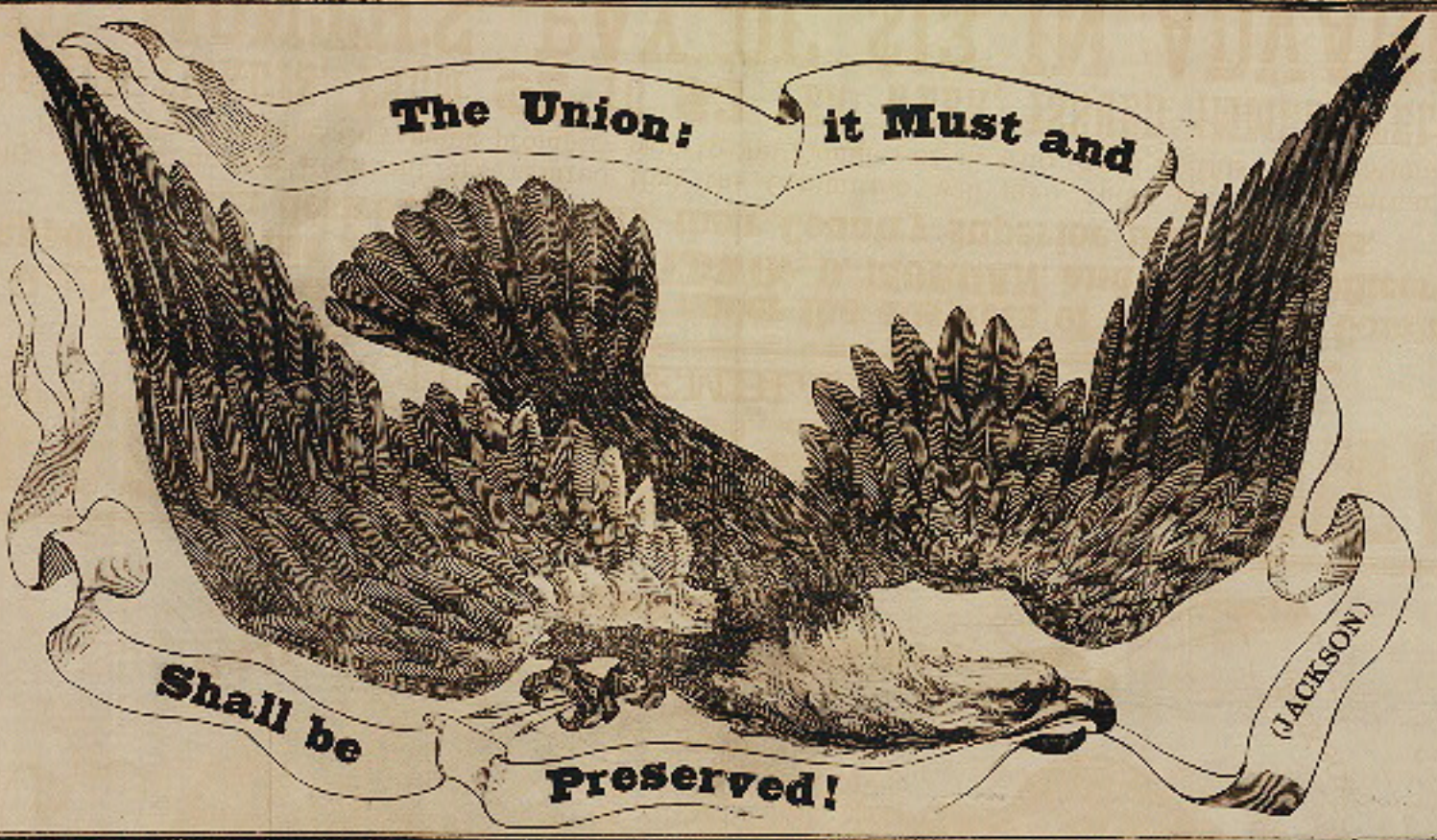
EDWARD BYRNE,
WALTER J. BURKE, } Recruiting Officers.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

REGIMENT!

Comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th & 14th Wards.



HEADQUARTERS, 446 BROADWAY

(CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.)

This Regiment is now being Organized under the auspices of the District Committee, appointed by His Excellency GOV. EDWIN D. MORGAN, and offers to Officers and men desirous of serving their Country superior inducements.

Recruits enlisting in this Regiment are assured that the Committee will give their personal attention to the Relief offered by the City being promptly paid to the Families of all who enroll in this Organization.

RELIEF TICKETS, FROM $2 TO $3 PER WEEK, ISSUED IMMEDIATELY!

ONE MONTH'S PAY OF $13 IN ADVANCE!

The STATE AND CITY BOUNTY OF $75 promptly paid on the mustering in of the Company, or paid in part on the muster of the Recruit!

GOOD RATIONS AND HANDSOME UNIFORMS SUPPLIED AT ONCE!

BEAUTIFUL CAMP ON STATEN ISLAND!

Officers desiring to raise Companies in the District should apply at once for authority and instructions at these Headquarters.

PETER McDERMOTT, COL. DIST. REG'T.

GEORGE W. WARNER, Adjutant.

BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, COR. NASSAU AND SPRUCE STS., NEW YORK.

WAR MEETING

The citizens of New-York are requested to assemble

IN THE PARK

SURROUNDING THE CITY HALL,

WEDNESDAY, 27TH INST.

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The Country needs all the **ZEAL**, all the **POWER**, and all the **LOYAL FEELING** of its Citizens, *NATIVE AND ADOPTED*.

The Great Duties, which call for action at this **MOMENT**, are

1st.--TO FILL UP THE VETERAN REGIMENTS OF NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.
2d.--TO MAKE FULL RESPONSE TO THE STATE CALL FOR NEW REGIMENTS.
3d.--TO ORGANIZE AND FILL UP THE

CORCORAN LEGION!

BEFORE THE MONTH EXPIRES

Come together, then, People of New-York. **GIVE YOUR MEANS, your STRONG ARMS, and your RESOLUTE HEARTS** *to put down Rebellion*, and to **UPHOLD THE FLAG OF THE UNION.**

The following distinguished persons, with others, have been invited to be present and address the Meeting.

Gen'l Corcoran
Archbishop Hughes
Gen. Scott
Gov. Sprague
Hon. Dan'l S. Dickinson
Richard O'Gorman
Gen. Wilcox
Gen. Walbridge
Hon. M. F. Odell
Judge Chas. P. Daly
James T. Brady
Rev. Dr. Tyng
Rev. Dr. Hitchcock
Rev. H. W. Beecher
Rev. R. M. Hatfield
John E. Develin
Gen. Busteed
Gen. E. Ward
Hon. F. A. Conkling
Hon. Wm. Wall
Maj. Stuart L. Woodford

Committee of Arrangements.

...ge Opdyke
...M. Wetmore
...ould
...ber
...rr
John A. Pullen
Charles H. Marshall
Peter Cooper
Richard D. Lathrop
Nehemiah Knight
William Orton
Jeremiah Burns
Henry Hill
Samuel S. Wyckoff

Committee National Affairs of the Common Council.

Terence Farley
Henry Smith
Peter Mitchell
Ira A. Allen
Charles J. Chipp
Alex. H. Beech
William Orton
John Hogan
Morgan Jones
William H. Gedney

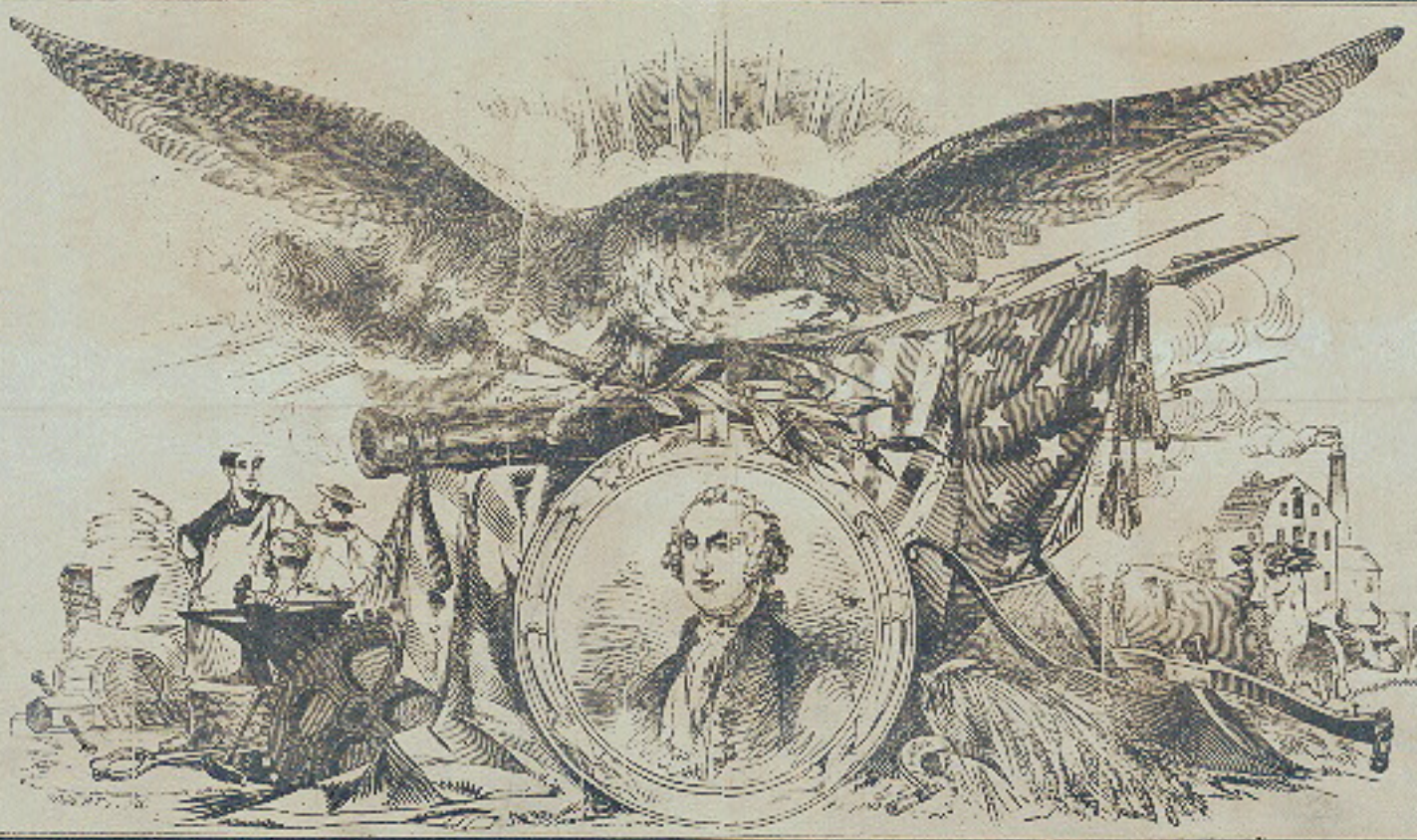
...George F. Nesbitt & Co., Printers, corner of Pearl and Pine Streets, New York.

IRONSIDES

REGIMENT.

COL. CHAS. GOULD.

Major, W. H. L. BARNES. **Lieut. Col. - - A. J. H. DUGANNE.**
Adjutant, DAVID DRAKE, **Quartermaster, FRANK W. BALLARD.**



COMPANY A.

CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Capt.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

481 3d AVENUE.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE UNION! Men of Earnest Purpose, Good Habits, and Resolute Hearts! Now is the day and the hour to defend your Free Government!

Enrollment in the Ironsides Regiment insures association with men of your own stamp. The well-being of members and their families will be the special care of generous friends

Application for all necessary information may be made at the Company Head-Quarters, No. 481 3d Avenue.

ISAAC J. OLIVER'S United States Steam-Printing Establishment, 32 Beekman Street, New York.

A CONCERT

Will be given by the

HARMONIA CLUB

OF BETHLEHEM

For the

Benefit of the Soldiers' Relief Society

ON

Monday Even'g, March 9th,

IN THE

HALL of the MORAVIAN DAY-SCHOOL.

When they will perform the Melodrama of M. Doering, entitled

DER BERGMANN'S GRUSS

(The Miner's Greeting.)

ALSO—Beautiful Selections from

THE ORATORIO OF "THE SEASONS."

MUSIC by JOSEPH HAYDN.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Tickets may be had at the Stores, and at the door of the Hall. Concert to commence at half-past Seven o'clock.

For further particulars see small bills.

THE FEDERAL UNION: It must and shall be preserved!

A MASS MEETING

OF CITIZENS, will be held

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3,

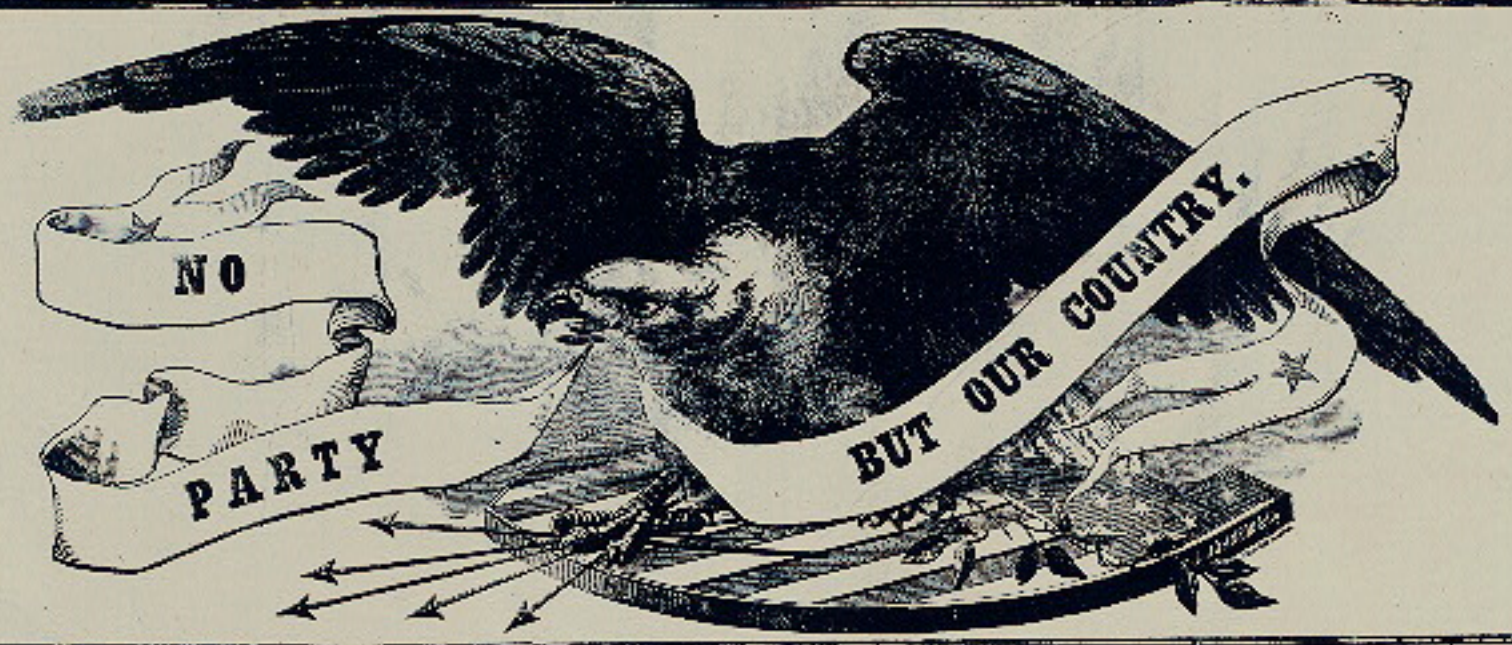
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

AT CITIZENS' HALL, BETHLEHEM.

HON. DAN. DOUGHERTY, of Philadelphia, will address the Meeting.

ALL UNION-LOVING CITIZENS, without distinction of party, who are in favor of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the Union, are most cordially invited to attend.

FIFTH WARD.



A MASS MEETING

OF THE

LOYAL CITIZENS

Of the FIFTH WARD will be held in LIBRARY STREET,

On TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Rally! Friends of the Union!

All who love their Country better than Party, and are determined to put down Rebellion, and secure an honorable and permanent peace, by sustaining the Army in the field, and crushing treason at home and abroad. RALLY! in the Shade of OLD INDEPENDENCE HALL, and listen to addresses from

COL. FITZGERALD, a War Democrat, JOHN D. WATSON, Esq. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq.; the BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH, and other distinguished speakers.

Leng & Sons, Printers, 607 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

A FLORAL AND FRUIT FESTIVAL

WILL BE HELD AT THE

ROXBOROUGH LYCEUM HALL.

BY THE ROXBOROUGH

LADIES' AID SOCIETY!

TO BEGIN ON

Wednesday September 23, 1863,

At 4 o'clock, P. M.

The proceeds to be devoted to our brave SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

☞ It is hoped that the citizens generally, both from far and near will attend.

Single Admission for Adults, . . 10 Cents.
do. do. Children, . . 5 "

Season Tickets for Adults, 20 Cts. Children, 5 Cts.

King & Baird, Printers, 607 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

GREAT CENTRAL

SANITARY FAIR

EXCURSION!

Excursion Tickets

WILL BE ISSUED BY THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD CO.,

TO VISITORS TO THE SANITARY FAIR,

From Harrisburg, Columbia, Lancaster, Parkesburg, Paoli, and intermediate Stations, to Philadelphia and return.

From HARRISBURG, by the Mt. Joy Accommodation, leaving at	7.20 A. M.
Columbia Accommodation, leaving at	12.20 P. M.
and by the Harrisburg Accommodation, leaving at	5.25 P. M.
From COLUMBIA, by train at	8.20 A. M.
" " "	1.53 P. M.
" " "	6.50 P. M.
From LANCASTER, by train at	9.00 A. M.
" " "	7.34 P. M.
From PARKESBURG, by train at	7.00 A. M.
" " to West Philadelphia only, at	3.00 P. M.
From PAOLI, by train at	7.00 A. M.
" " to West Philadelphia only, at	4.16 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be good for a return trip on either of the Accommodation Trains which leave Philadelphia Passenger Station at 10.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.00 P. M., and West Philadelphia Station at 6.00 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS will not be sold by Conductors in the Cars, and will not be good upon any other than the Trains specified.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold from JUNE 6th to 18th INCLUSIVE, and each Ticket will be GOOD FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY.

ENOCH LEWIS,

General Superintendent.

ALTOONA, June 1, 1864.

TREASON AND REBELLION

OR THE

CONSTITUTION

THE UNION & THE LAWS!

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?

THE

FREEMEN OF OLD BUCKS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO MEET IN COUNCIL AT THE

COURT HOUSE,

IN DOYLESTOWN,

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK,

And say whether they are willing to bow to the impending despotism of Jeff. Davis, or stand by the Union, the Constitution, the Star Spangled Banner and the Laws under which we have always lived in peace.

WHO WILL HESITATE, WHO WILL BETRAY HIS COUNTRY IN SUCH A CRISIS.

There will be Eminent Speakers Present.

THE LADIES are especially invited to attend. Seats will be provided for them.

MANY CITIZENS.

DOYLESTOWN, August 28, 1861.

PRINTED AT THE "DEMOCRAT" OFFICE, DOYLESTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., BY W. W. H. DAVIS.

UNION MASS

MEETING!



A GRAND RALLY

OF THE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF THE COUNTIES OF

BUCKS AND MONTGOMERY,

Who are in favor of the maintenance of our Constitution and Laws, at whatever cost, will be held at

HATBORO',

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

On SATURDAY, the 28th of SEPTEMBER, 1861,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

The Meeting will be addressed by the following eminent Speakers:—Hon. LEWIS CASSIDY, Hon. WM. D. KELLY, Hon. DANIEL M. SMYSER, HARRY W. BONSALL, Esq., and others.

Let every citizen in favor of the supremacy of our National Government above the present and every Rebellion, come forward and assert his loyalty. Let there be a grand uprising of the people, without regard to party prejudices or political differences, and with one accord bear ample testimony of devotion to the best and purest Government in the world, and assert the undying doctrine that it must and shall be preserved. ☞ The Ladies are particularly invited to lend their smiling and approving aid. A GOOD BAND OF MUSIC WILL ENLIVEN THE OCCASION.

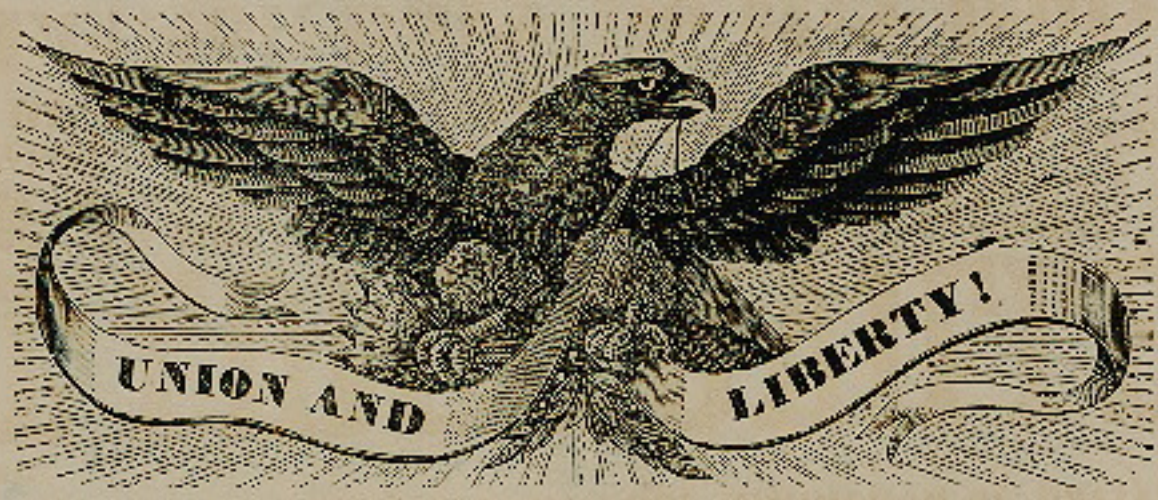
BY ORDER OF—G. Justice Mitchell, Henry P. Atherton, Robert Beans, Benjamin T. Hallowell, Jos. B. Yerkes, Rev. R. Owen, Dr. I. N. Evans, Wm. L. Craven, John Iredell, Jas. M. Boileau, Harman Yerkes, Alexander Whitside, Joseph Barnsley, T. Elwood Comly, Joseph C. Tyson, Dr. Wm. T. Robinson, Col. E. Woodward, Thos. Palmer, Jr., Col. David Marple, Nathaniel B. Johnson, Dr. Joshua Y. Jones, John Shay, and Lewis B. Fretz,

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

PRINTED AT THE "DEMOCRAT" OFFICE, DOYLESTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., BY W. W. H. [illegible]NIS.

RALLY
AROUND OUR



FLAG!

At a meeting of the citizens of Lumberville and vicinity held on Wednesday evening, 17th inst., it was unanimously resolved, that we call

A MEETING,

Of the citizens of said place, without distinction of party, to convene

AT LUMBERVILLE,

ON SATUARDAY EVENING NEXT,

At 7 o'clock, to take further action IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CITIZENS OF SAID PLACE.

☞ Let Solebury Do Her Duty!

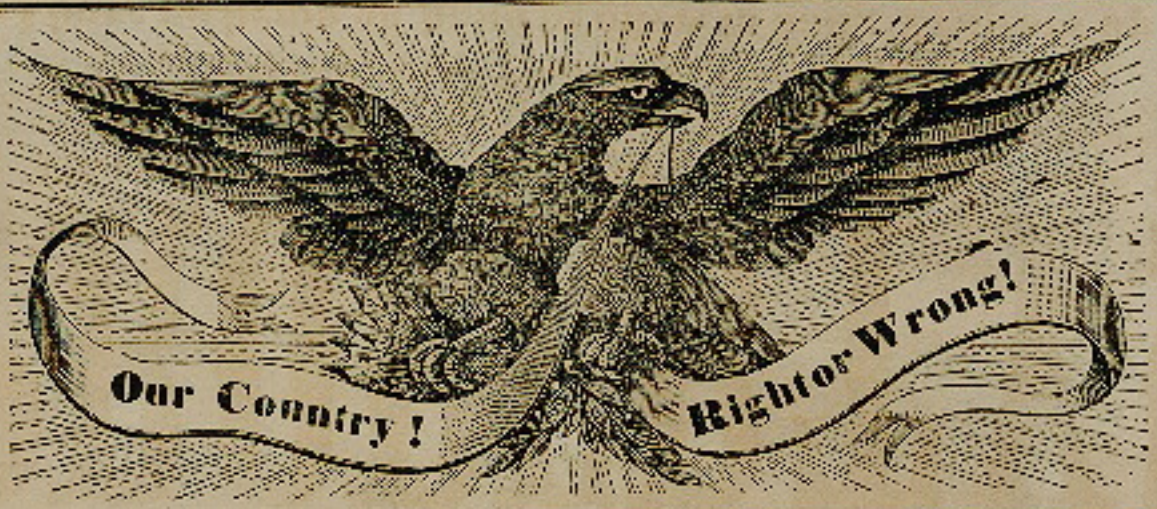
Several Speakers may be expected to be present, and address the meeting on the occasion.

J. H. WORSTAL, Pres't.

ALLEN THOMAS, Sec't'ry. **[April 18, 1861.**

W. W. H. DAVIS, PRINTER, DOYLESTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY PA.

WAR!



As I am bound to fight, and look death right straight in the face, not at Bunker Hill, but at Charleston, I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Monday, April 22, 1861,

At my residence, No. 2 Clemens' Row,

IN THE BOROUGH OF DOYLESTOWN,

THE FOLLOWING PERSONAL

PROPERTY!!

Viz: Three sets first-rate bedsteads, 1 good dining table, look-ing glasses and chairs, wash stands, lot of first-rate feather beds; also, home-made rag carpet, buckets, pans; lot of fine chickens, empty barrels, &c. About 30 gallons of the best old Monongahela whiskey, by the gal., which I have had on hand two years; and many other articles not mentioned.

As I have no hemp on hand to offer, to hang Traitors up with, still I will endeavor to do my duty, and will offer

TWO DOUBLE BARRELED GUNS

And guns that will kill, which are as good as can be found in Good Old Bucks.

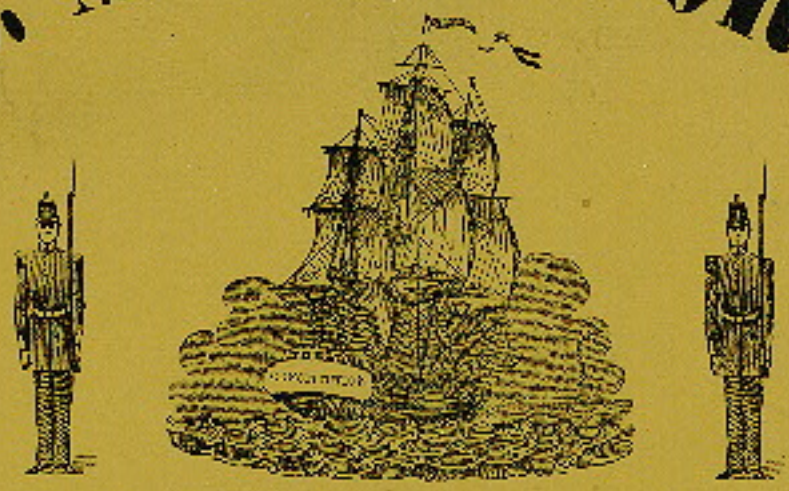
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions by

WM. KACHLINE.

APRIL 17, 1861.

W. W. H. DAVIS, PRINTER, DOYLESTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

U.S. MARINE CORPS.



RECRUITING SERVICE.

WANTED for the **UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS!** able-bodied *unmarried* **MEN**, between the ages of 21 and 35 years not less than 5 feet 4½ inches high, and of good character.

SOLDIERS serving in this Corps perform duty at Navy Yard, and on board United States Ships of War on Foreign Stations.

The term of service is **FOUR YEARS**; and if a soldier reinlists at the expiration of that time, his pay will be increased *two dollars* per month for the first re-inlistment, and he will received a further addition of *one dollar* per month, for all subsequent re-inlistments.

By good conduct and attention to duty, a soldier will certainly rise to the position of a non-commissioned officer. The following is the rate of pay as now established:

PAY OF U. S. MARINE CORPS.

GRADE.	Pay per Month.	Pay per Annum.	Pay for 4 Years.
	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.
To the first or Orderly Sergeant of a Company or Guard,	20	240	960
All other Sergeants,—each	17	204	816
Corporals,	13	156	624
Musicians,	12	144	576
Privates,	11	132	528

In addition to the pay as above stated, one ration per day and an abundant supply of good clothing is allowed to every soldier. A soldier who is careful of his Clothing, can save during his enlistment from 40 to 50 dollars. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance are always provided by the Government, without deduction from the soldier's pay. If a soldier should become disabled in the line of his duties, the law provides for him a pension.

All other information which may be desired, will be given at the Rendezvous

PHILADELPHIA.

RECRUITING OFFICER.

$100 BOUNTY!

VOLUNTEERS

WANTED

TO FILL UP

CHORMANN'S

RIFLE RANGER

REGIMENT

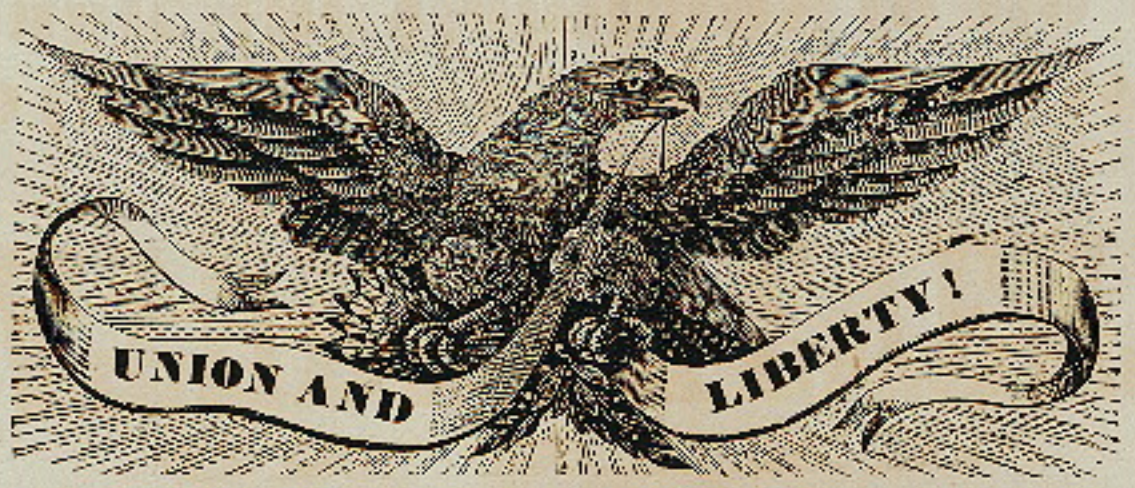
Now Mustering into United States Service.

Head-Quarters, 41 N. Sixth St.

PAY COMMENCES AT ONCE.

T. SINEX, Printer, 619 Jayne Street.

ATTENTION



WASHINGTON TROOP

OF

CAVALRY!

You will meet at the Armory,

KINTNER'S HOTEL,

ON NEXT

SATURDAY EVEN'G

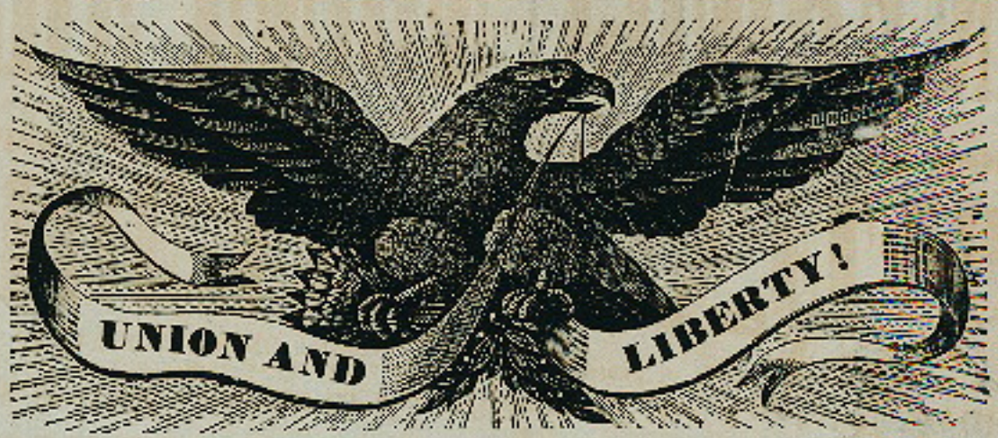
THE 27TH INSTANT,

To take such measures as will enable the Company to do its duty in the present Crisis, and defend the Stars and Stripes.

April 23, 1861. **H. KINTNER.**

W. W. H. DAVIS, PRINTER, DOYLESTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY PA.

OUR COUNTRY NOW
AND OUR COUNTRY
FOREVER!!



CITIZENS OF THE UPPER END OF BUCKS,
YOUR COUNTRY CLAIMS YOUR SERVICES.

By mutual consent of the officers of the Applebachsville Ar-tillerists and the Union Blue Artillerists, a union has been formed to raise a full company of one hundred men, to AID IN SUSTAINING THE HONOR OF

THE AMERICAN FLAG!

Which was compelled at Fort Sumter to trail in the dust; and you are therefore called upon to ENROL YOUR NAMES under the Banner of

THE UNION COMPANY!

ROLLS for receiving the names of those who are willing to stand on the side of their country, are open at the Armory at Applebachsville, at the Armory at Sellersville, at Quakertown at the Public House of Peter Smith, and at Springtown at the Store of Lycurgus S. Bodder.

The full complement of men is expected to be enrolled in the course of a week.

Come up promptly to the call of your Country.

☞ **The services of the company will be offered as soon as the** ranks are full, when the officers will be chosen.

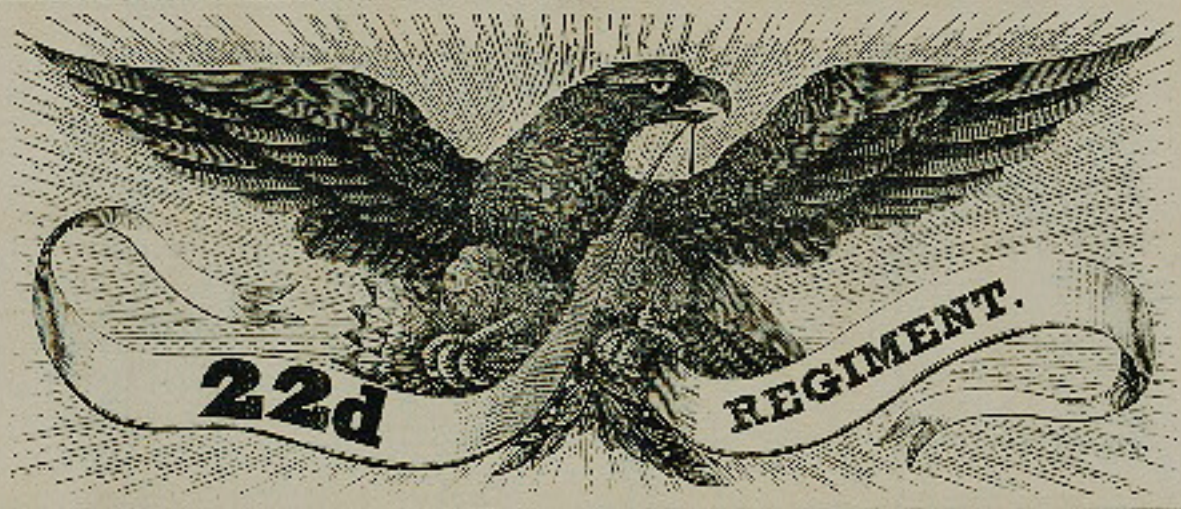
PAUL APPLEBACH,
B. FRANK. FISHER,
JOS. THOMAS.

APRIL 19, 1861.

W. W. H. DAVIS, PRINTER, DOYLESTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY PA.

ATTENTION!

VOLUNTEERS!



WANTED,

Good, Sober, Active & Intelligent Men, to fill

COMPANY A.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT P. V.

COL. T. G. MOREHEAD,

AN OFFICER OF EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY.

☞**This Regiment is accepted, and will be armed with the celebrated ENFIELD RIFLES. Apply at the**

Third Story of State Armory, 16th & Filbert Sts.

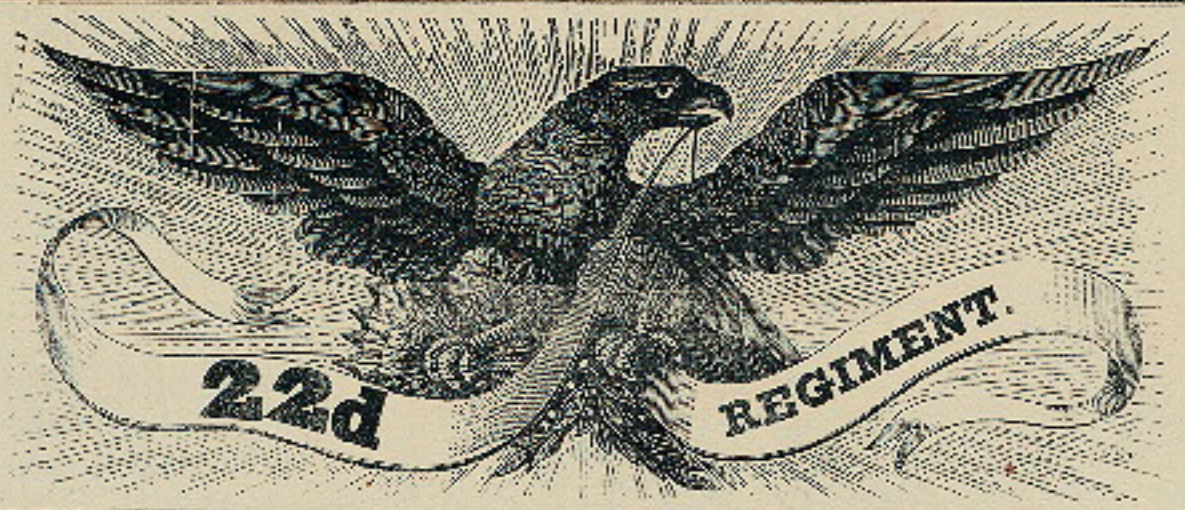
Captain, WM. K. MURPHY.

Lieutenant, THOS. F. BROWNE.

YOUNG'S Steam Print, 52 N. Sixth St.

ATTENTION!

VOLUNTEERS!



WANTED,

Good, Sober, Active & Intelligent Men, to fill

COMPANY A.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT P. V.

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Third Story of State Armory, 16th & Filbert Sts.

Captain, WM. K. MURPHY.

Lieutenant, THOS. F. BROWNE.

YOUNG'S Steam Print, 52 N. Sixth St.

ATTENTION!!



RECRUITS WANTED

TO FILL UP COMPANY C.

COL. D. B. BIRNEY'S

ZOUAVE

REGIMENT.

Lieut. WM. F. POWELL,

(Late of Co. A., old 23d Regiment.)

ROLL BOOK NOW OPEN. WALK IN.

YOUNG'S Steam Print, 52 N. Sixth St.

YR-065-0003-0251

20 MEN

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TO COMPLETE

COL. GEARY'S

REGIMENT,

NOW AT

HARPER'S FERRY.

TO BE MUSTERED IN AT ONCE,

AT

CAMP COLEMAN.

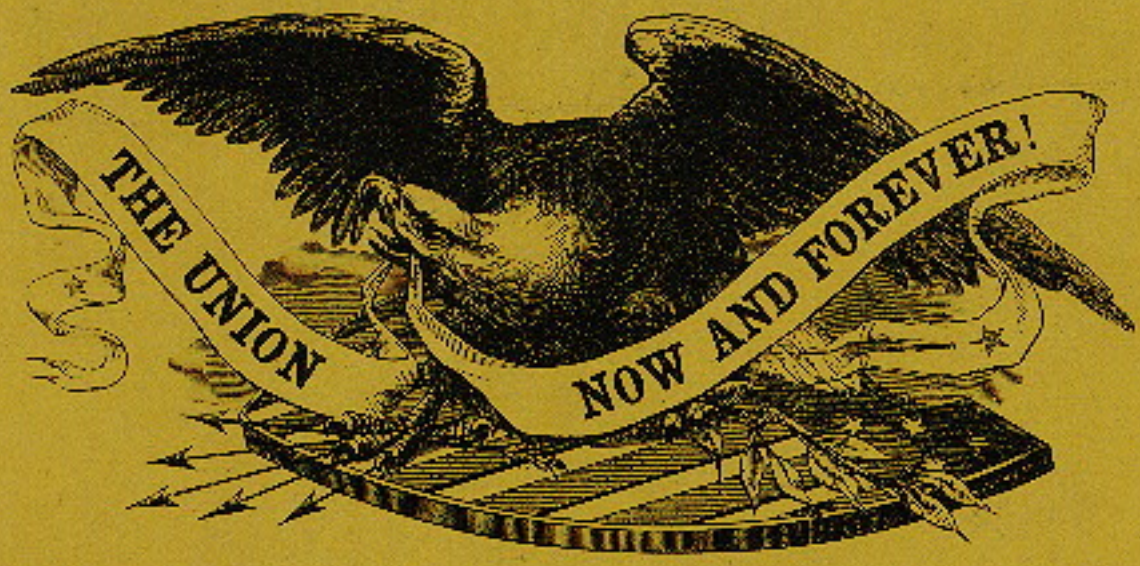
Rifles, Clothing, Rations, all provided.

RECRUITING OFFICER,

Lieut. A. E. HAND.

APPLY IMMEDIATELY WITHIN.

A RARE CHANCE!



WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWENTY ABLE-BODIED MEN,

to fill up the

ARTILLERY COMPANY

Attached to the 57th Regiment, P. V.,

COL. J. RICHTER JONES

commanding. The only Artillery Company now being formed in the City.

$100 BOUNTY!

Term of Service, 3 Years or sooner Discharged.

Pay, Clothing, Rations, Quarters,

And Medical Attendance, begin immediately upon Enrollment.
The Battery, 6 pieces, arrives this week, (Oct. 28—Nov. 4.)

Horses, Side-Arms & Accoutrements Furnished.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN, wishing to join the most desirable branch of the U. S. Service, affording repeated opportunities for personal distinction, will at once join the Light Artillery Company now approaching completion under the command of

Capt. PAUL T. JONES.

Headquarters, No. 138 South 4th Street.

RINGWALT & BROWN, Printers, 34 South Third Street.

PENSION! BOUNTY! EXTRA PAY!

Col. J. Richter Jones'

REGIMENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Recruits will be mustered in at once and entitled to extra pay, and in case of death their families will receive a pension from the State in addition to that from the General Government.

Apply at No. 24 North 3d street,

Opposite the Methodist Church, Camden.

WM. H. DEXTER,

Recruiting Officer.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1861.

CAMDEN DEMOCRAT PRINT.

PR-OES-0003-0264

RECRUITS

WANTED FOR

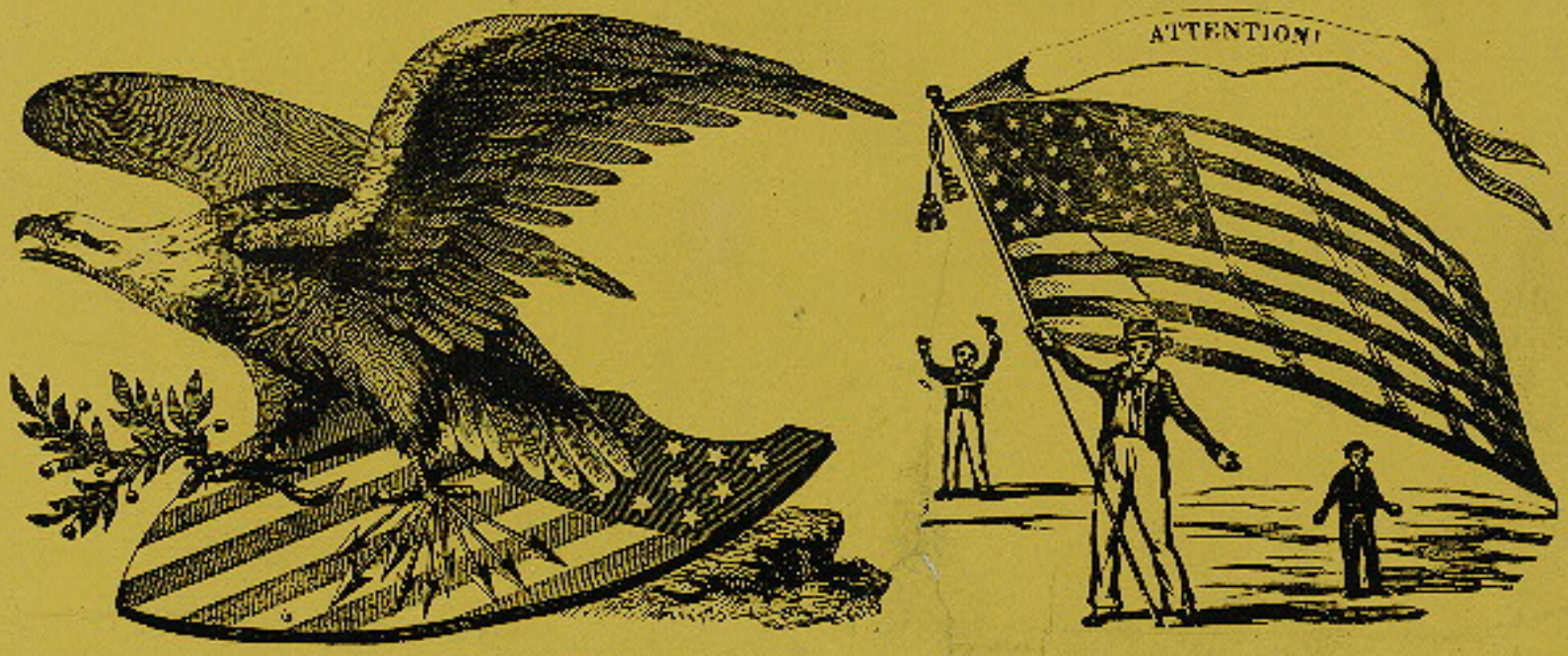
CAPT. J. W. HOFMANN'S

Late Captain Commanding Company E, Col. Dare's 23d Regiment,

COMPANY,

Rendezvous, 19th and South Sts.

YOUNG GUARDS



20 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

For this Company, which is Commissioned, and will be one of the first Companies mustered in the United States Service, under the Second Requisition.

Head Quarters, 2d Story, Military Hall.

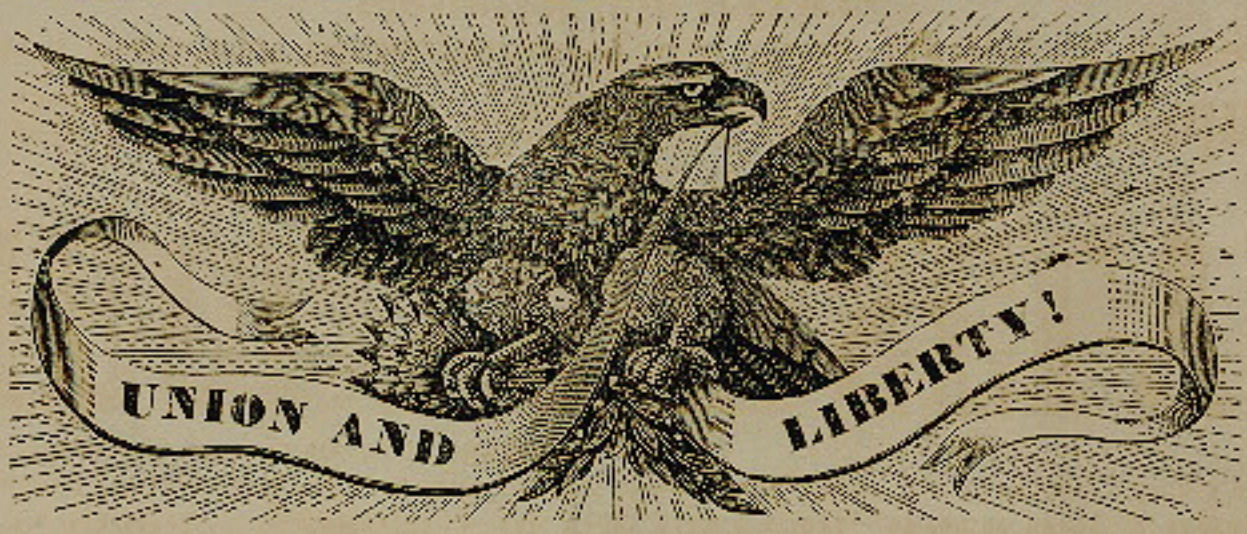
LIBRARY STREET,

Between Chesnut & Walnut, Fourth & Fifth.

RECRUITING OFFICERS. { **ALFRED W. CHANTRY, Jr.**
PETER CONLIN,
CHAS. W. BORBIDGE.

DUROSS BROS., Prs., Black Horse Alley, below Second

ATTENTION!



DOYLESTOWN

GUARDS.

You responded promptly to the first call, when our Capital was in danger, served three months with distinction, and received an honorable discharge. Our Capital is yet menaced by the enemy, and you are again called upon to

ENROL YOURSELVES

UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Pay and Rations Commence upon Enrolment,

And each man will be uniformed and fully equipped upon being mustered into service.

Good Quarters, Good Pay,

And $100 Bounty when honorably discharged.

The old members of the Doylestown Guards, and all others de-sirous of enrolling their names, will call at my office, first door above the Doylestown Bank.

September 17, 1861. **GEO. T. HARVEY, Captain.**

Printed at the "Democrat" Office, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa.

BLANKETS NEEDED

A PATRIOTIC

APPEAL

As it is impossible for the United States to supply Blankets to the RINGGOLD REGIMENT, now going into Camp at Doylestown, an appeal is made to the patriotic citizens of Bucks County

TO FURNISH

BLANKETS.

Each family can at least supply the soldier of the Republic with this necessary article.

IF SENT TO QUARTER MASTER HENDRIE,

DOYLESTOWN, they will be properly taken care of. The names of contributors with the number they furnish will be recorded in a book kept for that purpose. As the men will be in Camp

In a Day or Two,

And the weather is cool, it is necessary that the soldiers should have blankets. We hope this appeal will not be overlooked.

W. W. H. DAVIS,
COMMANDING RINGGOLD REGIMENT.

September 12, 1861.

Printed at the "Democrat" Office, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa.

PA-155-0002-0048

COL. W. W. H. DAVIS' BUCKS COUNTY REGIMENT!

The undersigned having received authority to raise

A COMPANY

OF VOLUNTEERS,

To be attached to Col. W. W. H. Davis' Bucks County Regiment,

WILL MEET AT

In

On Evening, September 1861,

AT SEVEN AND A HALF O'CLOCK.

All who feel an interest in their Country's cause in this her hour of peril, are invited to attend.

An opportunity will be afforded to every patriotic



Young Man

TO

ENROL HIS NAME.

The Meeting will be addressed by

W. W. MARPLE.

Printed at the "Democrat" Office, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa.

FALL IN, BOYS!

RECRUIT

MEETING

A MEETING FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECRUITING FOR

Col. W. W. H. DAVIS'S

RINGGOLD

REGIMENT,

WILL BE HELD

At Tobias Fishler's Hotel,

ERWINNA,

ON FRIDAY EVE'NG,

SEPTEMBER 27th, at early Candle Light.

☛ **Able Speakers will be present to address the Meeting.**

PHILIP HINKLE,

September 24, 1861. **RECRUITING OFFICER.**

Printed at the "Democrat" Office, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa.

RALLY FREEMEN!

RALLY

OUR COUNTRY AND LIBERTY CALLS,
It is Duty to Obey.

HO FOR LIBERTY!

UNION

MEETINGS

WILL BE HELD AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

At Leidytown, on Tuesday Evening,			September 3rd.
At Dublin, on Wednesday	"	"	4th.
At Hagersville, on Thursday,	"	"	5th.
At Whitehallville, on Friday,	"	"	6th.
At Sellersville, on Saturday,	"	"	7th.
At Montgomeryville, on Monday,		"	9th.
At Hatfield Station, on Tuesday,		"	10th.

Patriotic Speeches will be made at those Meetings by able SPEAKERS. Turn Out, Freemen, and show by your presence that you are in favor of sustaining the integrity of the Government.

☞ **L. H. MARKLEY, an authorized Recruiting Officer, will** be present to enrol all who are in favor of joining the

REBEL CRUSHERS,

For Col. W. W. H. Davis's Regiment. Young Men enrol your-selves and avoid being drafted. ☞ Music is expected.

MANY CITIZENS.

AUGUST 30, 1861.

W. W. H. Davis, Printer, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa.

WAR!

A FEW ABLE BODIED

YOUNG MEN

Of good character will be received, if offered immediately,

FOR THE

BATTERY

OF LIGHT

ARTILLERY

ATTACHED TO

THE RINGGOLD REGIMENT,

NOW IN CAMP AT DOYLESTOWN, PA.,

Under command of Col. W. W. H. DAVIS.

JNO. S. MITCHELL,

SECOND LIETENANT.

☞ **Application can also be made to E. G. HARRISON, Hulmeville, Pa.**

Printed at the "Democrat" Office, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa.

WAR! WAR!

WAR!

WAR!

RALLY

YOUNG MEN

OF THE LOWER END.

YOUR COUNTRY CALLS, 'TIS DUTY TO OBEY!

OLD BUCKS IN THE FIELD!

The undersigned having received authority to recruit Men for the REGIMENT OF

INFANTRY!

Now being raised by Colonel W. W. H. DAVIS, in this county, for the service of the United States, are requested to come to the

GENERAL RENDEZVOUS, FALLSINGTON,

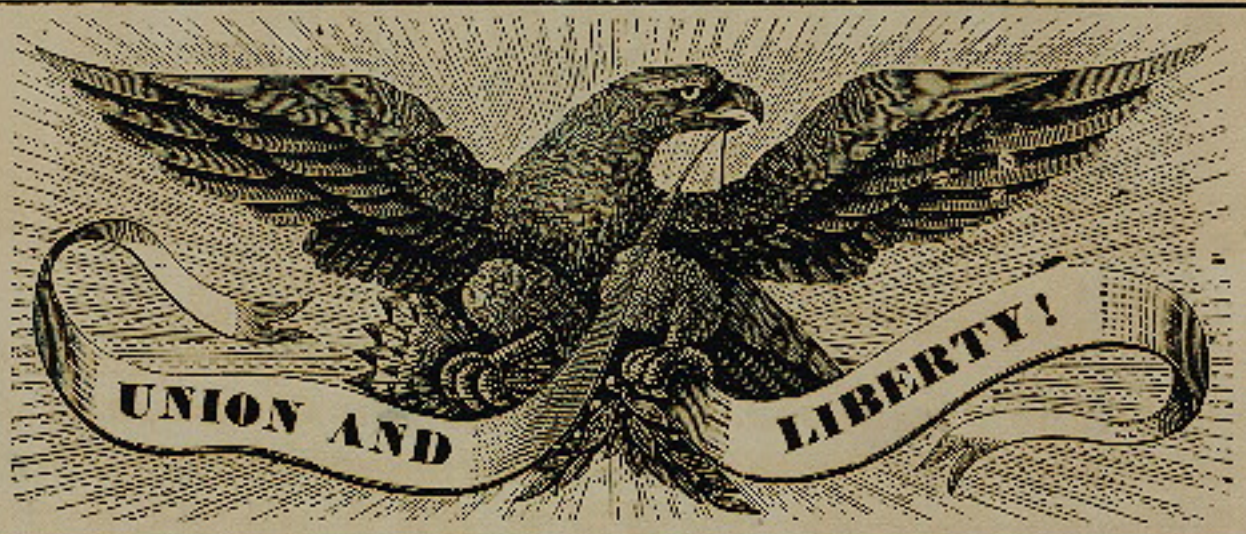
And enrol their names among the Gallant Defenders of their Country.

DAVID RITCHIE,

August 30, 1861. **RECRUITING OFFICER.**

W. W. H. Davis, Printer, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa.

WAR!



YOUNG MEN

YOUR COUNTRY CALLS,

Come to the Rescue.

All who are ready to Volunteer to serve their Country, have now an opportunity of enlisting in

COL. W. W. H. DAVIS'S

REGIMENT!

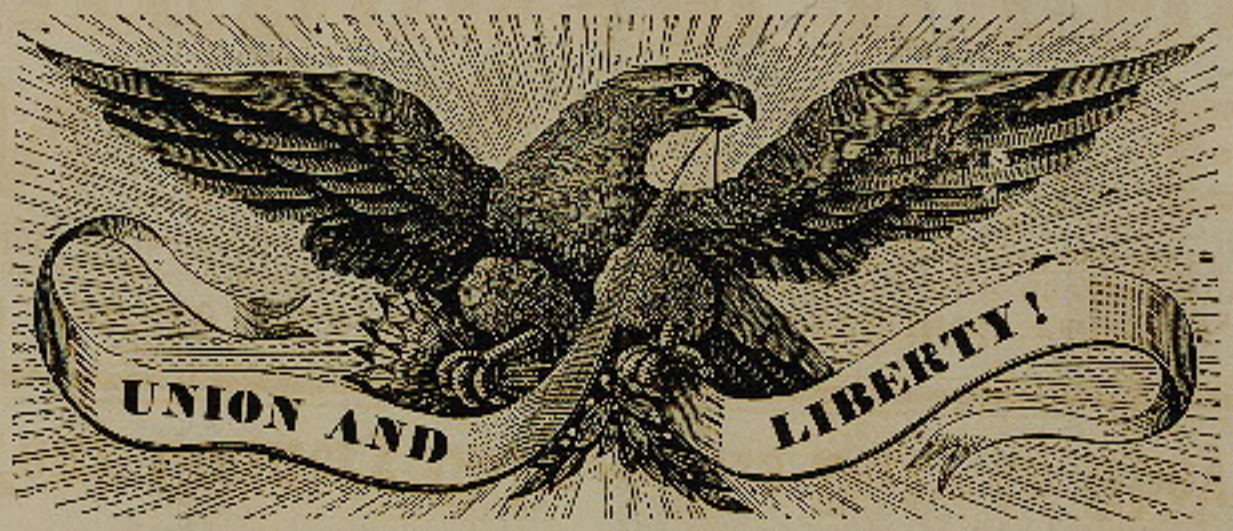
Now forming to go at once into Camp of Instruction at Doylestown.

HARRY C. KESSLER,

September 2, 1861. **RECRUITING OFFICER.**

W. W. H. Davis, Printer, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa.

WAR!



YOUNG MEN

Your Country Calls,--'Tis Duty to Obey!

All who are ready to volunteer, to serve their country, now in its hour of danger—to march in defence of the Government—and to protect our Glorious Flag, the Star Spangled Banner, that has already been trampled in the dust by miserable Traitors—WILL MEET

IN DAVISVILLE,

THURSDAY EV'NG,

AUGUST 29th, 1861,

To complete the organization of a Military Company, to be attached to Colonel W. W. H. Davis's Bucks County Regiment.

AUGUST 27, 1861. **W. W. MARPLE.**

W. W. H. Davis, Printer, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa.

PR-055-0003-0275

TO ARMS

Recruits Wanted for Nine Months Service!

$115 IN ADVANCE!

Men enlisting in the new volunteer regiments for nine months will receive:

Premium for enlisting,	$2 00
One month's pay in advance,	13 00
A bounty from the Government,	25 00
Bounty from York County,	50 00
Bounty from York Borough and Citizens,	25 00
	——$115 00

MEN OF YORK COUNTY:—Your C untry is in danger. It calls earnestly for your services. Active enlistments are going on in our neighboring counties. Shall we remain inactive? During the Revolution York county raised the first volunteer company in the state. Shall it be said of her now that she was the last to furnish her quota? Arouse then! Awake, and to your country's rescue fly. One speedy and vigorous effort, and peace will again descend upon our now unhappy country.

LEVI MAISH, Capt.,
DAVID Z. SEIPE, 1st Lieut.,
JAMES LECE, 2nd Lieut.

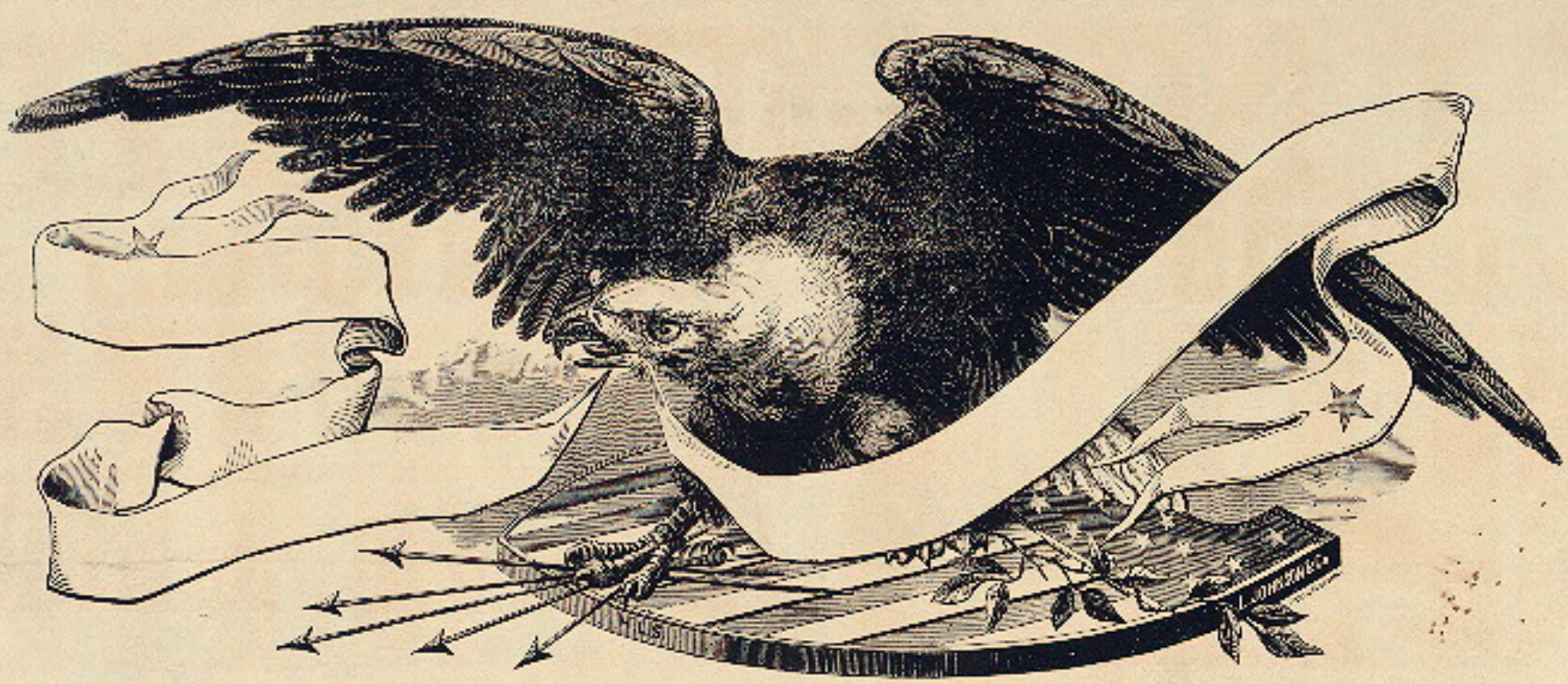
York, August 2, 1862.

Head-Quarters in Hartman's Building.

Printed at the "Gazette" Office, near · opposite the Court House, York, Pa.

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED!

FALL IN! FALL IN!



MEN WANTED

FOR CAMERON LIGHT GUARD

REGIMENT,

Colonel GEO. P. McLEAN, Commanding,

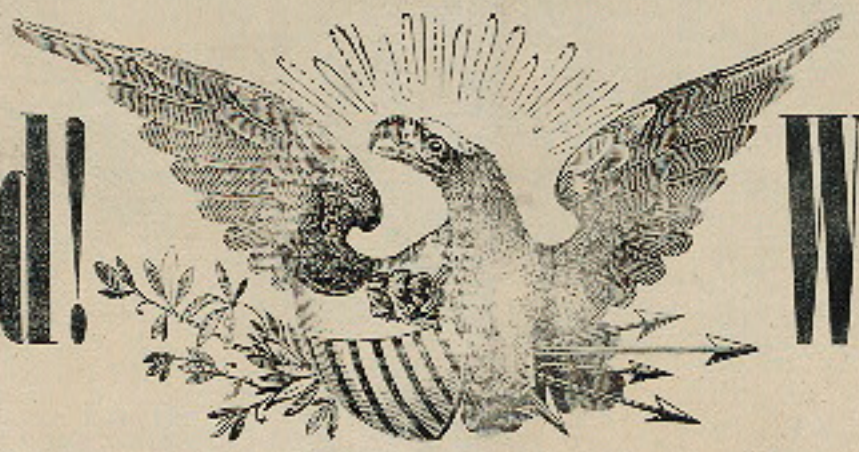
NOW IN CAMP AT PHILAD'A.

Pay and Rations to commence at once. The arms to be of the most approved style.

Lieutenant J. C. BRADFORD.

PRINTED AT THE "DEMOCRAT" OFFICE, DOYLESTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., BY W. W. H. DAVIS.

VOLUNTEERS

Wanted!  Wanted!

CAMERONIAN GUARDS,

COMPANY F.

Col. George P. M'LEAN'S REGIMENT,

H. E. Wilkinson, Capt.

Young Men of good character have an opportunity of joining a Regiment for actual service under the General Government.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR PROMOTION.

ROLLS OPEN AT

HEAD QUARTERS, MECHANIC'S HALL, 4TH & GEORGE

And Mr. Lafferty's Building, Frankford Road, above Palmer.

COLONEL RUSH'S

LIGHT CAVALRY.



Company K,

ACTIVE MEN WANTED!

THE REGIMENT IS NOW IN CAMP ON THE

Second Street Road ab. Nicetown Lane.

This Company will be fully Equipped here, with

HORSES, ARMS, AND CLOTHING.

RECRUITING STATION,

403 Chestnut Street.

T. W. NEILL, 1st Lieut.
2d "

HOWARD ELLIS, Captain.

KING & BAIRD, Printers, No. 607 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

JERSEYMEN! TO ARMS!

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED!

NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.



NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.

WANTED, RECRUITS

TO FILL UP

COMPANY C,

McClellan Guards!

COME FORTH AND PROTECT YOUR COUNTRY IN THIS HER HOUR OF PERIL.

Enroll your names before the 1st of September, and thereby avoid Drafting, and receive the State Bounty and the Benefit of all appropriations made for the NINE MONTHS' MEN.

MEN COMFORTABLY QUARTERED and EQUIPPED.

RECRUITING OFFICE,

JOHN P. PRICE, Captain Commanding.

W. B. SEIBEIMER, Book and Fancy Job Printer, 29½ Carter street, Philadelphia, next door to the Post Office.

MEN WANTED

FOR

WEST PHILAD'A

GREYS,

AT COMMISSIONERS' HALL,

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

J. H. GARDINER, Captain.

MEN

OF THE

KEYSTONE STATE

RALLY

FOR ITS DEFENCE!

The soil of Pennsylvania, where "LIBERTY" was first proclaimed "throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof," must not be polluted by the footsteps of Traitors. He who fails to rally at once to defend his Home, his Family and his Country, is unworthy of the name of Freeman, and of the priceless legacy bequeathed to him by a glorious and noble ancestry.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF

WASHINGTON GUARD

Col. W. F. SMALL.

Is now RECRUITING for SERVICE in DEFENCE of the STATE, for SIX MONTHS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF

Company G,

112 MARION STREET.

WHERE RECRUITS WILL BE RECEIVED DAILY.

THOMAS A. MURRAY, 1st Lieut.
JOHN STEPHENS, 2d "

JOHN SMITH, Capt.

C. Sherman & Hazard, Printers, 607 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

ATTENTION!

HOME GUARDS

A FEW MORE GOOD MEN WANTED!

To Fill up a Company of the

PHILADELPHIA BATTALION,

Attached to Col. Geary's Reg't.

The men will be mustered in immediately and furnished with Clothing, Equipped, &c., on their arrival at Oxford Park Camp. This Battalion

WILL BE ARMED WITH ENFIELD RIFLES AND A

Battery of Six Pieces of Artillery

HEAD QUARTERS, 605 ARCH STREET.

PHILAD'A BATTALION!

4TH COMPANY

GARDE LAFAYETTE:

CAPTAIN, . . T. H. PETERS,

1st LIEUT. F. PEIFFER.

Attached to Col. Geary's Reg't.

A FEW MORE GOOD MEN

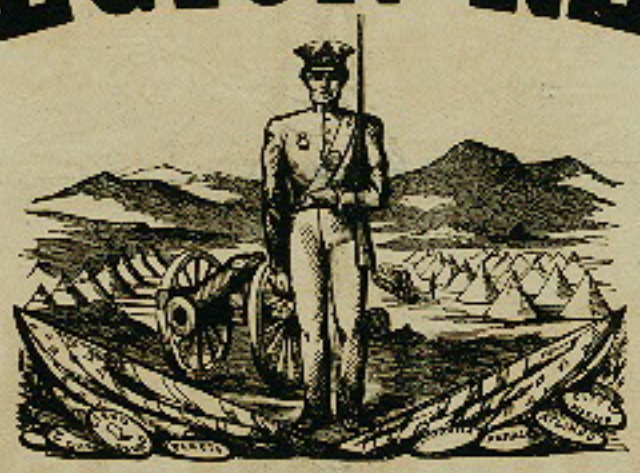
To be mustered in immediately for Camp at Oxford Park; will be armed with Enfield Rifles.

Head Quarters. 505 Chestnut St.

RECRUITING OFFICE,

COMPANY B,

SCOTT LEGION REGIMENT,



COL. S. W. BLACK,

Late Col. of 1st. Penn. Reg., Mexican War.

TO BE MUSTERED IN IMMEDIATELY.

Capt. JAMES F. HEFLEY.

LOAG, PRINTER, (Successor to Glessner,) N. E. Corner Fourth and Chestnut Sts., Philada.

Haupt Quartier

No. 344 Nord 3te Straße, zwischen Callowhill u. Vine,

des deutschen

Feld-Regiments

Col. Henry Bohlen.

Dieses Regiment ist von der Ver. St. Regierung angenommen, die Compagnien werden sobald sie vollzählig sind einzeln eingemustert.

Ein Handgeld von 1 Dollar ist einem jeden Mann zugesichert, für 3-monatliche Volontärs 1 Dollar 50 Cents, welches den Tag nach der Einschwörung ausbezahlt wird.

Im Auftrag des

Col. Henry Bohlen,

Major H. Matzdorf, Rekrutirungs-Officier.

TO RETURNED VOLUNTEERS!

PHILA. BATTALION,

HEAD QUARTERS:

505 CHESTNUT STREET.

MEN WANTED

Will be mustered into service immediately, sent to

CAMP AT SUFFOLK PARK,

And furnished with Clothing and Rations at once.



THREE COMPANIES ARE NOW ENCAMPED.

F. VALLEE,

Lieut. Col. Commanding.

30 MEN

WANTED



FOR

COMPANY B

THOS. A. SCOTT REGIMENT

COLONEL CONROY COMMANDING,

ATTACHED to GEN. SHIELD'S BRIGADE

HEAD QUARTERS,

2312 CHESTNUT ST

PATRICK CORCORAN, Captain.

J. H. JONES & CO., PRINTERS, 234 CARTER'S ALLEY, PHILADELPHIA.

100

COLORED MEN

WANTED,

FOR NON-COMMISSIONED

OFFICERS & CLERKS

FOR UNITED STATES COLORED REGIMENTS, ORGANIZING IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

These Men are Enlisted under SPECIAL AUTHORITY from the War Department—must be able to Read and Write Fluently, and must be Men of Intelligence.

THEY WILL RECEIVE ALL THE

LOCAL AND GOVERNMENT BOUNTIES

AND WILL RECEIVE FROM

18 to 26 DOLLARS PER MONTH PAY,

With a Clothing Allowance of $3.50 per Month.

As the Number to be Enlisted is Limited, an Early Application will be Necessary to Ensure Acceptance.

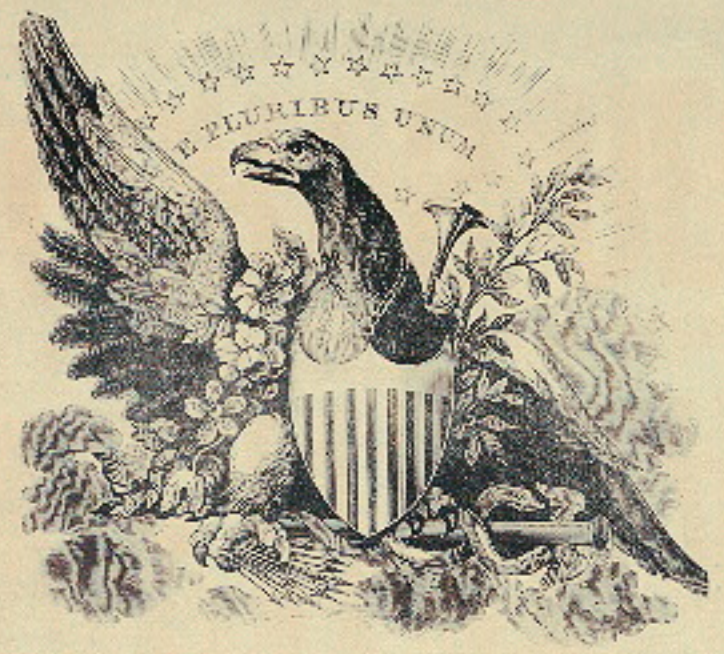
Young Men desiring to Enlist must be accepted by the undersigned before being Mustered.

LOUIS WAGNER,

Lieut. Col. 88th Pa. Vols.,
Comd'g Camp William Penn.

ATTENTION,
VOLUNTEERS!

RALLY FOR THE DEFENCE OF



THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF
GOOD MEN WANTED

To fill up COMPANY D, attached to

COL. GREGORY'S RECIMENT.

CAPT. SINEX served with credit to himself and his country, in Col. Frank Patterson's Regiment, in the three months' service. Men who join this Company are mustered in immediately.

PAY AND RATIONS COMMENCE AT ONCE.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE COMPANY,

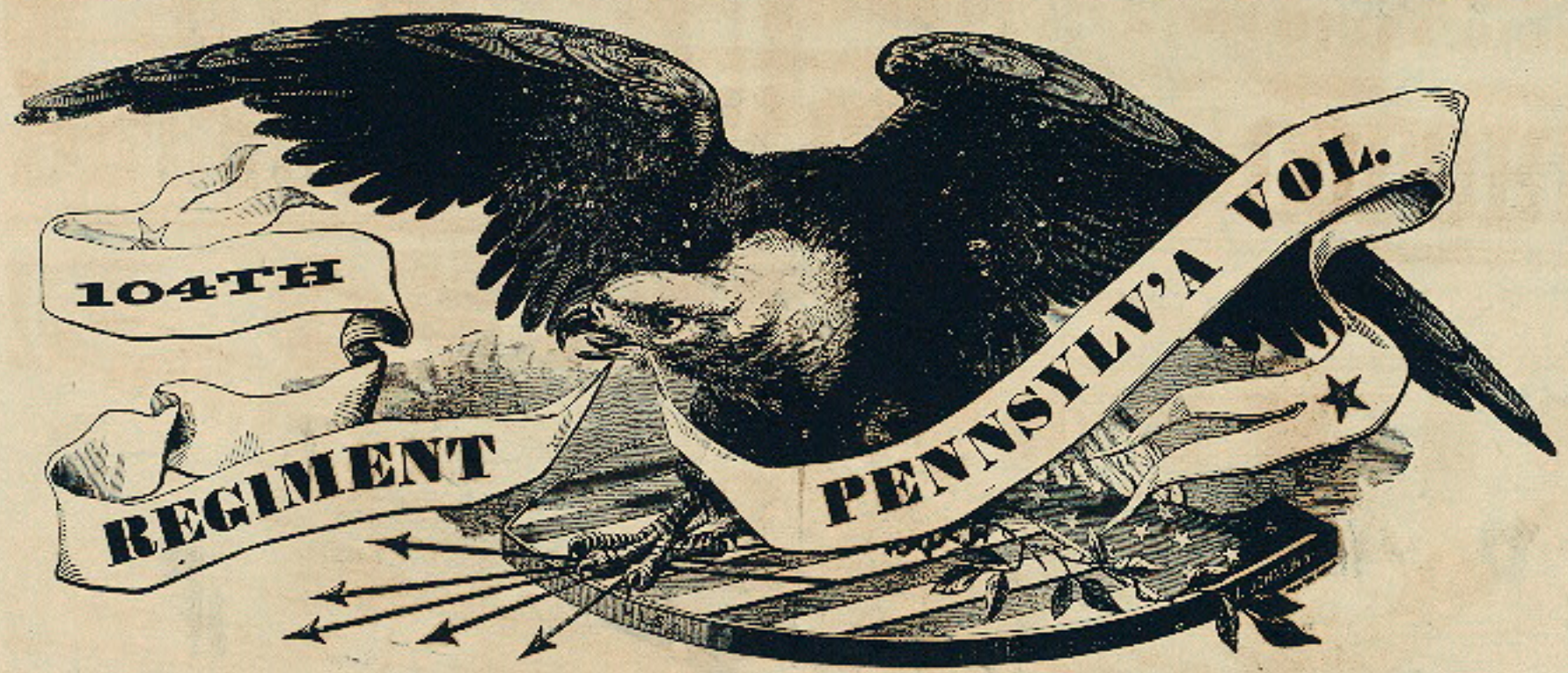
Broad and South Streets.

Capt. JOS. H. SINEX, First Lieut. JAS. B. DIEHL, Second Lieut. H. B. FAUST.

CAMP LACEY.

VISIT OF

GOV. CURTIN!



PRESENTATION OF REG'L COLORS

The Presentation of the Stand of Regimental Colors to the Ringgold Regiment, by Gov. A. G. CURTIN, will take place at

TWO O'CLOCK, THIS DAY,

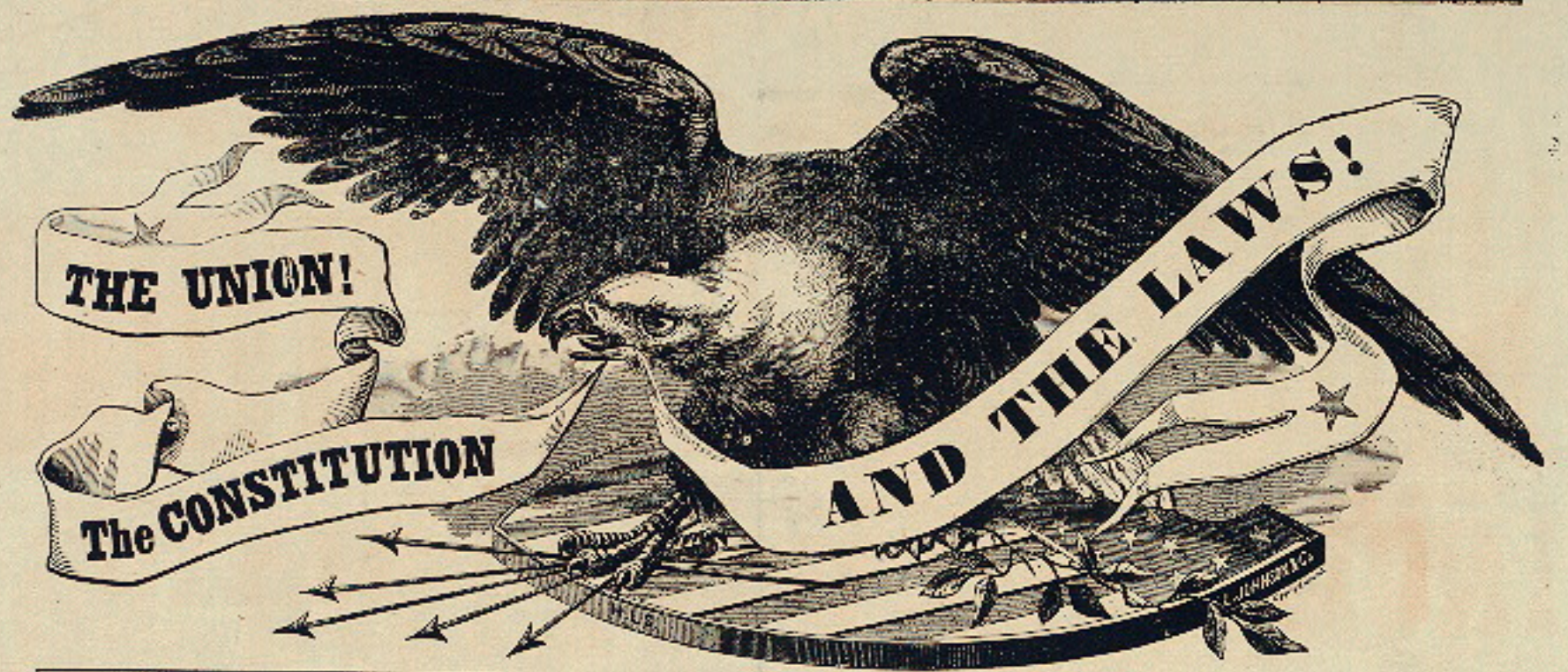
AT CAMP LACEY.

☞ **Immediately after the Presentation the Regiment will be Reviewed by the Governor.**

W. W. H. DAVIS,
COLONEL COMMANDING RINGGOLD REG'T, PENN'A VOL.

October 31, 1861.

CIVIL AND MILITARY
UNION MASS
MEETING!



RALLY FOR THE UNION!

The Citizens of Bucks County, favorable to the Constitution, Government and Union, will assemble in the SPLENDID GROVE OF DAVID DOAN, IN

PLUMSTEAD TOWNSHIP,

NEAR THE VILLAGE OF

DANBOROUGH,

On Saturday, October 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

To renew their fealty to the land and laws our fathers revered and loved; and demonstrate their attachment for the freedom which they toiled to win.

Honorable WILLIAM D. KELLY, Hon. LEWIS C. CASSIDY, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., Gen. JOHN DAVIS, GEORGE LEAR, Esq., NATHAN C. JAMES, Esq., MAHLON YARDLEY, Esq., RICHARD WATSON, Esq., and others will be present to address the meeting.

The RINGGOLD REGIMENT, under Command of Col. W. W. H. DAVIS,
Is expected to be present in Uniform. The RED HILL BAND has been engaged to furnish music for the occasion. ☞ Turn Out, Freemen! and let the gathering be worthy of the time and cause.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE:

Josiah Rich, Samuel Carr, Benjamin Hall, Jacob Leatherman, John H. Skelton, Asher S. Collum, Chas. Smith, and Elliot Michener.

[SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

PRINTED AT THE "DEMOCRAT" OFFICE, DOYLESTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., BY W. W. H. DAVIS.

Bürger

Euer Land ist in Gefahr!

Zu den Waffen! Zu den Waffen!

121ste Regiment

Pennsylvanien Voluntärs.

Körperlich fähige Männer verlangt in Col. Chapman Biddles Regiment.

Ein Monat's Sold im Voraus, $2 an jeden Rekruten, sobald derselbe eingemustert ist und

160 Dollars Bounty!

Nämlich: $25 United States Bounty in Baar, sobald die Compagnie in den Dienst eingemustert ist.

$ 25 City Bounty in Baar zu derselben Zeit.
$ 25 " wenn das Regiment eingemustert.
$ 10 Extra Bounty, die Hälfte davon wenn die Compagnie und die andere Hälfte wenn das Regiment eingemustert.

$75 United States Bounty zu Ende des Krieges.

Die Rekruten werden sofort eingemustert. Löhnung und Rationen vom Tage der Einmusterung an. Kleidung wird sofort geliefert.

Friedrich König,

Im Auftrag von J. G. Rosengarten, Capt., Compagnie D.

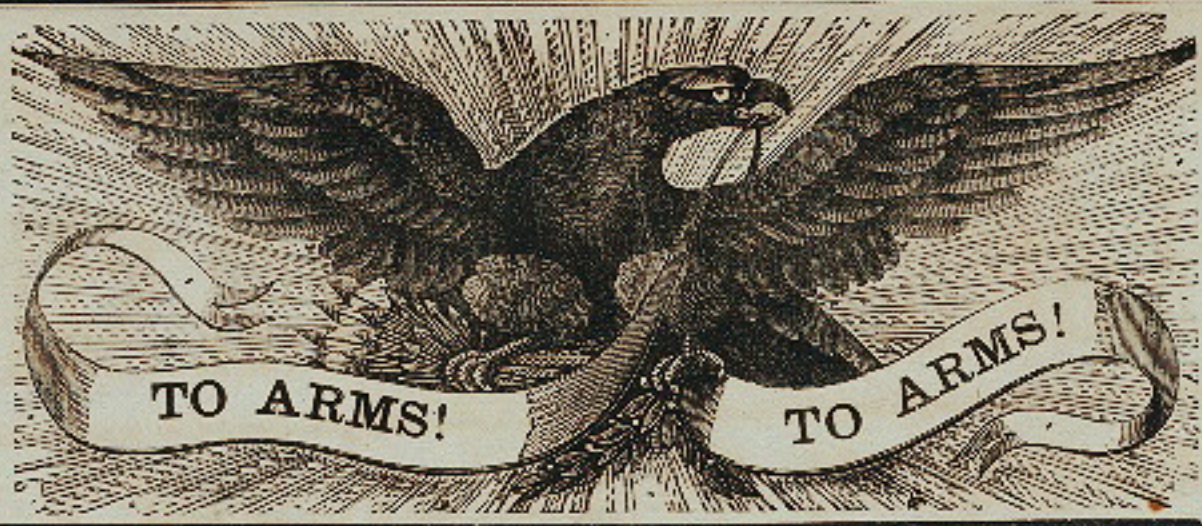
Werbe-Office, No. 231 Callowhill Straße, unterh. 3ten.

Das 121ste Regiment, Col. Chapman Biddle, ist von Gov. Curtin acceptirt worden und hat in Edgewood Grove, an der Chestnut Hill R. R. ein Lager bezogen. Es ist derselbe Platz, auf welchem der Männerchor seine letzte Parthie hielt. Alle Voluntäre, welche in das Regiment eintreten, erhalten sofort Bounty, Verpflegung und Rationen.

Ketterlinus' Schnell-Presse, Ecke der Dritten und Race Straße.

Volunteer! Volunteer!

AVOID THE DRAFT!



121st REGIMENT, P. V.

Accepted for Three Years or the War,

COL. CHAPMAN BIDDLE.

$160 BOUNTY

And 1 Month's Pay in Advance.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR COMP'Y D

AT THE

Anderson House, 1529 South St.

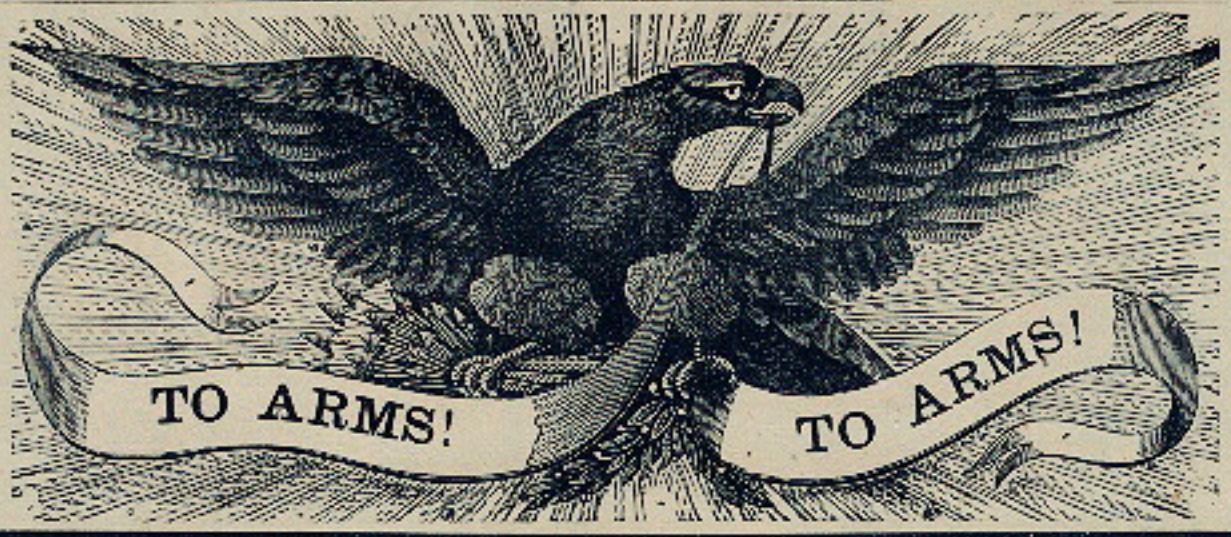
OPPOSITE KATER MARKET.

J. G. ROSENGARTEN,

RECRUITING OFFICER.

Volunteer! Volunteer!

AVOID THE DRAFT!



121st REGIMENT, P. V.

Accepted for Three Years or the War,

COL. CHAPMAN BIDDLE.

$160 BOUNTY

And 1 Month's Pay in Advance.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR COMP'Y D

AT THE

Anderson House, 1529 South St.

OPPOSITE KATER MARKET.

J. G. ROSENGARTEN,

RECRUITING OFFICER.

PHILADELPHIA CITY GUARD!



157th Regt. P. V.

Col. WM. A. GRAY.

40 Able-Bodied MEN WANTED For Co. B.

☞ To complete the Roll of the Company, attached to this popular Regiment, now ENCAMPED NEAR THE CITY. ☜

☞ **CLOTHING AND RATIONS,** FURNISHED AT ONCE! ☜

GOVERNMENT BOUNTY, $100. **CITIZENS' BOUNTY, $50.**

Enlistment Premium, . . . $2. **One Month's Pay in Advance, $13.**

A Gum Blanket furnished to each Recruit for this Company!

FULL BOUNTY, $165.

Don't wait to be Drafted, but VOLUNTEER AT ONCE, and obtain the BOUNTY.

The officers of this Regiment and Company, have been in service. Men of military experience wanted as NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. Apply at Recruiting Offices.

Captain E. MILFORD BARD, late Capt. in Mexican War.

1st Lieut.
2d Lieut. R. G. WHITE.

COMPANY HEAD QUARTERS,

RECRUITING STATION, AT HEY'S HOTEL,

THIRD STREET, BELOW RACE ST.

KING & BAIRD, Printers, No 607 Sansom Street, Philada.

TO ARMS!

TO ARMS!

YOUR COUNTRY CALLS.



VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR
ARE WANTED
IMMEDIATELY!

Those who would escape being drafted after the 10th of August, should

ENROLL IN THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

NOW RAISING FOR THE WAR!

Those who come to their country's call in the hour of her peril will live in the pages of her history. The Roll is now open, and will be found with the undersigned.

A Meeting will be held at

TO BE ADDRESSED BY

The $100 Bounty Paid by the Goverument,

And the Advance Pay and Enlisting Premium will be paid to each Recruit on being mustered into service.

Capt. BILL YERKES.

☛ PRINCIPAL RECRUITING OFFICE:—WM. FENTON'S HOTEL.

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SIXTH UNION LEAGUE

REGIMENT!

FOR

ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Colonel H. G. SICKEL,

(Late of the 3d Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Commanding.)

HEAD QUARTERS,

NATIONAL GUARD'S HALL

RACE STREET BELOW SIXTH.

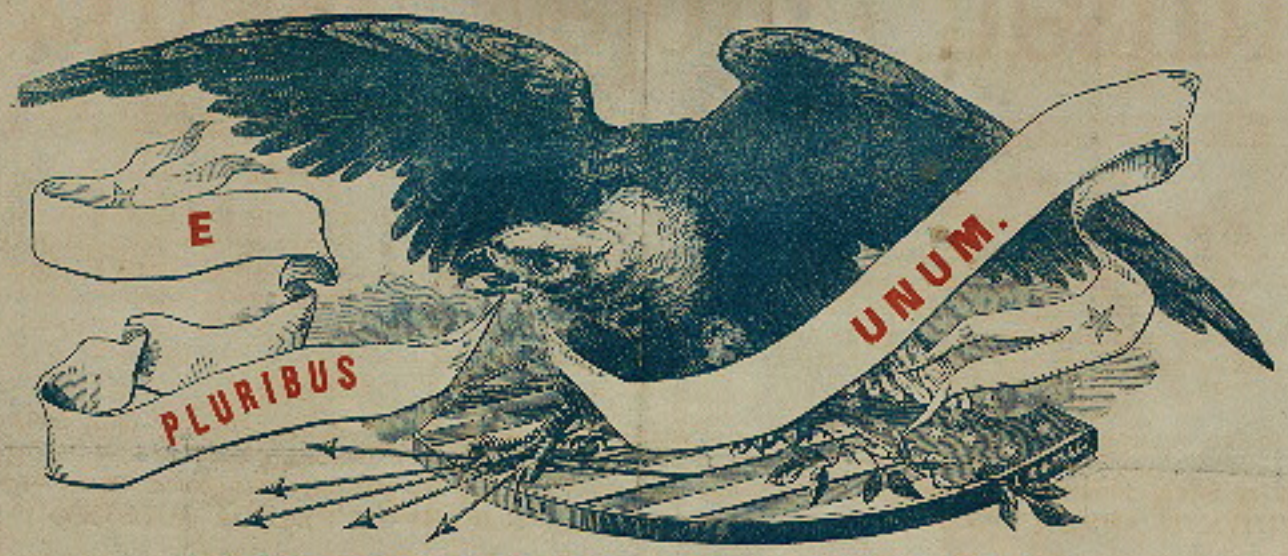
City Bounty Cash,	$400
Ward, " "	50
Gov.	33
Gov. Bounty at end of Year,	67
Pay for One Year,	192
One Year's Income,	$742

☞ Besides Fuel, Clothing and Subsistence furnished by the United States Government.

☞ **Recruits will be mustered in singly, or in squads, and *sent to camp immediately.***

In order to avoid unnecessary delay, the Military Committee of the Union League, have made arrangements to ADVANCE THE LOCAL BOUNTIES to Recruits, as soon as they are mustered in.

King & Baird, Printers, 607 Sansom Street, Philadelphia



SIXTEENTH REGIMENT

U. S. INFANTRY!

RECRUITS WANTED!

FIFTY ABLE-BODIED MEN

will be accepted within the next two weeks to fill up the ranks of this Regiment of the Regular Army, now in Tennessee.

GOOD PAY, GOOD FOOD, GOOD OFFICERS,

and consequently, GOOD TREATMENT of the men. The term of Enlistment is the same as for the Volunteer Service.

A brilliant opportunity is here presented for active service in fields already made glorious by the heroism of American Soldiers.

"The War is not yet ended. New Battles must be fought!---New Victories won!"

Those who join the Sixteenth Regiment may do so with the assurance that no indolent and inglorious life awaits them. In all other respects the advantages of an enlistment in this Regiment are equally apparent.

The Col., ANDREW PORTER, formerly of the Mounted Rifles, and the Lieut. Col., HENRY M. NAGLEE, have had long experience in military life, and are both distinguished sons of Pennsylvania. The senior Major is ADAM J. SLEMMER, the hero of Fort Pickens.

Promotions from the ranks are now frequent, and no artificial or arbitrary impediment is placed in the way of laudable ambition.

The pay is from thirteen to twenty-one dollars a month, according to the position of the soldier, and commences from the day of enlistment. In addition to the regular pay, one ration per day and an abundant supply of good clothing are allowed to every soldier. Quarters, fuel and medical attendance are always provided by the Government without reduction from the soldier's pay. If a soldier should become disabled in the line of his duties the law provides for him a pension, or he may, if he prefer it, obtain admission into the Soldier's Home, which will afford him a comfortable home so long as he may wish to receive its benefits. Recruits will be furnished with clothing immediately, and with transportation to camp at Columbus.

PAY FROM $13 TO $21 A MONTH. APPLY AT THE RENDEZVOUS,

Sixth St., below Chestnut.

***May* 8, 1862.**

F. M. BACHE, Capt. 16th U. S. Infantry,

Recruiting Officer.

King & Baird, Printers, 607 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

100

GOOD MEN

WANTED,

NO BOYS NEED APPLY.

FOR

COL. MARCH'S

REGIMENT,

4TH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.

Now lying encamped below Baltimore, at Camp Hale. The Recruits have the privilege of going in any Company of the Regiment. They will be sent to the Camp daily.

APPLY AT

533 CHESTNUT ST.

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE.

This is the last chance to get in a GOOD REGIMENT.

LIEUT. G. W. BUSSIER,

RECRUITING OFFICER.

ENGINEERS!

The Only One from Pennsylvania

CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS

STONEMASONS & LABORERS.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF INFANTRY

To act as ENGINEERS and ARTIFICERS, being accepted by the Proper Authorities, the Enrolled Members will report at

WHITE'S BUILDING

WALNUT below 4th. Entrance on Harmony St.

Those not attending will have their places supplied by other applicants. Members entitled to all the Bounties and Privileges of other Troops.

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LARGEST BOUNTY

EVER OFFERED.

ABLE-BODIED MEN WANTED!

FOR THE

FIFTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY!

Join this veteran Regiment whose colors have been triumphantly borne in all the glorious achievements of our Western Armies.

Meritorious men will surely secure speedy promotion.

In the FIFTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY many instances are proudly shown in which the private soldier has rapidly risen from the ranks to the grade of a Commissioned Officer. *Vacancies still exist.*

Military instruction under competent officers at one of the finest Forts in the United States. Rations, Clothing, Fuel, Quarters, and skilful medical attendance are provided without any deduction from pay. A liberal Pension, or a comfortable home for life, as may be preferred, is secured by law to the soldier in case he becomes disabled in the line of duty.

ENTER THE REGULAR ARMY.

The health and comfort of enlisted men receive proper care, and the LARGEST BOUNTY IS GIVEN.

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GEORGE H. BURNS,

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RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

TO MEN OF COLOR!

AUTHORITY HAS BEEN RECEIVED TO RAISE

A REGIMENT

OF

MEN OF COLOR

FOR 100 DAYS

Rally, Men of Color, at Once for Your Country

Arm for the Defence of your Homes! Enroll yourselves for the Emergency. A Regiment ought to be Raised within TWO DAYS. Chester and Delaware Counties will send Three Companies—Bucks and Montgomery will do as well. What will Philadelphia do?

COL. TAGGART

Late Colonel 12th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, will command, and the Officers will be the Graduates of the Military Board at Washington.

$50 CITY BOUNTY

Will be Paid each Man. Come, then, to Head-quarters,

No. 1210 CHESTNUT STREET

AND ENROLL YOUR NAMES.

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"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty!"

Men who love our free institutions; Men who value your own liberties; Men who are ready to

DEFEND THE RIGHT!

Men who are ready to fight for FREEDOM,

COME FORTH NOW!

WHEN THE COUNTRY IS

IN PERIL!

And enlist to fight for the cause which is your own.

Volunteers are Wanted

TO FILL UP THE COMPANY NOW FORMING FOR THE

FOURTH R. I. REGIMENT

----- AT -----

Pioneer Hall, South Main Street,

Where Volunteers are received. The State Bounty, paid before starting, is $15.00. The regular pay for Soldiers is $13.00 a month, with a plenty to eat and to wear. A Bounty of

One Hundred Dollars

Will be given after services honorably performed. Term of enlistment, three years.

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Latest News from Washington!

THE REBELS SWARMING ON THE POTOMAC!

"Boys there's the enemy! and we must beat them, or Molly Stark sleeps a widow to-night! FORWARD!"—*General Stark's Speech to his Soldiers before the Battle of Bennington.*

"The Union must and shall be Preserved!"

THE RHODE ISLAND GOVERNOR! AND THE RHODE ISLAND BOYS!
YET IN THE VAN!

C. S. SMITH having been detailed to recruit a Company for the Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, has opened a Recruiting Office at the junction of Westminster and High Streets, (entrance on High Street, opposite the Catholic Church,) where Books can be found for Enlistment.

All good able-bodied men who desire to serve their country and assist in preserving and maintaining its honor at home and abroad, are invited to call and enroll their names.

All men enlisting in this Regiment will receive $13,00 per month and an abundance of Clothing and Food during time of service, which is for three years, unless sooner discharged. By acts of the General Assembly, Volunteers are entitled to

A BOUNTY OF FIFTEEN DOLLARS!

UPON BEING MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.

C. SYDNEY SMITH, *Recruiting Officer.*

J. M. LONGSTREET, *Assistant.*

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HIGHEST BOUNTY.

$227.—

TO ALL RECRUITS IN

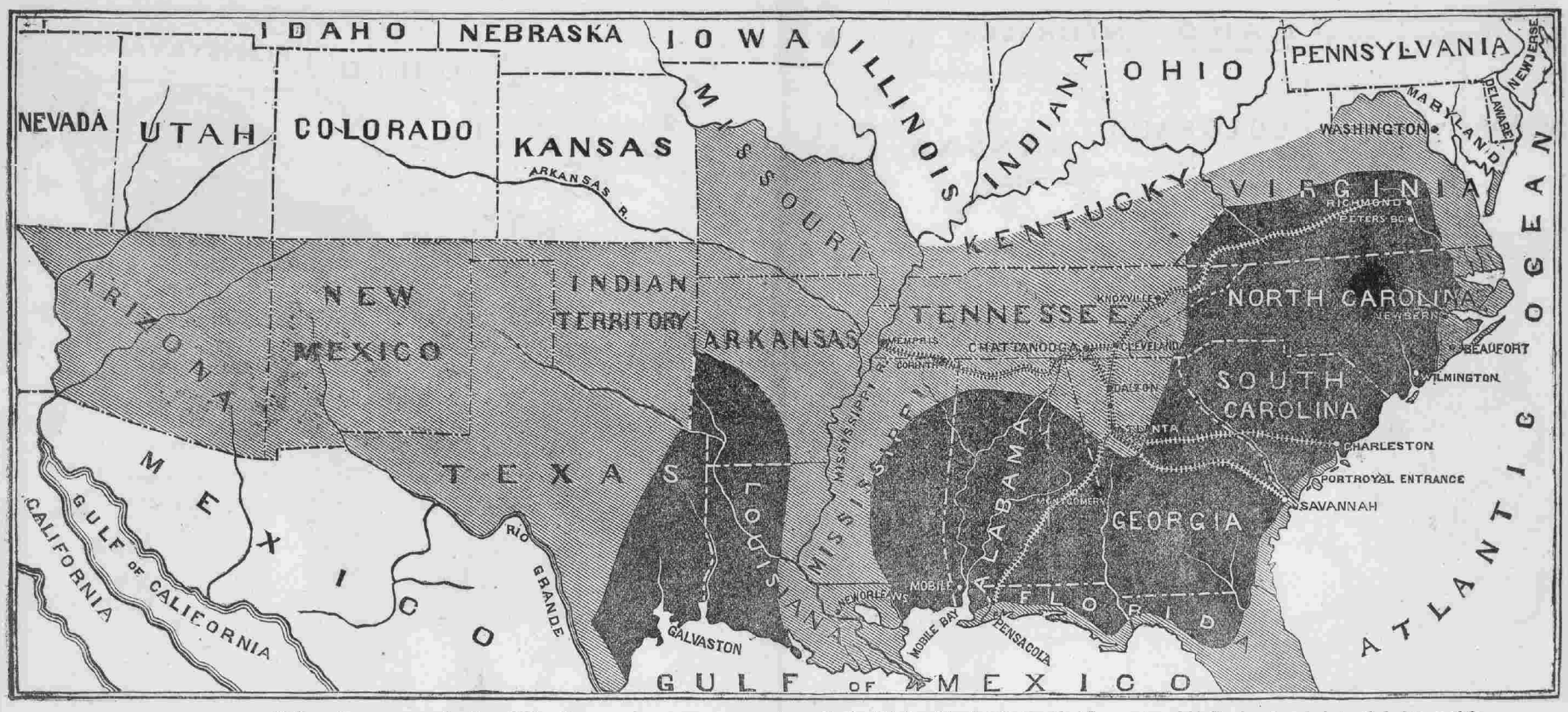
Capt' CURRAN'S

COMPANY,

51 Genesee St.

HOW THE WAR COMMENCED,

AND HOW NEAR IT IS ENDED.



Who Commenced the War?

One "lie well stuck to" is that told by the Peace Democracy, that the administration of Mr. LINCOLN is responsible for the war in which the country is involved. We have this asserted in the Chicago Platform; we have it reiterated daily in the Copperhead Presses and by Copperhead Speakers. The following, published in the *Confederate States Register*, for 1860 and 1861, under the head of "REMARKABLE EVENTS," shows conclusively upon whom rests the responsibility of plunging the country into a civil war:

Dec. 27, 1860.—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by South Carolina troops. Capt. Coste surrenders the revenue cutter Aiken.
Jan. 3, 1861.—Capture of Fort Pulaski by the Savannah troops.
Jan. 3.—The arsenal of Mount Vernon, Alabama, with 20,000 stand of arms, seized by the Alabama troops.
Jan. 4.—Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, taken by the Alabama troops.
Jan. 9.—The steamship Star of the West fired into and driven off by the South Carolina batteries on Morris Island. Failure of an attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter.
Jan. 10.—Forts Jackson, St. Philip and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.
Jan. 14.—Capture of Pensacola Navy Yard, and Forts Barrancas and McRae. Major Chase shortly afterwards takes command, and the siege of Fort Pickens commences.
Jan. 18.—Surrender of Baton Rouge Arsenal to Louisiana troops.
Jan. 31.—New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.
Feb. 2.—Seizure of Little Rock arsenal by Arkansas troops.
Feb. 4.—Surrender of the revenue cutter Cass to the Alabama authorities.
Feb. 8.—Provisional Constitution adopted.
Feb. 9.—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, elected President and Vice-President.
Feb. 16.—Gen. Twiggs transfers public property in Texas to the State authorities. Col. Waite, U. S. A., surrenders San Antonia to Col. Ben. McCulloch and his Texan rangers.
March 2.—The revenue cutter Dodge seized by the Texan authorities.

All these acts were committed previous to the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, and most of them while the people of the Free States were endeavoring, through a Peace Congress, then in session at Washington, to avert the evils of war, by yielding up many of their well established rights. On the 12th day of April Fort Sumter was bombarded by the rebels; on the 13th it surrendered, and on the 14th it was evacuated by the troops of the U. S. Until this time, Commissioners from the Confederate States were in Washington, at the National Hotel, making arrangements for prosecuting a war against our Government—purchasing arms, ammunition, clothing, machinery, and all things essential to the success of the rebellion. Until that day treason was as free to speak in the Capital of the Nation as in Charleston, or Montgomery, or Richmond. Until that time many of the present leaders of the rebel armies, and officers now in the rebel Navy, held commissions in the Army and Navy of the United States. Until that time, by no act or word, had Mr. LINCOLN (he had then been President *only* 42 *days*) manifested a purpose to prosecute a war against the South. If anything more were needed to show that the people of the North are entirely guiltless of the ruin which has marked the last three and a half years—if anything were wanting to show the utter falsity of the assertions of the Chicago Convention, its Speakers and its Presses, it is found in the declaration of Hon. A. H. STEPHENS (Vice-President of the Confederate States), who, on the 31st day of January, 1861—32 days before Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated—thus solemnly foretold the "desolation desolate" which rebellion would bring upon the South, and thus clearly and justly declared where the blame would rest:

This step (the secession of Georgia) once taken, can never be recalled; and *all the baleful and withering consequences* that must follow (as you will see) *will rest on the Convention for all coming time.* When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land—our temples of justice laid in ashes, all the horrors and desolations of war upon us—WHO BUT THIS CONVENTION WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR IT? and who but him, who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure (as I honestly think and believe), shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act, by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate?

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments, what reasons you can give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us. What reason can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; *and to what cause or* ONE *overt act can you name or point on which to rest the plea of justification?* What right has the North assailed? what interest of the South has been invaded? what justice has been denied? and what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld? *Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain?* I CHALLENGE THE ANSWER!

Have we made any Progress in Crushing the Rebellion?

Another of the falsehoods persistently reiterated by the Copperhead Democracy, is the assertion that the Administration (or the people of the North) cannot succeed in restoring the Union and maintaining the integrity of the Government. The second resolution of the Chicago Convention declares that "FOUR YEARS OF FAILURE *to restore the Union by the experiment of war,**** DEMAND THAT IMMEDIATE EFFORTS BE MADE FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES."

REV. C. CHAUNCY BURR, of New York, one of the most prominent of the speakers in favor of MCCLELLAN at the Chicago Convention, asks this question, and himself gives the answer: "After three years of war, who are conquered, you or the South? *I say you are conquered. You cannot conquer the South.*"

JAMES S. ROLLINS, of Missouri, also talking to the delegates of the Chicago Convention, said: "*I love our Southern friends; they are a noble, a brave and a chivalrous people,* AND CANNOT BE SUBDUED."

ISAIAH RYNDERS, the U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York during the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, also talking to the Chicago delegates, said: "I have never said one word against the brave, the noble, the generous, the chivalrous people of the South, and I trust in God I never shall. Nearly half a million of those noble men had fallen in bloody graves, BUT THEY REMAINED UNCONQUERED."

We might multiply these extracts, so as to fill a dozen such pages as this. But the declaration that the war is a failure is so broadly and clearly made in the Chicago Platform as to render any further extracts unnecessary.

The purpose of this assumption of failure is manifest. It is the corollary of the first falsehood, that the administration of Mr. LINCOLN brought the war upon the country. The sequence of both falsehoods is the declaration of the Chicago Platform that "*four years of failure demand a cessation of hostilities.*"

We have shown, by the foregoing extracts from the *Confederate States Register*, and the declarations of Vice-President STEPHENS, how entirely false are the assertions of the Democratic party, that "the Administration is guilty of the war."

The map at the head of this page shows at a glance how false is the second assertion, that "the experiment of war" is a failure. When the news of the attack, surrender and evacuation of Fort Sumter first reached the President, the territory in possession of the rebels embraced all that exhibited by the dark black and shaded lines—or all the slave States, except the little State of Delaware. According to the tables of the last census, the States and Territories then in the possession of the rebels contained the following area and population:

States and Territories.	*Area in Sq. Miles.*	*Population.*
Maryland	11,124	687,049
Virginia	651,352	1,596,318
North Carolina	45,000	992,622
South Carolina	30,213	703,706
Georgia	58,000	1,057,286
Florida	59,268	140,125
Alabama	50,722	964,201
Mississippi	47,156	791,305
Louisiana	41,255	708,002
Texas	237,504	604,215
Arkansas	52,198	435,450
Tennessee	45,600	1,009,801
Kentucky	37,680	1,155,684
Missouri	67,380	1,884,012
New Mexico	229,000	93,516
Totals	1,653,852	12,121,294

On the 14th day of April, 1861, President LINCOLN issued his Proclamation, declaring the existence of the rebellion, and calling upon the loyal States to furnish men and material to defend the Government and restore the Union. In two days after, the Government was in the power of the rebels—isolated from the North, and confined to the limits of the City of Washington. The arms and munitions of war of the Nation were in the possession of the rebels; the Navy—what had not been destroyed—had been purposely sent to the most remote seas. A vast number of the men who had been educated in the science of war at the expense of the Nation had deserted their country, perjured themselves, and gone over to the South. That very day the present Commander of the rebel armies (ROBERT E. LEE), and the most daring of their naval commanders (Commodore BUCHANAN) were in the employ and the confidence of President LINCOLN—familiar with every thought of the Administration, and charged with the duty of preparing on land and sea to resist the power of the rebellion. We had an Army and Navy to create; we had to educate the peaceful North to the practice of war; to turn the reaping-hook and the ploughshare back into the sword and the cannon; *we had most of all to learn who were in sympathy with rebellion, and to weed out from the Government itself those who gave the enemy secret aid and comfort.* We had to abandon the field, the shop and the office, and take on the unknown and repulsive trappings of war. The rebels (like burglars) had been thoroughly prepared. They had their designs matured, their materials concentrated, their officers educated, their men drilled, their colaborers and spies known and located. They had the initiative. The patient, loving and forbearing Government could only wait and hope, and endure to the last extremity before it dared even to assert its rights or defend itself. The rebels had a network of railroads and telegraphs, constructed and equipped by Northern capital and Northern labor. They were large debtors to the North for goods that were stored in their warehouses. The capital invested in their works of improvement and the debts due to Northern manufacturers and merchants they confiscated to the uses of the rebellion. For years, according to Vice-President Stephens, they had enjoyed "*two-thirds* of the patronage of the Government"—a government that had been extravagant in expenditures at their dictation and for their benefit. We were forced into the contest for the supremacy of the Union, with a government bankrupt in resources by years of Democratic misrule and extravagance, whose reliance was upon a Commerce and Manufacturers, and Producers drained by Southern debtors, who repudiated their debts and defied their creditors.

The Chicago Platform says: "*Four years of failure demand a cessation of hostilities.*" Let us see how much has been gained. For the present we waive the moral victories, and take for comparison the actual area and population of the States and Territories that were in the possession of the rebellion on the 4th day of April, 1861, the first day that Mr. LINCOLN, by word or deed, attempted to maintain the integrity of the Union. To-day (October 1, 1864), the area and population of the States and Territories *now held by the rebels* may be thus estimated:

States and Territories.	*Area in Sq. Miles.*	*Population.*
Virginia	16,352	296,318
North Carolina	35,000	842,622
South Carolina	22,213	553,708
Georgia	43,000	807,286
Florida	44,268	100,125
Alabama	38,722	764,201
Mississippi	7,156	91,305
Louisiana	11,255	203,002
Texas	97,504	454,215
Arkansas	27,198	235,450
Totals	342,668	4,453,232

RECAPITULATION.

States and Territories.	*Square Miles.*	*Population.*
Originally held in 15 States and Territories	1,653,852	12,121,294
Now held in 10 States, in part	342,668	4,453,232

Area Conquered . . 1,311,184 Sq. Miles. Population recovered . . 7,638,062.

When the rebels commenced the war they held every fort and port of entry from Fortress Monroe to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Now they hold but *four* forts and *one* port of entry, and the four forts and the one port of entry are besieged and blockaded by our army and our navy.

When the rebels commenced the war, they had undisputed possession of more than two-thirds of our sea coast, and a large tonnage of commerce. Now, they have not one merchant vessel to raise their flag; and they have no port that any vessel dare attempt to enter by daylight. They have not a single vessel of war that would venture to meet a vessel of our Navy.

When the rebels commenced the war they had in their possession 7,984 miles of railroad—all well equipped and in thorough running order. Now they have only 1,435 miles, and what they have would not be deemed fit for commercial and passenger traffic in any Free State.

When the rebels commenced the war, they held the navigation of the Mississippi from Columbus, Ky., to its mouth. Now they do not hold one foot of either shore.

There is not a State or Territory of the old Union over a large portion of which the Government does not hold possession. Its vessels of war are before every port—its armies are constantly advancing—the beams of the rising sun welcome the old flag, where yesterday flaunted the bastard emblem of rebellion. No Government on earth dare recognize the rebellion as a success; no capitalist will lend it a farthing; no dealer will trust it for a keg of gunpowder or a barrel of meat. It is bankrupt in credit, exhausted of material; it has "robbed the cradle and the grave," and has an existence to-day only as a reckless adventurer, "waiting for something to turn up," viz., the election of MCCLELLAN, and the accession to power of those who will again bind the giant North in chains, and sell their birthright of freedom for pieces of silver.

Besides having conquered so much of the rebellion as is shown by the map, the people of the North have steadily increased in wealth, power and population. We have now a Navy more powerful for offence and defence than that of any nation in the world; we have increased our manufactures, railroads, canals, telegraphs and internal commerce. Individual indebtedness is almost unknown. We are daily and hourly reclaiming the forest and the prairie; we produce much more now than we did when the war commenced; our lands, our houses, our stocks of all kinds have enhanced in value, and never was labor so abundantly rewarded.

With a few exceptions, the ravages of war have been confined to the territory of those who commenced it. *To-day not a rebel foot-step profanes the soil of the Loyal States, except that of a prisoner of war.*

These are the material victories we have gained. But in the wake of these have followed moral and social triumphs such as war rarely brings, of which we may be more proud than of all our other conquests. We have taught the rebels, who had for years reviled us as a community of cowards and speculators, to regard and respect us as a nation of brave, patriotic men, and true and devoted women. We have, by due process of law, abolished slavery in Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas, and in a large portion of Virginia. Our armies have struck the chains from hundreds of thousands of men and women in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Texas, and should the war stop now, as stop it soon must, from the steady onward march of GRANT, and SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, and CANBY, and FARRAGUT, no human power could reconstruct the blighting fabric of human slavery.

We have shown unmistakably who commenced the war. It must be apparent to all that the Government has thus far a decided and preponderating advantage. The end cannot be doubtful. They who violated the Divine Law have incurred the penalty, and will inevitably meet the allotted punishment. They who took the sword are perishing by the sword.

Published by the National Union Executive Committee, Astor House, New York.

REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENT.

To the Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee.

1196

COMRADES:

The following letter, which has recently been published, shews what you and your families have to expect from the tender mercies of the infamous SHERMAN, now leading LINCOLN'S host against you. He rivals BUTLER in his atrocious designs, and goes beyond the Beast in denying the people of the Confederacy liberty, property, and even life. Keep this letter in mind as you drive back the insolent foe, and strike for your homes, your altars and your country.

FREEDOM.

[From the Nashville Times.]

We have gained possession of the important letter published below, and give it to our readers, who after perusing it, will know more of the temper and character of the commander of the grand military division of the Mississippi than they have known heretofore. The letter was not designed for publication, having been addressed to his Adjutant General, in reply to certain interrogatories relative to the course to be pursued by subordinate commanders of military districts towards disloyal inhabitants. We will add that as we consider our readers sensible men and women, no comments are necessary:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Jan. 1, 1864.

MAJOR R. M. SAWYER, A. A. G., ARMY OF TENNESSEE, HUNTSVILLE:

Dear Sawyer—In my former letter I have answered all your questions save one, and that relates to the treatment of inhabitants known or suspected to be hostile or "secesh." This is in truth the most difficult business of our army, as it advances and occupies the Southern country. It is almost impossible to lay down rules, and I invariably leave this whole subject to the local commanders, but am willing to give them the benefit of my acquired knowledge and experience.

In Europe, whence we derive our principles of war, as developed by their histories, wars are between kings or rulers, through hired armies, and not between peoples. These remain, as it were, neutral, and sell their produce to whatever army is in possession.

Napoleon, when at war with Prussia, Austria and Russia, bought forage and provisions of the inhabitants, and consequently had an interest to protect farms and factories which administered to his wants. In like manner, the allied armies in France could buy of the French whatever they needed, the produce of the soil or manufactures of the country. Therefore, the rule was and is, that wars are confined to the armies, and should not visit the homes of families or private interests.

But in other examples a different rule obtained the sanction of historical authority. I will only instance that, when in the reign of William and Mary, the English army occupied Ireland, then in a state of revolt, the inhabitants were actually driven into foreign lands, and actually dispossessed of their property and a new population introduced. To this day a large part of the North of Ireland is held by the descendants of the Scotch emigrants sent there by William's order and an act of Parliament.

The war which prevails in our land is essentially a war of races. The Southern people entered into a clear compact of government, but still maintained a species of separate interests, history and prejudices. The latter became stronger and stronger, till they have led to a war which has developed the fruits of the bitterest kind.

We of the North are, beyond all question, right in our lawful cause, but we are not bound to ignore the fact that the people of the South have prejudices which form part of their nature, and which they cannot throw off without an effort of reason, or the slower process of natural change. Now the question arises, should we treat as absolute enemies all in the South who differ from us in opinion or prejudices—kill, or banish them? Or should we give them time to think and gradually change their conduct so as to conform to the new order of things which is slowly and gradually creeping into their country.

When men take arms to resist our rightful authority we are compelled to use force, because all reason and argument cease when arms are resorted to. When the provisions, forage, horses, mules, wagons, &c., are used by our enemy, it is clearly our duty and right to take them, because otherwise they might use them against us.

In like manner, all houses left vacant by an inimical people are clearly our right, or such as are needed as storehouses, hospitals and quarters. But a question arises as to dwellings used by women, children and non combatants. So long as non-combatants remain in their houses and keep to their accustomed business, their opinions and prejudices can in no wise influence the war, and therefore should not be noticed. But if any one comes into the public streets and creates disorder, he or she should be punished, restrained or banished, either to the rear or front, as the officer in command adjudges. If the people, or any of them, keep up a correspondence with parties in hostility they are spies, and can be punished with death or other punishment.

These are well established principles of war, and the people of the South having appealed to war, are barred from appealing to our Constitution, which they have practically and publicly defied. They have appealed to war, and must abide its rules and laws. The United States, as a belligerent party, claiming right in the soil as the ultimate sovereign, have a right to change the population, and it may be, and is, both politic and best we should do so in certain districts. When the inhabitants persist too long in hostility, it may be both politic and right that we should banish them and appropriate their lands to a more loyal and useful population.

No man will deny that the United States would be benefitted by dispossessing a single prejudiced, hard-hearted and disloyal planter, and substitute in his place a dozen or more patient, industrious, good families, even if they be of foreign birth. I think it does good to present this view of the case to many Southern gentlemen, who grow rich and wealthy, not by virtue alone of their industry and skill, but by reason of the protection and impetus to prosperity given by our hitherto moderate and magnanimous Government. It is all idle nonsense for these Southern planters to say that they made the South, that they own it, and that they can do as they please—even to break up our Government, and shut up the natural avenues of trade, intercourse and commerce.

We know, and they know, if they are intelligent beings, that, as compared with the whole world, they are but as five millions are to one thousand millions—that they did not create the land—that their only title to its use and enjoyment is the deed of the United States, and if they appeal to war, they hold their all by a very insecure tenure.

For my part I believe that this war is the result of false political doctrine, for which we are all as a people responsible, viz: that any and every people has a right to self-government; and I would give all a chance to reflect, and when in error to recant. I know, slaveholders finding themselves in possession of a species of property in opposition to the growing sentiment of the whole civilized world, conceived their property in danger, and foolishly appealed to war; and by skillful political handling involved with themselves the whole South on the doctrine of error and prejudice. I believe that some of the rich and slaveholding are prejudiced to an extent that nothing but death and ruin will extinguish, but hope that as the poorer and industrial classes of the South realize their relative weakness, and their dependence upon the fruits of the earth and good will of their fellowmen, they will not only discover the error of their ways and repent of their hasty action, but bless those who persistently maintained a constitutional Government, strong enough to sustain itself, protect its citizens and promise peaceful homes to millions yet unborn.

In this belief, while I assert for our Government the highest military prerogative, I am willing to bear in patience that political nonsense of slave rights, State rights, freedom of conscience, freedom of press and such other trash, as have deluded the Southern people into war, anarchy, bloodshed, and the foulest crimes that have disgraced any time and any people.

I would advise the commanding officers at Huntsville and such other towns as are occupied by our troops, to assemble the inhabitants and explain to them these plain, self-evident propositions, and tell them that it is for them now to say whether they and their children shall inherit their share. The Government of the United States, has, in North Alabama, any and all rights which they choose to enforce in war—to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their everything, because they cannot deny that war does exist there, and war is simply power unrestrained by constitution or compact. If they want eternal warfare well and good; we will accept the issue and dispossess them, and put our friends in possession. I know thousands and millions of good people who, at simple notice, would come to North Alabama and accept the elegant houses and plantations there.

If the people of Huntsville think different let them persist in war three years longer, and then they will not be consulted. Three years ago, by a little reflection and patience, they could have had a hundred years of peace and prosperity, but they preferred war. Very well, last year they could have saved their slaves, but now it is too late—all the powers of earth could not restore to them their slaves any more than their dead grandfathers. Next year their lands will be taken, for in war we can take them, and rightfully, too, and another year they may beg in vain for their lives. A people who will persevere in war beyond a certain limit, ought to know the consequences. Many, many people, with less pertinacity than the South, have been wiped out of national existence.

My own belief is, that even now the non-slaveholding classes of the South are alienating from their associates in war. Already I hear crimination. Those who have property left should take warning in time.

Since I have come down here, I have seen many Southern planters who now hire their negroes, and acknowledge they knew not the earthquake they were to make by appealing to secession. They thought the politicians had prepared the way and they could part in peace. They now see that we are bound together as one nation, by indissoluble ties, and that any interest or any people that set themselves up in an antagonism to the nation must perish.

While I would not remit one jot or tittle of our nation's rights in peace or war, I do not make allowances for past political errors and false prejudices. Our national Congress and Supreme Courts are the proper arenas in which to discuss conflicting opinions, and not the battle-field.

You may not hear from me again, and if you think it will do any good, call some of the people together and explain these, my views. You may even read to them this letter, and let them use it, so as to prepare them for my coming.

To those who submit to the rightful law and authority, all gentleness and forbearance, but to the petulent and persistent secessionists, why, death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of, the better. Satan and the rebellious saints of heaven were allowed a continuance of existence in hell merely to swell their just punishment. To such as would rebel against a Government so mild and just as ours was in peace, a punishment equal would not be unjust.

We are progressing well in this quarter. Though I have not changed my opinion that we may soon assume the existence of our national Government, yet years will pass before ruffianism, murder and robbery will cease to affect this region as our country.

Truly your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

171082

THE CONSCRIPT BILL!

HOW TO AVOID IT!!

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1,000 MEN WANTED, FOR 12 MONTHS!

Seamen's Pay,	**$18.00**	**per month.**
Ordinary Seamen's Pay,	**14.00**	**" "**
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$1.50 extra per month to all, Grog Money.

$50,000,000 PRIZES!

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PETTY OFFICERS,—PROMOTION.—Seamen have a chance for promotion to the offices of Master at Arms, Boatswain's Mates, Quarter Gunners, Captain of Tops, Forecastle, Holds, After-Guard, &c.

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PAY OF PETTY OFFICERS,—From $20.00 to $45.00 per month.

CHANCES FOR WARRANTS, BOUNTIES AND MEDALS OF HONOR.—All those who distinguish themselves in battle or by extraordinary heroism, may be promoted to forward Warrant Officers or Acting Masters' Mates,—and upon their promotion receive a guaranty of $100, with a medal of honor from their country.

All who wish may leave HALF PAY with their families, to commence from date of enlistment.

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For further information apply to U. S. NAVAL RENDEZVOUS,

E. Y. BUTLER, U. S. N. Recruiting Officer,

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FROM WRIGHT & POTTER'S BOSTON PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No 4 SPRING LANE, CORNER OF DEVONSHIRE STREET.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE
NAVY!



All able-bodied men not in the employment of the Army, will be enlisted into the Navy upon application at the Naval Rendezvous, on Craven Street, next door to the Printing Office.

H. K. DAVENPORT,
Com'r. & Senior Naval Officer.

New Berne, N. C.,
Nov. 2d, 1863.

Men wanted

FOR

THE NAVY!

All able bodied men and boys

Will be enlisted into the NAVAL SERVICE upon application at the Naval Rendezvous.

Come forward and serve your Country

WITHOUT CONSCRIPTION!

Roanoke Island, Dec. 8th, 1863.

TO ARMS!

TO ARMS!!

Fort Herkimer to be Taken!!!

A Steam Packet will be at the Ilion dock at 1-2 past six this FRIDAY EVENING, to carry citizens to Fort Herkimer, to attend a War Meeting.

By order of Committee.

Loyal Citizen Steam Job Press, Ilion, N. Y.

Facts for the People.

WHO ARE THE AMALGAMATIONISTS?

WHO COMMENCED THE WAR?

Who is Responsible for the War?

READ THE FOLLOWING FACTS!

It has become fashionable with the Copperheads to charge the Republican party with having initiated the war. There are a few substantial historical facts which conclusively settle this question; and it would be as well to keep them before the people. Observe the following record and make a note of the dates:

December 13, 1860.—South Carolina passed the Act of Secession.

December 20, 1860.—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pickney, by the South Carolina troops.

January 3, 1861.—Capture of Fort Pulaski, by the Savannah troops.

January 3, 1861.—Tne United States Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, with 200,000 stands of arms, seized by the Alabama troops.

Jan. 4.—Fort Morgan, in Mobile bay, taken by Alabama troops.

Jan. 9.—The United States steamer Star of the West was fired into and driven off by the rebel batteries on Morris Island, when attempting to furnish Fort Sumter with supplies.

Jan. 10.—Fort Jackson, Fort St. Philip and Fort Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

Jan. 14.—Capture of Pensacola Navy Yard and Fort McRae, by Alabama troops.

Jan. 18.—Surrender of Baton Rouge Arsenal to Louisiana troops.

Jan. 20.—New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.

Feb. 2.—Seizure of Little Rock Arsenal by Arkansas troops.

Feb. 4.—Surrender of the revenue cutter Castle, to the Alabama authorities.

Feb. 17.—Twiggs transferred the United States property in Texas to the rebels.

March 2.—The United States revenue cutter was seized by the rebels in Texas.

As Abraham Lincoln was not inaugurated as President of the United States until the 4th of March, 1861, it is hardly fair play to hold him or his party responsible for the legacy of war which he inherited from the administration of that most distinguished dirt eater, James Buchanan.

A Short Catechism on Negro Equality

Who said all men are created equal? Thos. Jefferson, the Father of Democracy.

Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party.

Who presided over the convention which gave negroes this right? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States? The Democratic party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had *mullater* children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had became President, who would have become Democratic mistress of the White House? That same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine? The Democratic party.

Who gave the negro a right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party.

Who permitted every colored person in New York, owning $250, to become a voter? A general assembly *purely* Democratic.

Who repealed the laws in Ohio which required negroes to give bonds and security before settling in the State? The Democratic party.

Who made mulattos legal voters in Ohio?—A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic party elected him Governor three times, and he is still a leader of the Democratic party.

Who helped to give the *free* negroes a right to vote in Tennessee, under the Constitution of 1795? General Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He generally passed as such.

Who, with the above facts, and many others staring them in the face are continually whining about negro suffrage and negro equality? The Democratic party.

All these were done by Democrats, and yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and charge it upon the Republicans. Just like the thief, who cries stop thief the loudest.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

CIRCULAR.

To the Voters of the Counties of Randolph, Tucker, Barbour, Upshur, Lewis, Gilmer and Calhoun.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I am a candidate to represent you in the State Senate of Virginia, and solicit your support. At a time like the present it may not be improper to state briefly my views upon the momentous issues now distracting our country.

I am opposed to ratifying the Ordinance of Secession passed by the Convention, the annexation of Virginia to the Cotton State Confederacy, and to placing the whole military power of Virginia under the control of Jeff. Davis. I believe that Secession and anexation of Virginia to that Confederacy, at this time, would be to transfer the war from those States to Virginia, and our part of it become the battle field. Innocent and inoffensive as our people are, surely every effort should be made to avert so awful a calamity. They should not be made the victims of so unnatural a war for the benefit of South Carolina politicians. Southern papers and southern politicians are now boasting and advising their people to go to work and plant their crops that the war by the Convention of Virginia with the Confederate States is taken from them, and transferred to Virginia and the banks of the Ohio. Thus by the power given to Jeff. Davis, he takes the war from the heads of those who brought it upon the country, and places it upon the people of Virginia. Will you permit this? I believe not! And how is this to be avoided? *Vote down the Ordinance of Secession.* Snatch from the hand of a cruel and tyrannical set of politicians, who would take your liberties from you and deluge your country in blood, the power which has been usurped by the Virginia Convention, and transferred to the Government of Montgomery. That body has passed a number of the most distasteful Ordinances ever devised by the ingenuity of man, and as I conceive, many of them in violation of all lawful authority, and at war with the republican government. And what is most remarkable in this unnatural and unholy war, the most strenious advocates of secession and annexation of Virginia with the Cotton State Confederacy are those very men who are exempt from military duty, and who are unwilling to lay down their offices, or set them aside for the time and battle for their country. They would willingly bring wrath and destruction upon you and your families, and ruin your country to elevate them to political power.

Fellow-citizens, I would have Virginia do like Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, occupying a position of neutrality. Be ready to be the peace-maker, not to encourage war and political strife.

Should you elect me, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office without fear, favor, or effection.

BLACKWELL JACKSON.

Weston, Lewis co., Va., May 11th, 1861

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?

WHO ACCOUNTABLE FOR ITS HORRORS AND DESOLATIONS?

EXTRACTS from a Speech by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS *(now Vice-President of the Confederate States), delivered in the Secession Convention of Georgia, on the 31st day of January,* 1861:

"THIS step [the secession of Georgia], once taken, can never be recalled: and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow (as you will see) will rest on the Convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land,—our temples of justice laid in ashes, all the horrors and desolations of war upon us,—who but this Convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure (as I honestly think and believe) shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act, by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate?

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments, what reasons you can give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us. What reason can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause or *one* overt act can you name or point, on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? what interest of the South has been invaded? what justice has been denied? and what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer! While, on the other hand, let me show the facts (and believe me, gentlemen, I am not here the advocate of the North; but I am here the friend, the firm friend and lover, of the South and her institutions; and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithfully, for *yours, mine*, and every other man's interest, the words of truth and soberness,) of which I wish you to judge, and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country.

"When we of the South demanded the slave-trade, or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the Constitution, and again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850?

"But do you reply, that, in many instances, they have violated this compact, and have not been faithful to their engagements? As individuals and local communities, they may have done so; but not by the sanction of Government; for that has always been true to Southern interests. Again, gentlemen: look at another fact. When we have asked that more territory should be added, that we might spread the institution of slavery, have they not yielded to our demands in giving us Louisiana, Florida and Texas?—out of which four States have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you by this unwise and impolitic act do not destroy this hope, and perhaps by it lose all, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico were; or by the vindictive decree of a universal emancipation, which may reasonably be expected to follow.

"But again, gentlemen: what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the General Government? We have always had the control of it; and can yet, if we remain in it, and are as united as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as the control and management of most of those chosen from the North. We have had sixty years of Southern Presidents to their twenty-four; thus controlling the Executive department. So of the Judges of the Supreme Court; we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North. Although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the Free States, yet a majority of the Court has always been from the South. This we have required, so as to guard against any interpretation of the Constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner, we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the Legislative branch of Government. In choosing the presiding Presidents (*pro tem.*) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four to their eleven. Speakers of the House, we have had twenty-three, and they twelve. While the majority of the representatives, from their greater population, have always been from the North, yet we have so generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a great extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country. Nor have we had less control in every other department of the General Government. Attorney-Generals we have had fourteen, while the North have had but five. Foreign ministers we have had eighty-six, and they but fifty-four. While three-fourths of the business which demands diplomatic agents abroad is clearly from the Free States, from their greater commercial interests, yet we have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world markets for our cotton, tobacco, and sugar, on the best possible terms. We have had a vast majority of the higher offices of both army and navy, while a larger proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, auditors, and comptrollers filling the Executive department; the records show for the last fifty years, that, of the three thousand thus employed, we have had more than two-thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the Republic."

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"Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must expend in a war with the North, with tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of your ambition: and for what, we ask again? Is it for the overthrow of the American Government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of *Right, Justice*, and *Humanity?* And, as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest of statesmen and patriots in this and other lands, that *it is the best and freest Government, the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the sun of heaven ever shone upon.*

"Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three-quarters of a century,—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed,—is the height of madness, folly, and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

WHO COMMENCED THE WAR?

Those who would throw the guilt of the war upon the shoulders of Mr. Lincoln, are requested to read the following catalogue of "remarkable events," published in a *Southern* Almanac, all of which occurred during the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan:

Dec. 27, 1860.—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pickney by South Carolina troops. Capt. Coste surrenders the revenue cutter Aiken.

Jan. 3, 1861.—Capture of Fort Palaski by the Savannah troops.

Jan. 3.—The arsenal of Mount Vernon, Alabama, with 20,000 stand of arms, seized by the Alabama troops.

Jan. 4.—Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, taken by the Alabama troops.

Jan. 9.—The steamship Star of the West fired into and driven off by the South Carolina batteries on Morris Island. Failure of an attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter.

Jan. 10.—Forts Jackson, St. Phillip and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

Jan. 14.—Capture of Pensacola Navy Yard, and Forts Barrancas and McRae. Major Chase shortly afterwards takes command, and the siege of Fort Pickens commences.

Jan. 13.—Surrender of Baton Rouge Arsenal to Louisiana troops.

Jan. 31.—New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.

Feb. 2.—Seizure of Little Rock arsenal by Arkansas troops.

Feb. 4.—Surrender of the revenue cutter Cass to the Alabama authorities.

Feb. 8.—Provisional Constitution adopted.

Feb. 9.—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, elected President and Vice-President.

Feb. 16.—Gen. Twiggs transfers public property in Texas to the State authorities. Col. Waite, U. S. A., surrenders San Antonia to Col. Ben. McCulloch and his Texan rangers.

March 2.—The revenue cutter Dodge seized by the Texan authorities.

In view of the foregoing, a friendly paper in a foreign country—*The Montreal Witness*—very pertinently remarks as follows:

"Now all these were warlike and treasonable acts, and *all were committed before Mr. Lincoln entered office.* It is simply ridiculous to say that he commenced the war. On the 12th of April Fort Sumter was bombarded; on the 13th it was surrendered, and on the 14th it was evacuated. It was not till the last named date that President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers to put down the Rebellion in the United States.

For sale by all News Agents. Price, $1 per 100.

THE COST OF A REBEL PEACE.

PLAIN WORDS FOR WORKING-MEN.

The war is costly; there is no doubt of that. Taxes are heavy and prices are high. And so some are crying: "Let us stop the war! Let us have an armistice, and get cheap bread!"

But think a moment—how long we have had the best Government in the world without being taxed for it at all; and now that the rebels are trying to break down the Government, and to steal from us nearly half our territory, we ought to be willing to pay what it costs to hold our own.

It isn't the Government that causes all this cost of war; it is the *enemies* of the Government who compel us to pay so dearly for its defence. The aristocrats of the South, who look down upon working-men with contempt, who make their own laborers slaves, and call the free laborers of the North, "mudsills," are trying to break down our Government—the working-men's Government—so that they can rule in their own way. *That's what's the matter;* and that is why we must fight, and pay the cost of keeping our freedom, our Union, our Constitution, and our country. It is worth fighting for, and worth paying for; and all the more because we have so long had it free.

Besides, the Government spares the working-man, as much as possible, in its taxes. It doesn't tax the farmer on his land. It leaves the laboring-man six hundred dollars a year, and his rent, and his tools, all free from tax. The Government looks out as well as it can for the working-man, while it is bearing such heavy burdens to defend the nation, which is the working-man's home.

It isn't fair to charge all the high prices to the Government and the war. There have been hard times and high prices before now, when there was no war. Then work was scarce and wages were low, and many a working-man was brought to poverty. But now, in spite of war and taxes, work is plenty and wages are high; so that high prices do not produce the hard times of 1857. The farmer can make a bushel of wheat, or a load of hay, go as far as ever in supplying his family; and a day's work is worth as much more in proportion, as the price of the necessaries of life has advanced.

Much of the advance in prices is due to a class of speculators in gold who are working against the Government for their own gains. The Government should not be blamed for the work of its enemies; and the surest way to bring down prices is to sustain the Government in crushing the rebellion. Reënforce Grant and Sherman, and their victories will soon bring down the price of gold and the price of bread.

But would it not lessen taxes and lower prices if we should have an armistice, and make peace with the rebels upon terms that they would agree to? Let us see. An armistice would not stop any of the expenses of the war on our side, nor help the cause of the Union in any way. In an armistice we would simply agree to stop fighting for a certain time, until we could see whether we could come to a settlement or must go to fighting again. But unless we mean to give up every thing in advance, to "own beat," and let the rebels have their own way, we must still keep our armies in the field, ready to fight again if we could not come to terms. And it would cost just as much to keep our armies standing idle, as it would to keep them at work, winning new victories for our cause.

Would any man be willing to recall Sherman from Atlanta, and Grant from Petersburgh, and Farragut from Mobile, to give up Tennessee, and New-Orleans, and the Mississippi River, again to the rebels, in order to talk with them about terms of peace? No; if we have an armistice, we must still hold all these places and pay for holding them—pay our Army and Navy for doing nothing. But we *must* raise the blockade; and the rebels would send their cotton to England, and their tobacco to France, and would buy a fleet of iron-clads to defend their ports and to prey upon our commerce, if they chose to renew the war—as they surely would, unless we would agree to give them half of the Union as their own. Then, too, England and France would interfere, if we should attempt to renew the blockade after once raising it. Would it relieve taxes and reduce prices, to have to pay all the cost of an idle army, and afterward to have to fight the South, reënforced with money, ships, arms, and men, and with England and France on her side? Would it not be cheaper far to go through with our fighting once for all?

But suppose a peace. Very well; we will see how that would affect taxes and prices. What *kind* of a peace shall it be? a *Union* peace or a *rebel* peace? It must be one or the other.

The rebels demand recognition. Jeff. Davis declares that he will not treat upon any basis but the recognition of the rebel confederacy as an independent government. Now, if the United States were divided, with a foreign and hostile nation on its borders, we should have to keep up a standing army in self-defence, and to have a chain of forts from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. We must then be always ready for war; and, with one half of our territory gone, and one half of our foreign trade diverted by a rival nation, we should still have to pay such taxes as European nations pay for a standing army. It would be much cheaper to put down the rebellion, once for all, and to send the soldiers home to help increase the wealth of the country instead of consuming it.

Besides, did we recognize the Southern Confederacy, we would sanction resistance to a presidential election by an armed faction; for the South took up arms to defeat the legal choice of the people. How long would it be, then, before some other party would do the same? How long before the West would start another confederacy, and fight us with the South upon her side? And what would be the rate of taxes and of prices *then?*

And what a sorry figure we should make if we should be drawn into a war with England, after giving up to the Southern Confederacy! How a *half* nation, that could not hold its own forts and harbors, would be bullied by Great Britain! And what terrible taxes a foreign war would bring upon us!

If we should make a peace by taking back the rebels into the Union, without conquering the rebellion, that would be the dearest bargain of all. We should still have our debt to pay, and nothing to show for it; and we would have to pay the Southern debt besides! It would be like suing a burglar for assault and battery, and then compromising by giving him half our house and paying the costs on both sides! The unwhipped rebels would be overbearing beyond endurance. They would disturb trade and the currency by their threats and violence; they would have the upper-hand of us, and would make us pay dearly for their rule. A rebel peace would cost too much.

Our only hope of better days is in putting down the rebellion, and so gaining a *Union* peace. Reënforce Grant and Sherman—reëlect Abraham Lincoln—and soon the rebellion will go down, and gold will go down, and prices will go down, and peace and plenty will come again to the home of the working-man.

PRINTED FOR THE UNION EXECUTIVE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, BY JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN, NEW-YORK.

To the People of North Western Virginia:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The present war has now reached a stage at which every candid mind must be convinced that it will soon result in the complete establishment of the separate independence of the Confederate States. After two years of war in which the North has lost several hundred thousand men and spent more than a thousand million dollars, the Confederacy remains unconquered. It is now more able to resist than it was in the beginning, comparing its strength with the power of the enemy. It has larger and better armies with more copious materials of war than it had a year ago. It still repulses nearly every advance of the enormous levies of the North. It has already displayed more strength and acquired more glory than other countries which have been independent for ages. If its achievements have been attended with large expenditures of blood and treasure, yet the capacity of such a people as ours to carry on war can never be exhausted while the war is to resist subjugation. On the contrary, the North, which fights for conquest, must find its warlike resources practically exhausted whenever it becomes clear that conquest is impossible. In a war waged by the North for the subjugation of the South, the failure of the North is the complete triumph of the South. That triumph is at hand.

That result appears certain to us who know the spirit and resources of the Confederacy. Even you, who have been separated from the South and have learned the events of the war mainly from Northern sources, must have corrected their boastful bulletins of victories by the confessed results of campaigns. You know, for example, how many "grand armies" have been sent to take Richmond and how many victories they have claimed; but you have seen the same armies always return shattered, decimated, disgraced. You know that Richmond remains undefiled by the foot of a conqueror.

We have met with some disasters. Others may befal us. They would not discourage us. Even if Richmond, or Charleston, or Vicksburg, or any other city were to fall, there would still remain to us between the Atlantic and the Rio Grande a vast country and an unconquerable people. Partial successes of the enemy, wherever obtained, must at length be abandoned by the remnants of invading armies, glad to escape from a country which they may ravage but cannot subdue.

The North can never conquer the South. Neither will the South ever consent to a restoration of the Union. An inhuman attempt to subjugate a brave, free, enlightened and Christian people can never be forgiven or forgotten. The atrocities of the North in prosecuting the war and a desperate attempt to invoke servile insurrection have placed a fiery gulf of hatred between the two countries. The separation which was forced by fanaticism has been confirmed by ferocious folly. It is not the South which will have to regret the consequences.

As certainly as the atrocious schemes of subjugation is destined to fail, just so certainly will every inch of the soil of Virginia remain under her jurisdiction. The entire South will be conquered or all Virginia will be free. By solemn resolves the Confederate and State governments stand pledged never to surrender any part of the State. They will be prompted by every motive of interest and of honor to redeem the pledge at all hazards.

During this war our new government could not hitherto keep large armies constantly in North Western Virginia without neglecting vital points of defence. Vexatious raids have usually been avoided. But our battles have been fought as well for the ultimate liberation of the Pan-Handle as for the independence of all the Confederate States. Events may yet take a different course even in this war.—Hereafter such preparations will be made that, in future wars, the brave and hardy men of North Western Virginia, backed by the most warlike nation on the globe, will more probably become invaders than victims of invasion. They would be in greater danger on the Northern than they will be on the Southern side of the boundary.

We congratulate you upon the certainty that our section of the State will remain with Virginia and with the Confederacy. A large majority, we believe, will rejoice in this assurance. Your interests are with the South. In the Confederacy our section of Virginia, so full of all natural elements of wealth, will become one of the most prosperous regions of the continent.—With the North it would dwindle under the shadow of rival and strange sections.

In the South we have maintained free institutions throughout this tremendous struggle while the government has needed the largest powers and the people would have acquiesced in many stretches of authority in order to defend their political existence, their property, their families and their lives. We have thus proved that liberty may flourish among us forever. The North, merely for the hope of enslaving us, has given up, one after another, the most sacred safeguards of constitutional freedom and has shown itself incompetent to preserve free institutions. You will be glad to enjoy liberty with the South rather than endure despotism with the North.

When this unequal struggle began it might have been expected that the borders of Virginia and especially the Northwest would, for a time, be overflowed by the armed populations of the North. It was not to have been expected that a civilized nation would brutalize war by such barbarities as you have suffered and witnessed.—It was hardly credible that any among you would have made themselves agents of the invaders to oppress their fellow-citizens by setting up a petty government under the protection of foreign bayonets. We do not address ourselves to those who have openly engaged with the enemy to subjugate or to dismember our venerable Commonwealth.—They have chosen to abide the event of a war in which they have taken the part of traitors and they must abide it. To those among you who, rather than betray the State, have suffered oppression from usurpers and invaders with martyr-like constancy, we tender the tribute of our cordial sympathy and profound admiration. They deserve to be ranked with those other citizens of North Western Virginia who, on every battle-field of the State from Great Bethel to Fredericksburg, have fought with heroic courage in the cause of liberty. These gallant men and those who, at home, have boldly maintained their loyalty have vindicated the right of the people of the North West to wear the illustrious name of Virginians, in spite of the treason which some have committed.

If you have not all acted with equal firmness, we are gratified to believe (as we have many reasons for believing) that a large majority of the citizens of North Western Virginia have cherished a loyal attachment to the State and that they abhor treason and traitors. We know how to make due allowance for the cruel necessities of your situation. While some of us were able to retire to places where we could serve the cause of the South and several thousand have joined our armies, it is just to remember that a whole community so great as ours could not withdraw into the interior; nor could they alone resist the powerful States on their borders. Many were hampered by poverty, or charged with the care of families, or detained at home by other obstacles which could not be overcome. Being compelled to remain, their submission could be enforced by arms.—Mere submission to irresistible force will not be imputed to them as a crime. Voluntary and corrupt complicity with treason can never be excused by any circumstances.

We are proud to know that a large majority of the people in North Western Virginia have always refused to vote at the elections ordered by the usurped government. Situated as you have been, it was the most effectual protest you could offer against that usurpation. We advise you to persevere in that course unless, upon some special occasion, you can deliver a united and effective vote which cannot be construed as a friendly recognition of usurped authority; as, for example, to protest against a dismemberment of the State. Without inciting you to rash and vain resistance to overwhelming force, we advise you to make a manly avowal of your loyalty. We invite all the young men who can to unite with the renowned armies of the South. No man should willingly neglect so great a duty as the defence of his country's independence. No man of spirit can be a careless spectator of the most remarkable struggle for constitutional freedom in all time. In future ages it will be the boast of the proudest in the land that they are descended from the heroes of this war.

We expect you all, young and old, to cherish the sentiment of loyalty.—Encourage one another. Suffer with fortitude what you have to suffer. Be vigilant, resolute and bold when your opportunity comes. Rest assured that the invaders will be expelled and the power of your oppressors will be overthrown.

CHAS. W. RUSSELL,
RO. JOHNSTON,
T. S. HAYMOND,
G. D. CAMDEN,
J. M. BENNETT,
JOS. JOHNSON,
U. M. TURNER,
L. S. HALL,
H. FITZHUGH,
CYRUS HALL,
WM. L. JACKSON,
E. D. CAMDEN,
CHAS. W. NEWLON,
W. W. NEWMAN,
WM. JOHNSON,
E. J. ARMSTRONG,
D. McLAUGHLIN,
J. A. ALDERSON,
J. T. MARTIN,
JAMES NEESON,

February, 1863.

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PICTORIAL

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SURRAT.



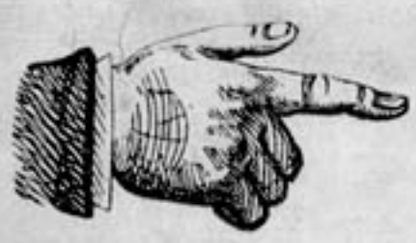
BOOTH.



HAROLD.

677

War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865,



$100,000 REWARD!

THE MURDERER

Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,

IS STILL AT LARGE.

$50,000 REWARD

Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN H. SURRATT, one of Booth's Accomplices.

$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

LIBERAL REWARDS will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above-named criminals, or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a Military Commission and the punishment of DEATH.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DESCRIPTIONS.—BOOTH is Five Feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender build, high forehead, black hair, black eyes, and wears a heavy black moustache.

JOHN H. SURRAT is about 5 feet, 9 inches. Hair rather thin and dark; eyes rather light; no beard. Would weigh 145 or 150 pounds. Complexion rather pale and clear, with color in his cheeks. Wore light clothes of fine quality. Shoulders square; cheek bones rather prominent; chin narrow; ears projecting at the top; forehead rather low and square, but broad. Parts his hair on the right side; neck rather long. His lips are firmly set. A slim man.

DAVID C. HAROLD is five feet six inches high, hair dark, eyes dark, eyebrows rather heavy, full face, nose short, hand short and fleshy, feet small, instep high, round bodied, naturally quick and active, slightly closes his eyes when looking at a person.

NOTICE.—In addition to the above, State and other authorities have offered rewards amounting to almost one hundred thousand dollars, making an aggregate of about **TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.**

ROBINSON'S

GRAND MOVING

PANORAMIC SCENES

OF THE PRESENT WAR!

AT ALLSTON HALL.

NEARLY OPPOSITE PARK STREET CHURCH.

The proprietors of this Great Work respectfully announce to the citizens of Boston and vicinity, that they will give their inaugural exhibition as above, on

Monday Evening, April 21st,

And Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons,

When they feel confident of placing before the public a work *never equalled in interest or artistic skill,* COVERING **8,000** FEET OF CANVASS, and showing all the important

BATTLES, SIEGES, ENCAMPMENTS,

REVIEWS, &c., &c., FROM THE

BOMBARDMENT of FORT SUMTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

In offering this truly Magnificent Work to the public the proprietors feel fully confident that it needs only to be seen to be appreciated. No pains or expense have been spared in its preparation.

THE SCENES, BATTLES, REVIEWS,

—AND—

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS!

Were all sketched by special artists, and transfered to canvass by the celebrated Boston Artists,

SAVORY & LOW, assisted by JOHNSON, WILBUR & BRIGHAM.

We have the pleasure to announce that the services of

Mr JOHN DAVIES, late of the BOSTON MUSEUM,

Has been secured as DELINEATOR. The whole accompanied by APPROPRIATE MUSIC,

Constituting an entertainment at once

☞ INSTRUCTIVE, AMUSING, ARTISTIC AND CHASTE!

CARDS OF ADMISSION 25 CTS.

CHILDREN 10 CENTS.

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons,

AFTERNOONS—Doors open at 2,.....To commence at 3 o'clock.

EVENINGS—Doors open at 7,.....To commence at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. ROBINSON,.....Agent and Manager.

545

A TRAITOR'S PEACE

WORKINGMEN! The politicians who cry out for "Peace," and "the Union as it was," tell us that it is a very easy thing to settle the troubles between the North and the South. Read the following conditions on which the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 16th of October, proposes to settle and have "peace :"---

"Save on our own terms, we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield one iota of them ; and our terms are :

"Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

"Withdrawal of Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, *including Kentucky and Missouri.*

"Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that State shall decide, by a free vote, whether she shall remain in the old Union, or ask admission into the Confederacy.

"Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the Navy as it stood at the time of Secession, or to pay for the same.

"Yielding up all pretensions on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

"An equitable settlement, on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights, of all accounts of the Public Debt and Public Lands and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties.

"These provisions, we apprehend, comprise the *minimum* of what we must require before we lay down our arms. That is to say, *the North must yield all ; we nothing.* The whole pretension of that country to prevent by force the separation of the States must be abandoned, which will be equivalent to an avowal that our enemies were wrong from the first ; and, of course, as they waged a causeless and wicked war upon us, they ought, in strict justice, to be required, according to usage in such cases, to reimburse to us the whole of our expenses and losses in the course of that war."

These are the terms of peace, and the *Enquirer* says further---

"As surely as we completely ruin their armies---and without that is no peace nor truce at all---SO SURELY SHALL WE MAKE THEM PAY OUR WAR DEBT THOUGH WE WRING IT OUT OF THEIR HEARTS."

Workingmen ! These are the terms of peace to which you are invited by the "peace" men---the destruction of the Union---the giving up of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, which have all voted by immense majorities for the Union ---the surrender of a large part of our Navy---the loss of more than one-half of our territory, and the payment of the debt of the accursed rebellion of traitors, by having it ☞ "*wrung out of our hearts.*" ☜

Comrades ! Vote for the party that stands by the government, and vote for the men who stand by us, and by our brave brothers in the field, and let the ballot-box tell the story of your patriotism, and your resolve not to be the "white slaves" of traitors or their friends.

A Democratic Workingman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30th, 1863. ☞ ***PLEASE POST THIS UP***

FREEMEN!

OF

TENNESSEE!

The Yankee War is now being waged for "beauty and booty." They have driven us from them, and now say OUR TRADE they must and will have. To excite their hired and ruffian soldiers, they promise them our lands, and tell them our women are beautiful---that beauty is the reward of the brave.

Tennesseans! your country calls! Shall we wait until our homes are laid desolate; until sword and rape shall have visited them? NEVER! Then

TO ARMS!

and let us meet the enemy on the borders. Who so vile, so craven, as not to strike for his native land?

The undersigned propose to immediately raise an infantry company to be offered to the Governor as part of the defense of the State and of the Confederate States All those who desire to join with us in serving our common country, will report themselves immediately.

J. B. Murray.
H. C. Witt.

May 17th, 1861.

Neal & Roberts, Printers, Morristown, Tenn.

THE BULLETIN AS IT WAS.

THE BULLETIN AS IT WAS.

The reader will pardon us for making a few remarks not as comments, but simply as an explanation. You will remember that in February, 1861, Tennessee was sixty thousand Union majority. Then the Bulletin, under the control of J. H. McMahon, was loyal to the core. In April, 1861, South Carolina made war on the United States by an attack on Fort Sumter. In a few days thereafter J. B. Bingham was left the full control of the editorial department, and from the extracts below it will be seen where he carried it. We have been permitted to examine a file of the Bulletin and the Avalanche, and could furnish a volume of extracts, any one of which, if editors mean anything when they write, would be sufficient to settle the political status of the man who now boasts of publishing the official journal of a city occupied by and under the control of that very army which he so bitterly denounced. It will be further remembered that at the time the Union forces captured Memphis, this man Bingham was senior editor of the Avalanche, which he suffered to be suppressed rather than take the oath of allegiance required by the military. When the name of the Bulletin, which he had merged into the Avalanche "a pioneer secession journal") was revived under the auspices of two genial spirits, as their record shows.

A SOUTHERN BORN UNION MAN

THE DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The duty of the Legislature which meets today, is a very plain and simple one. It is, *first*, to thoroughly arm and organize the State *Every* other question ought to be postponed for this. To this end, a large appropriation of money, and the complete revision of the military laws of the State, is an absolute necessity.

The senior editor of this paper leaves this morning for Nashville, to contribute what in him lies to these patriotic ends.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Assistant Editor, April 25, 1861.

PURPOSES AND PLANS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

* * Another host threatens the valley of the Mississippi. From the West, North and East, hordes of armed barbarians, who have been hardly invested with the privileges of citizenship, are pouring into Missouri, one-half of whose people entertain treasonable purposes toward the South. * * We have never believed that the Northern States could furnish the troops to conduct a war upon the magnificent plans of General Scott. We have never believed that men forced into service could contend successfully against those who voluntarily assumed the duties and incurred the dangers and hardships of life in camps. We are conscious of the fact that when another call for *volunteers* has een made, "for service during the war," that there will not be found in Yankee land. We kno moreover, that when the mob now cong gated from the starving millions of the No for the purpose, on their part, of plunderin the South, is dismissed, as it must be, at th expiration of three months from the time of their enlistment, that they will have learned the advantage and importance of organization. This knowledge will beget a reign of terror in Northern cities, and violence and blood and demonism will run riot in crowded cities where wealth has been accumulating for three-quarters of a century.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, June 20, 1861.

THE TRAITOROUS MOVEMENT

In Northwestern Virginia embraces very few men of any social prominence or even political influence. They have been led on by a small squad of Abolitionists who could never have influenced the action of a single county except in times of revolution, like the present. * * The plan of these Wheeling traitors is, as far as we have gathered it from their proceedings, to declare that the present State officers of Virginia, having taken up arms against the United States, have vacated their offices, and the traitorous Convention, professing to act for the people of Virginia, have organized a Provisional Government, and issued writs for the election of State officers and members of the Legislature. Governor Letcher the members of the Richmond Convention, and all those who sustain them, are declared guilty of treason to the United States and the State of Virginia, and the citizens of the State are cautioned against recognizing any other authority than that which emanates from the Wheeling Convention. The plan is a very comprehensive one, but, unfortunately for the traitors, it lacks the necessary strength to make it respectable. They are in open and avowed hostility to the people of Virginia and the Confederate States, and they will ultimately share the fate of traitors when they fall into the hands of the Confederate authorities.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, June 25, 1861.

GEN. BANKS AT BALTIMORE.

Banks, safely ensconced in Fort McHenry and surrounded by stone walls, and one thousand bayonets of hireling soldiers, issues his edicts for the subjugation of the people of Baltimore. The city is environed by 6,000 Northern soldiers, all armed to the teeth, to enforce the civil and municipal laws of the city. Such is the condition of a city yet in the Union! It ought to make us feel glad that we have left the concern.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, July 5, 1861.

THE BULLETIN'S POSITION.

* * We will to this what we have never said before ut what we feel and believe, that the impending war between the two governments *is a blessing* rather than an evil. We found that we could not live together in amity; now let us be sundered as far apart as the poles. Let slavery be the characteristic element in our government, and let those States which are not for us be against us. We must have no doubtful States in the South, and hence Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland must needs be purified by a baptism of blood. Nothing less will completely regenerate them. * * A war between the North and South is necessary to their final and complete separation, and we, like Abe Lincoln, are for the war. It renders reconstruction impossible, and the separation final and irrevocable. It thus perpetuates slavery, without which we do not believe Republicanism can be perpetuated.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, July 11, 1861.

COURT SQUARE AND GENERAL JACKSON.

We have thought when passing through Court Square, now that the Union has been dissolved, that justice should be done the memory of Gen. Jackson, and the inscription on his monument either erased, or some modification made to show the differences in the state of facts now existing and those which caused him to use the phrase inscribed upon the marble shaft. * * The words used by Gen. Jackson, "The Union must and shall be preserved," are only the beginning of a sentence, and these words our people once with joy and gladness inscribed upon his monument"—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, July 11, 1861.

THE PARROTT GUN.

We learn that the famous Parrott gun, which so damaged the steamer Freeborn at Acquia Creek, and with which McGruder so terribly cut up the Yankees at Bethel, which throws a Minnie shaped ball, three by eight inches, with precision three miles, and which weighs but fifteen hundred pounds, will be made here during next week. We would like to see one of Lincoln's steamers attempt to pass such a gun, when in a battery at Columbus or Randolph.

The most casual observer must be satisfied that in all that equips an army, and in all that *feeds* one, great or small, the South is thoroughly prepared; and her sleepless energies will soon enable her to "carry the war into Africa."—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, July 12, 1861.

WAR WITH THE NORTH A BLESSING.

The condition of the border States precludes the possibility of a speedy peace, and we deem this condition of things by no means unfortunate. Now, that the ties which bound us to the Northern States have been severed, we deem a war with the North a temporary calamity; but in all its ultimate results the chiefest of all blessings which a good and gracious God can vouchsafe to us. It makes the separation final, irrevocable, and eternal.

Entertaining these views of the revolution now in progress; having these conceptions of its duration, and these hopes and wishes as to its ultimate results, it is not to be supposed that we attach that degree of importance to any little election, nor to any trivial difference of opinion among our people as to the merits of candidates for purely civil offices which some would ascribe to us.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, July 15, 1861.

* * "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," our fortunes, our hopes, our lives and honor, are all, part and parcel of the Southern Confederacy. If we would, we could not separate ourselves from it; and now that a separation from the North has occurred, we would take no step backward, but make this segration of the Southern States so perfect, and so well defined that no hope for "reconstruction" shall ever be entertained, even by those who were the very last to abandon the old Union of States and the hallowed memories connected with it. * * It is certainly true, that in times like this, other governments than ours have found it essential to their existance to invest their elective Chief Magistrate with supreme dictatorial powers. We are free to confess that, rather than have the South overrun by the armies of the North—rather than submit to the domination of Lincoln—rather than be forced again to become part and parcel of the old Union as it exists to-day, we would have Jefferson Davis invested with almost dictatorial powers, believing that at the proper time he would, Cincinnatus-like, divest himself of such extraordinary authority and return to the people the powers delegated to him.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, July 12, 1861.

NO TERMS OF PEACE.

* * To have permanent peace, and to fix finally the political status of some of the slave States, the pending war is not more a great evil than it is a necessary calamity, indispensable to the future peace and concord of all the Southern States.

We believe that no terms of peace should be listened to by the South till Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri are not only freed from the invading armies of the North, but until the people of these States have suffered so much, and their hatred of the North has become so inextinguishable that no ray of hope for a reorganization of the former Government shall ever enter the bosoms of the veriest dreamer who dwells amid the memories of the distant past.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor July 31 1861.

THE NASHVILLE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION,

At a meeting last week decided by a majority of four or five, to remain under the jurisdiction of the old National Union. The opposition to the resolutions, proposing a withdrawal, came almost wholly from Northern printers, as we are informed. This action (says the Union and American,) places the printers of Nashville in a singular, not to say anti-Southern attitude. While their State has wholly withdrawn from the North, and their brethren of the craft in the South having withdrawn from the old National Union, have called for a convention of delegates to organize a Southern National Union, the Northern sentiment of the craft in Nashville forbids them to participate in this movement. We trust the Southern printers will take steps forthwith to place themselves right in this matter.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, August 21, 1861.

LINCOLN DESPOTISM.

The Washington despot has thrown off all disguise. Smith, of California, was arrested at New York avowedly as a defaulter, but the arrest was made by the Secretary of State, and the prisoner was referred to the Secretary of War. The Senate, the constitutional supervisors of ambassadors, has been in session, and yet without authority or accusation Lincoln has arrested an American Minister returning from his post.

Lincoln has revived the old law of imprisonment for debt. The recent act levying a direct tax for the support of the Lincoln war, authorizes the *arrest and commitment to prison* of whoever refuses to pay it. We are curious to see how this provision will work in Kentucky and portions of other Southern States that still adhere to the Lincoln despotism.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, Aug. 21, 1861.

NEGRO EQUALITY.

A Washington letter writer says the negroes who are employed in the Federal service eat and sleep with the white soldiers. All right and proper. The men who are fighting for the equality of the negro should not object.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, Aug. 21, 1861.

LINCOLN'S CAPACITY.

The only truth Lincoln ever told is supposed to have been his jocular remark that the United States army afforded many privates as capable as himself of the Presidency.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, Aug. 21, 1861.

DETERMINATION OF THE SOUTH.

* * Let them (the North) decide it as they will, however, this war will be carried on till our independence is acknowledged and all the expenses incurred on our side shall be paid by those who forced war upon us. We must have not only security for the future, but indemnity for the past.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, Aug. 28, 1861

THE LOGIC OF LEAD

* * They have found out that was all a mistake too. For their further satisfaction we tell them that we would have fought them whether we had money or not. They believed there was a strong Union party in the South. They now find out we are united, as a people never were united before. They believed the blockade of our ports would ruin us; but they now see, as we do, that it has been a blessing to us. They believed that their threat to hang our privateersmen as pirates would deter us from sending out armed ships—instead of which they are swarming over the ocean and cutting Northern commerce all to pieces. * * Thus, one by one, the scales of ignorance and prejudice are falling from Northern eyes, and the South begins to be understood. All we desire is that we have a separate Government of our own; and Manassas and Oak Hill will be repeated, again and again, until we get it.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, Aug. 31, 1861.

A PERFECT REIGN OF TERRO

Exists at the North. The spectacle is presented of a people, but a short time since in the enjoyment of the largest personal and political liberty, now lapsing back to those scenes of BARBARISM and excesses which characterized the French revolution. The common people have been made to believe that they were struggling to maintain the honor of the flag of their country when the fact of the matter is they were being blinded by their ambitious rulers while the chains which bind them hand and foot were forging. We cannot help feeling humiliated when we contemplate the spectacle of a RUINED, DEGRADED NORTH, while her people are bowing beneath the yoke, and becoming the willing subjects of a despot, for we remember that but a short time ago we were associated with them in the same government, and were *compelled to look upon them as equals—brothers.* Let us be thankful that OUR CONNECTION with the North was severed before the *lower dep of degradation on the part of the people* was reached, and when we consider the results which have followed a departure from the letter of the Constitution, resolve more firmly to maintain our own institutions and insist on a faithful adherence to the forms of law on the part of all our rulers.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, Sept. 3, 1861.

Tennessee is now happily rid of her vilest leaders and worst enemies. Andrew Johnson, Etheridge and Maynard are now in the household of the enemy, there to remain, we hope, while life lasts. It is a good riddance.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, Sept. 3, 1861.

Mrs. Lincoln has been reluctantly compelled to leave Washington, to avoid being present at its overthrow.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor Sept. 3, 1861.

LINCOLN, A MORAL MONSTER.

The cause of the arrest of Mrs. Dr. Gwin, Mrs. Philips, Mrs. Greenhow, and other ladies in Washington, it is said, was their refusal to stoop to associate with the rude people who had hoped, under the Lincoln *regime*, to fill successfully the places of those polished Southerners whose social circles formerly constituted the charm of fashionable life in Washington. Having descended to the mean cruelty of persecuting women, Lincoln can expect nothing but the contempt of mankind and the scorn of the sex to which his mother belongs. The present generation is prolific of moral monsters. It has produced a Haynau and a Lincoln.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, Sept. 3, 1861.

THE LINCOLN DESPOTISM

Is rapidly taking from the people all the rights and immunities guaranteed them by the Constitution. Lincoln and his advisers have already abolished the habeas corpus, gagged the press, seized and imprisoned citizens without warrant and without trial, searched private residences, seized private papers, disarmed militia, and declared martial law. In fact nothing is wanted but the most infamous practice of the most absolute despotisms—the secret social spy system—to place the people of the North on a footing with those of Russia and Turkey at their worst days. This is now furnished. The last and worst recourse of the tyrant is now among Lincoln's agencies and appliances.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor Sept. 5, 1861.

THE SOUTHERN REVERSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

* * The Lincolnites have had little to record to their encouragement since hostilities commenced, but Butler has now afforded them a theme on which they can *blow* up the courage of their hired soldiery, and thus make a show of defense of their own capital. In the meantime we hope to hear shortly that our grand army is in possession of Baltimore and Washington with Lincoln and his Cabinet as prisoners of war! Then *we* shall *dictate* our own terms of peace, and then, too, *our* desperate foes will be but too glad to accept them. Let only the order to march "onward" be given, and *our* cause shall gloriously prosper. [Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, Sept. 5, 1861.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Andrew Johnson made a war speech in Cincinnati last Saturday night. * * He says he will never forget the people who elevated him to high positions. He is even willing to become a martyr in "order to restore them to their rights." He also sent up a lugubrious wail that his wife and children were in Tennessee, "unable to come to him and he unable to go to them." Now it is true he cannot safely come into a State whose laws he is constantly violating, because treason such as his is punishable with death; but then the other proposition is untrue, his family can go to him if he will only send them some of his "wages of sin" which he has secured in the shape of Federal gold! No one in the Confederate Government would wish to withhold passports from any in whose veins the blood of such a traitor flows.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, Sept. 7, 1861.

Kentucky, whose people are noble and chivalrous, has at last been betrayed into Lincoln's meshes. Andy Johnson and Etheridge have the infamy of having accomplished so much. Andy, poor fellow, swears that he will be buried feet foremost, or deliver Tennessee from the rebels!—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, Sept. 13, 1861

KENTUCKY.

* * The subserviency of the members of the Kentucky Legislature, remarkable as it is, is yet not so surprising when it is known that it is the result in a very large measure, of the treasonable labors of those twin traitors, Andy Johnson and Emerson Etheridge. While we can but regret the success of their labors in our sister State, there is no true Tennesseean that does not rejoice at our fos of two such unworthy tricksters.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, Sept. 14, 1861.

SIGNS AT THE NORTH.

* * The meanness of these wretches in thus striving to inveigle foreigners to fight their battles, betrays not only their cowardice, but their weakness. If they felt strong enough to overcome the South, they would not be everywhere begging the vagabonds from Europe to help them out of their difficulties. With twenty-two millions to seven, two out of three might be cowards, and they would still have enough to cope with the South! Do, for the sake of the American character, show a little pluck.—[Memphis Bulletin, J. B. Bingham, Editor, Sept. 21, 1861.

THE INDIANIANS RUNNING AGAIN.

* * These inglorious Indianians who "broke and ran," are the same fellows who made a solemn vow before they left the Hoosier State, that the "disgrace of Buena Vista should be wiped out." They have "wiped out" the disgrace beautifully, by wiping a deeper stain across their State escutcheon. These are the fellows who ran at Buena Vista, at Hatteras, and at Greenbrier, who are going to conquer the South. Verily! Old Abe is the most luckless man that ever built his hopes upon cowardly troops. Abe has some men in his armies, but such craven hearted creatures would demoralize any army. [Memphis Avalanche, J. B. Bingham, Senior Editor, Oct. 31, 1861.

SAD NEWS!

The President Assassinated!

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
April 15, 1 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. DIX, N. Y.:

This evening at about 9.30, P. M., at Ford's theatre, the President while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris and Major O. Rathburn, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President. The assissin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre.

The pistol ball entered the back of the head, and penetrated nearly through.

The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin whether the same or not entered Mr. Seward's apartment, and under the pretence of having a prescription, was shown the Secretary Sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed, and inflicted two or three stabs in the throat, and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal. The nurse alarmed Mr. Fred. Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and hastened to the door of his father's room, when he met the assassin who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Fred. Seward is doubtful. It is not probable that the President will live throughout the night.

General Grant and wife, were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Burlington at 6 o'clock this evening.

At a cabinet meeting at which Gen. Grant was present. The subject of the state of the country and no prospect of a speedy peace was discussed.

The President was very cheerful, and spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee and others of the confederacy and the establishment of the Government of Virginia. All the members of the cabinet except Mr. Seward are now in attendance upon the President.

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

The *Herald* says the assassin is Wilkes Booth. The actor says Laura Keene has made affidavit to that effect.

THE PRESIDENT DEAD!

WASHINGTON, April 15th.

MAJOR GENERAL DIX.—Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

☞ We have other official dispatches—They will appear in this evening's RECORD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DAVIESS COUNTY.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 19, 1861.

As your Representative, I came to Frankfort with an earnest desire and an honest intention of preserving the peace. Considering that a neutral power may discharge prior obligations to either belligerent, and we were under prior obligations to the Federal Governmeat, both of a constitutional and pecuniary character; and that even as between independent nations, an innocent passage through a neutral's domain is due to either party to the war; considering the formation of camps and large armies within a stone's throw of our border in Tennessee, and the oft repeated and authentic avowal that the camp at Dick Robinson was purely defensive, and for no purpose of offence, its formation was not a violation of Kentucky's neutrality.

Yet I regretted its formation. It seemed to give irritation and offence to good men, and I came here prepared to vote for its dispersion or removal, on certain conditions as a peace measure. As I came through Louisville I met with a distinguished citizen of Tennessee who pledged me his honor that the camps so long kept on our border were for no purpose hostile to Kentucky but to resist, at the best points in Tennessee, an invasion of that State through Kentucky by United States forces. The same gentleman was in Frankfort with three others, accredited as Peace Commissioners from Tennessee to Kentucky, avowing the same pacific intentions, when the news was received that they had invaded us. The Commissioners assert themselves astounded and mortified by the event.

The House organized on Monday—nothing could be done until the Senate organized. On Tuesday after my arrival here, a distinguished member of the House, in a speech at a peace barbecue near Frankfort, announced that "we (meaning his party) have ten thousand good and true Kentuckians, just over the line, who, at one long, loud blast from the bugle will come to our rescue." Then at that time there were more men under arms against the Government of the United States, who were recruited in Kentucky, than were in camps Robinson and Holt combined.

On the 28th of August Mr. Davis wrote to Gov. Magoffin that the troops on the Tennessee line were only intended to repel invasion from the United States through Kentucky. The Senate organized on Thursday, the 5th. The meeting of the Legislature was as well known at Nashville and Richmond as it was in Kentucky and the world were anxiously looking for an expression of opinion from the Legislature, fresh from the people.

I had prepred resolutions looking to the reorganization of the Kentucky militia, the removal from our borders of United States troops, on the proper guarantees from Southern Commanders of pacific intentions, would have favored a conference for that purpose; and looking to the call of a National Convention as a final attempt to adjust our difficulties. I am confident these resolutions would have passed in the *then temper* of the Legislature.

The first business on Thursday, after completing the organization of the two houses, was to receive the Governor's message, in which he promised to cooperate with the Legislature in any attempt to preserve the peace. In a few minutes another message was received, communicating a telegram from Gov. Harris, dated the 4th, announcing the invasion of Kentucky and the occupation of several important militarp positions on the 3d, the night before. This information was in possession of the Governor when he sent in his first message, and he did not communicate it until he found the speakers of the two houses had received similar information from General Grant dated the 5th, one day later than Harris's telegram. In these documents a singular fact is noticeable: that the Governor does not demand of Harris or the Confederate General the removal of the invaders, and did not indicate to the Legislature or to Gen. Grant that he would, or that Kentucky ought to, use any exertions to expel them.

Gov. Harris disclaimed the act on the 4th, and says he telegraphed Mr. Davis about it. His accredited Peace Commissioners were here from the beginning with the right to communicate with Harris and Davis, and on the 9th, six days after the invasion, and five days after Harris begun telegraphing Davis, these Commissioners sent the Governor a letter, in which they say that Secretary Walker at Richmond, had requested Polk to withdraw, and he declined to do it on the ground that the invasion was a "military necessity." Mark the language, and further communicate the very definite information that "the messenger" "had heard in Nashville" that Secretary Walker had given Gen. Polk a discretion to stay or withdraw.

On the 9th Gen. Polk telegraphed Gov. Magoffin that "a military necessity having required him to occupy Columbus," he had done so with the forces under his command, and he had taken the town on the 4th, as his proclamation shows. He says he promptly advised Mr. Davis of the act, who replied that "the necessity justified the action." He says he took the town because the Federals had planted a battery opposite with the "evident intention" of covering the landing of troops. It was very convenient to his purposes to divine the evident intention of other people. The Federals could have built a battery at Columbus as well as over the river, and the fact that they put it on the other side might have suggested to Gen. Polk, if he had been as anxious to observe our neutrality as he was to involve us in war that it was done to keep him out and protect Kentucky from invasion. The Reverend General thinks the Government disregarded Kentucky neutrality by planting a battery on the shore opposite Columbus, with the Mississippi river between them, but of course he would think that Tennessee had protected our neutrality by keeping 30,000 or 40,000 men in a stone's throw of our line for some months before. The only difference between him and Kentucky is that she would prefer to judge her own honor and interests and will call upon him for protection when she wants it at his hands.

It is difficult to say which excels, the insolence ot the white-gowned commander or the transparency of his diplomacy. Having assumed to judge that our neutrality was violated, and to invade us for our protection, he very graciously and coolly offers to condescend to withdraw on condition that Kentucky will guarantee the withdrawal of the Federals, and that they 'shall not be allowed to enter or occupy any point of Kentucky in the future." 'Any point,' not even custom houses or barracks in their possession at the commencement of the war! "In future," that is for all time to come! In other words, if we will secede or declare our independence or go to war with the General Government, he will withdraw his armies from our territory.—Of course, General Polk, being a minister of the gospel of the "Prince of Peace,," is opposed to coercion. He deserves to be made an honorary member of the peace party. If Kentuckians will now announce to the world that they may be invaded, and then have terms prescribed to them by the invader, they had as well sell out to the best bidder, and go into permanent slavery under some good master who will give his parole of honor to treat them well.

It will be seen that before the Legislature could do anything, ay, before they were organized, we were invaded by our 'Southern sister," Tennessee, who had solemnly protested that her immense armies were only to defend herself against attack against attack in a quarter where there was no likelihood of an attack. Was the 'one long, loud blast of the bugle" sounded from Southern Kentucky, or was it at the discretion of the newly made judge of "military necessity" and the law of neutrality? In either event the question of peace or war was taken from our control and decided by others. In this connection I will add that I have just returned (as a spectator) from the "Peace Convention" held today in this city. There I heard the most prominent and distinguished speaker of the day, after deciding what was the duty of the State and the present Legislature, assert with all the energy and emphasis he could throw into the sentence, "And I will wage eternal war against those members of this Legislature who prove recreant to the trust confided in them." Comment is unnecessary.

I want no war. I and my constituents have nothing to gain and everything to lose by war. I have hoped and prayed for peace; that this storm might not pass over Kentucky's fair fields, or if it must that it should stoop no lower than the mountain tops. But if Mr. Jefferson Davis and the Rev. Leonidas Polk force upon Kentucky the question of conquering or being conquered, then I am for conquering. These facts and hasty reflections are submitted to a constituency of brave, intelligent, and free people.

GEORGE H. YEAMAN.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

THE 25th Annual Session will commence on Monday, November 4th, 1861, and continue four months. The Preliminary Course will commence on Monday, October 7th.

For further information address,

Dr. J. W. BENSON,

Dean of the Faculty.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

Secretary COBB, in a recent speech in Georgia, said: "The people of the Gulf States need have no apprehensions; they might go on with their planting and their other business as usual, the war would not come to their section, its *theater would be along the borders of the Ohio river and in* VIRGINIA!" The convention between Virginia and the Confederate States, by which the control of all military operations is placed in the hands of President Davis, insures this result.

On the twenty-third of the present month, the people of Virginia will be called to decide upon questions the importance of which cannot be adequately expressed in words. Nothing has ever transpired in Virginia, from the first day of its settlement, to be compared, in the magnitude of its consequences, with the action to be taken on the fourth Thursday of May. The result of that day's poll will tell, directly and speedily, upon the condition of every man, woman and child, throughout the limits of the entire Commonwealth. Every vote cast will be a vote for or against the political and pecuniary ruin of the man who casts it.

Shall Virginia break off from the government of the United States? This is the first question, and the gravest.

The Convention in Richmond, representing a majority of sixty odd thousand Union men, has secretly resolved the Commonwealth out of the Federal Union. The consideration which moved to this result are only known by conjecture. The discussions which preceded it, and the vote which determined it, have, up to this date, been rigidly withheld—affairs of the weightiest concern to every citizen of the State have been negotiated and consummated in secret conclave. No opportunity for a word of protest has been afforded. No one was apprised of what was in contemplation until the thing contemplated was performed, and the entire population of the Commonwealth has been handled, disposed of, and delivered over, with the same consideration as if they were articles of traffic and subjects of merchandise.

This the honor of Virginia does not demand, and the interests of Virginia, in every form, forbid.

The action of the Convention upon our federal relations is to be judged, be it remembered, in the light of facts existing at the time of that action. The antecedent events are familiar to all, and up to that date let him show who can what indignity, what act of aggression or of insult, had been offered or attempted by the government of the United States to the citizens of Virginia in their individual or collective capacity.

This question of honor is to be determined by every man for himself, and not by another for him. Each is to inquire and decide whether he has experienced that which renders it impossible for him to remain longer with honor under the old flag of the country.

Is the honor of Virginia so much nicer than that of Kentucky, that Virginia must rush into a hostile attitude for the same causes that Kentucky says are no causes of revolution to her? What say the resolutions passed at the chief city of Kentucky, and eloquently advocated by her ablest men, immediately after the events which precipitated the action of the Richmond Convention?

"*Whereas the Confederate States have commenced the war against the United States,* Resolved, that we will give no countenance to those hostilities, and that Kentucky will still adhere to the government of her fathers," or words to that effect.

Is the honor of Virginia so much nicer than that of Maryland, that Virginia must rise up in arms against the Federal authorities, when the voice of Maryland, under the pressure of the most embarrassing events, is coming up almost solidly for the maintenance of the Union?

No considerations of State honor or State pride require that Virginia shall rudely sever those old political associations in connection with which she has thriven and prospered, least of all when the prime purpose of such a severance is to sustain ambitious and disappointed men in their efforts to seize power for their own aggrandisement, regardless of the interest and welfare of the multitude.

And how stands the case on this point of interest? The experience of two weeks gives sufficient answer. From the morn that the passage of the secession ordnance was made public, business of every description has been prostrated and paralyzed. The natural and legitimate flow in every channel of trade has been stopped, and stopped it will continue if the people respond affirmatively to the Convention—stopped, for a period, the length of which no man can predict. What is to become of the poor men, and the men of small means, who constitute in Virginia, as in other States, ninety-nine in every hundred of the population?

Is there a man who has laid by a few hundred dollars, invested in State stocks or in railroad bonds, or in the stock of a corporation? The ordinance of secession, as yet unratified, has deprived these securities of more than half their value. Ratify this ordinance, and the last dollar of value in them is gone.

Is there a man with a little farm and a few servants, or with a large farm and many servants? Ratify this ordinance, and his land is devoured with taxes, his slaves are emancipated as effectually as if by deed executed and recorded. Is there a man dependent upon the wages of daily or yearly employment? Ratify this ordinance, and may God help him, for nothing in Virginia can?

Secession, as everybody now sees, means war. War throughout the length and breadth of Virginia will be the sure consequence of a ratifying majority on the 23d instant, and war in its most terrible and desolating character. Every vote polled on that day will be a vote for peace or for war, and before descending upon the latter, let every man ask himself, "What have I done, or what has been done to me that I should enter upon a war against the Government of the United States?"

Who are to stand the brunt of this contest? Will it be those who have clamored loudest for secession, and who have done the most to bring on the present crisis? These are the first to flee from the very approach of danger. They hurry in every train and by every coach from the anticipated scenes of disturbance. Will the disunion majority of the Richmond Convention come into the ranks and shoulder the musket in the strife which they have inaugurated? They will keep at a respectful distance from danger. They will fill the lucrative offices and secure the rich appointments which appertain to the new order of things. They will luxuriate on two or three or four hundred dollars per month, with horses, and servants, and rations to match, while the union-loving people will be called upon, for the honor of Virginia and two shillings per day, to do the fighting and undergo the hardships of war. We are all Virginians, say they; the State must be sustained, and, right or wrong, we must all fight for Virginia, and so forth.

What is it to fight for Virginia? What is it to sustain the State? Is it to urge her upon a course which leads to visible and gaping destruction? Is this the way, and the only way, in which we can testify our devotion to the Commonwealth? If those feelings which actuated our Revolutionary Fathers be not all dead in us, we shall exhibit our love for Virginia by repudiating this tyrannical rule which our Convention has endeavored to impose, and suffer not ourselves to be sold like sheep from the shambles. The People yet hold their destinies in their own hands; it is for them to accept or reject a tyranny, worse, many times, than that from which the war of '76 delivered us—not the tyranny of one man, but many.

Less than a month has elapsed since the ordinance of secession passed the Convention. We have not yet entered upon the outer limits of the realities which lie before us, if the Convention is to be sustained by the vote of the people. And what is our experience up to this stage of the proceedings? The peaceful avocations of industry are everywhere obstructed; the horse is seized from the plough, that some idler may ride him and be fed at the public expense?

Young men and lads who joined the volunteer company of their neighborhood for the simple pleasure of an occasional parade are now withdrawn from their occupation and homes, and subjected to all the exposures and temptations of the camp. Troops are quartered in every direction, already eating out the very substance of the people; despondency and a consciousness of utter ruin and bankruptcy pervade every commercial and business community; paper money is rapidly declining to the continental standard; distraction, demoralization, and consternation everywhere prevail. These are not pictures of the imagination, they are facts which every one too painfully realizes; and if such things meet us at the threshhold of this new career, who can foretell what will attend its further progress.

There are times when we must not stop to count sacrifices and costs; where honor, and character, and self-preservation are put in issue; but, citizens of Virginia, is there sufficient cause, or any cause, for which we should aggravate the calamities already upon us, and plunge headlong into an abyss from which extrication is next to impossible?

As an integral portion of the Union, we have become a wealthy and powerful State, with the prospect of multiplied blessings in our present relations, and are you prepared to risk what we have acquired and hazard the continuance of prosperity, security and ease, by embarking in civil war, impoverishing the present generation, and entailing calamity on your posterity? If not, then repudiate the action of this Convention—choose rather to stand where Kentucky, and Maryland, and Missouri promise to stand—vote down this attempt to involve us in the worst of all wars. Consult your own interests and your own sense of honor, not the wishes and passions of a few placemen, who flourish only in times of disturbance and languish in times of peace. Vote down this ordinance of secession; then shall tranquillity once again return to our borders; then shall there be bread for those now ready to famish; prosperity and happiness will resume their seats, and plenty will fill the land.

The subjoined letter, addressed by a distinguished citizen of Kentucky to the Editor of the Louisville Journal, is so applicable to Virginia as well as her daughter, Kentucky, that it is added to the above address for the reflection of the voters of Virginia:

BALTIMORE, April 28, 1861.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Early last week I determined, upon my own reflection and impulse, to make a hurried run to Washington, to take a view of public affairs there, and from there; and to talk with the President and some of the members of his Cabinet in relation to our national troubles, and how the Administration intended to treat them.

I found the President frank and calm, but decided and firm. He expressed deep concern and regret for the existing condition of pubic affairs, and his hope that there would yet be a restoration of the Union, and peace and amity among all the States. He remarked that neither he, nor any other President, who had been elected by a party, could administer the Government in exact accordance with his own opinions and judgment; but must make some departure to satisfy those who had placed him in power. That, before the Carolinians had made their attack on Fort Sumter, he had decided not to reinforce or attempt to reinforce its garrison, but merely, and only, to supply its handful of famishing men with food; and that he had distinctly communicated these purposes to the authorities of the Southern Confederation. That he had also determined that, until the meeting of Congress, he would make no attempt to retake the forts, &c., belonging to the United States, which had been unlawfully seized and wrested from their possession, but would leave the then existing state of things to be considered and acted upon by Congress, unless he should be constrained to depart from that purpose by the continued military operations of the Seceded States.

The President further said that events had now reached a point when it must be decided whether our system of Federal Government was only a league of sovereign and independent States, from which any State could withdraw at pleasure, or whether the Constitution formed a government invested with strength and powers sufficient to uphold its own authority and to enforce the execution of the laws of Congress. That he had no doubt of the truth of the latter proposition, and he intended to make it good in the administration of the government to the extent that he should be sustained by the people of the United States.

He remarked, also, that he had expected all the States upon which he had made a requisition for military aid to enable him to execute the laws, to respond to that call, and particularly the State of Kentucky, which had been so loyal to the Union and faithful in the performance of all her duties. That he greatly regretted she had not acted up to the principle of her great statesman, now no more, and for which she cast her vote in the late Presinential election, "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws."

That he intended to make no attack, direct or indirect, upon the institutions or property of any State; but, on the contrary, would defend them to the full extent with which the Constitution and laws of Congress have vested the President with the power. And that he did not intend to invade with any armed force, or make any military or naval movement against any State, unless she or her people should make it necessary by a formidable resistance of the authority and laws of the United States. That if Kentucky or her citizens should seize the post of Newport, it would become his duty and he might attempt to retake it; but he contemplated no military operations that would make it necessary to move any troops over her territories, though he had the unquestioned right at all times to march the United States troops into and over any and every State. That if Kentucky made no demonstration of force against the United States, he would not molest her. That he regretted the necessity of marching troops across Maryland, but forces to protect the seat of the United States government could not be concentrated there without dooing so; and he intended to keep open a line of communication through that State to Washington city, at any risk, but in a manner least calculated to irritate and inflame her people.

In this time of gloom and danger, when the nation is being rocked to its base, and so many States are leaping headlong into the abyss of revolution, it is the paramount duty of every true son of Kentucky to give all his efforts to save her from the fatal plunge, and thus keep away from her borders the most terrible of all scourges, a civil and servile war. Let her not become a party to this most unnecessary, unnatural, and revolting sectional strife. She had neither part nor lot in bringing it on. It was precipitated by its arrogant authors without condescending to consult her, against her earnest remonstrances, and to put in peril all her interests, every hearthstone within her borders, and all her women and her children. Its flashes and thunders are gleaming and breaking in the Southern horizon over the guilty heads of those who dared it, would have it, and *there* let it rage and waste its fury. There is no call of interest, of honor, or of duty upon us to rush into it and thus avert it from the South and bring down its fury upon ourselves. Will we permit our sympathies for those who had none for us, or our reckless knight-erranty to intervene at the cost of having our fair and peaceful land ravaged with fire and sword? Let Kentucky look to herself and her own self-preservation in this dread hour.

Let her stand immovable as a rock peering above the tempest-tossed ocean, and as the red waves of war, from North or South, beat against her firm base, let her roll them back with all their desolation. To enable her to perform this difficult and perilous duty, let her clothe herself in full panoply. Let all her men and all her youths procure for themselves the most effective arms, and then themselves form an independent organization or companies, regiments, and divisions. Let them drill thoroughly, and always be ready to defend their homes and their State from all enemies, within or without. Let them put themselves under the command of brave and faithful men who are known to have no object but the defense and preservation of our Commonwealth, and the reconstruction of the Union. Let us husband all our resources and perfect our military organization, and when the contending parties become worn and wasted by a prolonged and bloody war, we can then effectively interfere to command a general peace.

Faithfully yours, GARRETT DAVIS.

(June 27, 1863)

TO THE CITIZENS OF RICHMOND!

The President and the Governor of Virginia, deeply impressed with the necessity of a speedy organization of all able bodied and patriotic citizens, for local defence, in and around the City of Richmond, and throughout the State, urgently appeal to their fellow-citizens, to come forth in their militia organizations, and to commence and perfect at once, other organizations by companies, battallions and regiments. An imperious necessity for instant action exists, and they trust that this appeal will be all that is necessary to accomplish the result. No time is to be lost; danger threatens the City.

Therefore, with a view to secure the individual attention of all classes of the citizens of Richmond, and to impress upon them the full importance of the crisis, it is hereby ordered that all stores and places of business in this City, be closed to-day at three o'clock P. M., and daily thereafter, until further order, and the people be invited to meet and form organizations for local defence. They will be armed and equipped as fast as the companies are formed.

By command of Secretary of War,
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

By order of the Governor of Virginia,
JOHN G. MOSBY, Jr.,
A. A. A. General.

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How shall Soldiers Vote?

Soldiers of the Union Army! you who have been "to the front," and faced the shot and shell of the rebels arrayed against you! the time has come when you may ratify by your ballots the principles and the heroism which you have manifested by your bullets. You may now decide whether you will sustain the party that sustained you, or the party that labored with all its power to defeat you and drive you home in disgrace from the field of battle. The following extracts from the "platforms" of the "Democracy," and the speeches of some of its orators, will show *how* they were "*the friends*" of the Soldiers.

At a time when the Government was in need of men to reïnforce the army, in order to maintain its supremacy, the Democratic Association of Lansing, Michigan, held a meeting, March, 1863, at which George W. Peck said that—

"The Republican party have carried on the war for two years. They have sent their HELL-HOUNDS AND BULL-DOGS down South, and what have they accomplished? Nothing. And we told them that in the beginning—that they could accomplish nothing; and the reason why is, because they are OUR BRETHREN! And now they come back and propose to kick up a fuss here in the North; and WE ARE READY FOR THEM!"

The party whose orators could denounce the soldiers of the Union army as "hell-hounds and bull-dogs," could very consistently adopt the following disunion resolutions, as passed by the Democratic Convention of Madison County, Ohio, in the summer of 1863:

"*Resolved*, That we favor an immediate termination of the present war, and A SEPARATION OF THE SECTIONS, because the North has failed, either by arms or by argument, to sustain her right of conquest; and the South is decided to separate from the Union at all hazards, tendering us the freedom of the Mississippi River. Each Border State should be left to decide her future alliance, whether in the North or South, by her own convention; and *our armies in the field should be held in readiness to enforce the mode of settlement, and for no other purpose.*"

In accordance with the recommendation of the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, and other "Democratic" authorities, the Government consented to resort to a draft to fill the ranks of the army, upon which the Democratic Convention of Edgar County, Illinois, assembled at Elbridge, and adopted the following resolution among others, on the *fourth of July*, 1863:

'*Resolved*, That we hereby undividedly pledge ourselves one to another, that we will not render support to the present Administration in carrying on this Abolition crusade against the South; that we will resist to the death all attempts to draft any of our citizens into the army; and that we will permit no arbitrary arrests to be made among us by the minions of the Administration."

These resolutions are similar to those adopted by all the "Democratic" State and County Conventions in the loyal States. They opposed the war for the Union, and sympathized with the plans of the traitors, and also declared that the Government had neither right nor power to defend itself, as in the following resolution of the Peace Democracy at Cooper Institute, New-York, June 3, 1863:

"*Resolved*, That under the Constitution there is no power in the Federal Government to coërce the States, or any number of them, by military force. If the power of coërcion exists at all, it is a legal power, and not military. That the Democratic party, if true to its own time-honored principles, can not sustain a war against sovereign States; that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will deal honestly and independently and truthfully with them."

Not content with this, many of the orators denounced the soldiers as murderers, assassins, and invaders. Take, for instance, the words of one of its most active leaders, who was nominated Governor of Ohio, after he had used the following infamous language, after he had introduced a scheme in Congress to divide the Union into *four* sections. [House of Representatives, February 6, 1861.] Mr. Vallandigham said:

"Then, sir, I am not a Southern man either—ALTHOUGH IN THIS MOST UNHOLY AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL CRUSADE AGAINST the SOUTH, in the midst of THE INVASION, ARSON, INSURRECTION, AND MURDER TO WHICH SHE HAS BEEN SUBJECT, and with which she is still threatened—with the TORCH OF THE INCENDIARY AND THE DAGGER OF THE ASSASSIN SUSPENDED OVER HER—MY MOST CORDIAL SYMPATHIES ARE WHOLLY WITH HER."

At the National Convention of the Democracy, held at Chicago, August 29, 1864, while the army was engaged in its efforts to sustain the Government, and the rebel forces had been pushed back from the Rapidan, and were locked up in Richmond and Petersburgh, Mr. J. A. McMasters, of New-York, said:

"A man who is in favor of this unnatural war insults the holy name of Democracy when he claims a place in its organization. He is a Judas, and should be cast out as an enemy to humanity and to God. War and blood, and rapine and murder, is the legitimate business of the Lincoln minion. We wash our hands clear of all participation in it."

At the same time and place, Mr. C. O. Burr, a New-Jersey Democrat, defined his position in these words:

"The South could not honorably lay down her arms, for she was fighting for her honor. Two millions of men had been sent down to the South, and the army of Lincoln could not again be filled, neither by enlistments nor conscription. *If he ever uttered a prayer, it was that not one of the States of the Union should be conquered and subjugated.* . . . . We were told that we would conquer the rebellious States. *They could not be conquered, and he prayed God that they never might be.*"

Such is the record of the Democratic party up to the last day of the war. The same men are now managing the same party, although they have *nominated candidates* from the army, and from the Union party, in order to secure the votes of returned soldiers. It is only a masked battery, and no soldier should be deceived by it. The sentiments of the army in regard to this party, uttered while they were "at the front," show the spirit that should animate the soldier now.

General John A. Logan, of Illinois, a Democrat of the strictest sect, when he heard of the action of the Illinois Legislature, wrote:

"Tell them up North, for me, that we can whip the rebels, and are going to do it; and when we are done, we are to return home. When we get there, we shall yet be strong enough to summarily punish any secession sympathizers or peace-preachers that we may be able to find in our way."

General Milroy (Democrat) and his staff wrote to Indianapolis:

"Any man or set of men, who, in times like these, when our Government is engaged in a deadly struggle for its existence—a struggle which involves not only the fate of free government in our own country, but for all the world—would attempt to disgrace and prostitute the name of Democrat by organizing a party under that name to oppose the Government and divide and distract the people of the loyal States, are traitors much meaner than those in arms who boldly and directly seek the destruction of the Government; for these pretended Democrats sneakingly and indirectly seek the same end, by exciting prejudice against the Government and division among the people."

An officer in General Rosecrans's army said:

"Woe betide the secession sympathizers and would-be peace-makers, when the army get through with their present work on hand. The sufferings, deprivations, and hardships of soldier-life are not so easily endured, and the cause we are fighting for is too dear to be broken down by the cowards and stay-at-homes who brought on the war, and now place every impediment in the way of having accomplished what must be the inevitable result—the subjugation of the rebellion. Curses loud and deep go out every day from men and officers, and they are not to be lightly thought of."

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois, at Fort Pickering, Memphis, said:

. . . . . "We here solemnly resolve that we will hold that man as a traitor, and an eternal enemy to us, to our children, and to our country, who shall propose, or has proposed, any settlement by which the rebellion shall be screened from just punishment, and the country and her defenders cheated of the fruits of past victories and present triumph. Our labors, blood, and treasures shall not be spent in vain."

In an address from "The Soldiers of Indiana to the Citizens of Indiana," they uttered the following pledge:

"We expect to come home some day. We will either come triumphantly rejoicing over the accomplishment of the object for which we have already endured so much, or we will come humiliated and disheartened at our defeat, and the consequent desolation of our country and our homes. IN EITHER EVENT WE WILL REMEMBER AND HONOR THOSE WHO HAVE AIDED AND ENCOURAGED US BY THEIR INFLUENCE AT HOME, AND WILL VISIT THOSE WHO HAVE SOUGHT TO DEFEAT US WITH A RETRIBUTION PROPORTIONATE TO THE EXTENT OF THE EVIL THEY HAVE BROUGHT UPON US AND OUR COUNTRY."

The time has come for the brave men of the Army and Navy to stand by the men who have stood by them. Let the ballot-box show that the soldiers can vote for those who voted for them, and that the party who refused to let soldiers in the army vote are not worthy of their ballots now.

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FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN'L U. S. GRANT.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Ulysses Sydney Grant was born at Mount Pleasant, Clermont co., Ohio, April 27, 1822.

The family removed to Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, 1823.

Appointed cadet at West Point, by Hon. T. L. Harner, 1839.

Graduated June 30, 1843, standing number twenty-one in a class of thirty-eight members. Entered on the army rolls as brevet second lieutenant and assigned to Fourth Infantry, on the Missouri frontier, as a supernumerary.

Commissioned September 30th, 1845, second lieutenant of infantry.

Went in Taylor's army to Mexico and took part in all the actions from Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, to Monterey, September 23, 1846.

Transferred to Scott's Army and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz.

Assigned as quartermaster of his regiment April, 1847.

In the battle of Molino del Rey, September 8th, 1847, promoted on the field, by General Scott, to first lieutenant, for distinguished gallantry.

Battle of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847, officially noticed for gallantry by Gen. Worth.

Entered the City of Mexico with the army.

Sent to the Pacific coast at the close of the war, and assigned to duty in Oregon, with headquarters at Fort Dallas.

Appointed brevet captain 1850, for services at Chepultepec.

Commissioned captain August, 1853.

Resigned July 31, 1854; spent a few years in business in St. Louis, and in farming.

Removed to Galena, Illinois, and, with his father, established there the leather house of Grant & Son, 1859.

Appointed mustering officer and aid to Governor Yates, of Illinois, at Springfield, April, 1861.

Commissioned colonel of the 21st Illinois (three years) volunteers, June 15, 1861.

Appointed brigadier-general by President Lincoln, August, 1861 (commission dated back to May 17), and placed in command of the district of Cairo.

Occupied Paducah, Kentucky, by a surprise movement, September 6, 1861.

Defeated Jeff. Thompson at Greenville, October 16, 1861.

Battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861.

Moved up the Tennessee, and, with Foote's iron-clads, captured Fort Henry, February 6, 1862.

Invested Fort Donelson February 11, and captured it February 16, by the unconditional surrender of the enemy.

Promoted to be major-general of volunteers, commission dating from the fall of Donelson.

Advance against Corinth, March, 1862.

Battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 7 and 8, 1862.

Placed in command of the Army of the Tennessee, April 13; occupied Memphis and Holly Springs in June; made commander of the department of the Tennessee in July.

Began the campaign against Vicksburg October 25, 1862; captured the city after a long and bloody winter and spring campaign, July 4, 1863.

Appointed major-general in the regular army.

Severely injured by being thrown from his horse at New Orleans, September, 1863; three ribs broken.

Appointed to command of the military division of the Mississippi, October, 1863, and announced headquarters in the field, arriving at Chattanooga October 23.

Battle of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, November 24 and 25, 1863, driving Bragg from before Chattanooga.

Appointed and confirmed lieutenant-general of the army, March 2, 1864.

Arrived at Washington March 8, 1864.

Assumed command of all the Union armies, headquarters with the Army of the Potomac, March 12, 1864.

Crossed the Rapidan May 3, 1864.

May 5, 6 and 7, battles of the Wilderness.

May 11, "I shall fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

May 29, crossed the Pamunkey.

Crossed the James and placed Richmond and Petersburg under siege June 14. Constant battles during the summer, fall and winter.

Began the final campaign of the war, March 25, 1865.

Battle of Five Forks, March 31 and April 1.

Occupation of Richmond, April 2.

Surrender of Lee's army, April 9, 1865, and substantial end of the war.

Appointed General of the Armies of the United States, July 25, 1866, the grade being created for him.

Secretary of War *ad interim*, Aug. 12, 1867.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, August 1st, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir:

I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling, as I do, the great danger to the welfare of the country should you carry out the designs then expressed.

First. On the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will, without the consent of the Senate. It is but a short time since the United States Senate was in session, and why not then have asked for his removal, if it was desired? It certainly was the intention of the legislative branch of the Government to place Cabinet ministers beyond the power of Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood that, so far as Cabinet ministers are affected by the tenure of office bill, it was intended especially to protect the Secretary of War, in whom the country felt great confidence. The meaning of this law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

Second. On the subject of the removal of the very able commander of the Fifth Military District, let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people who sustained this Government through its trials, and feared by those who would still be the enemies of the Government. It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against an armed enemy as General Sheridan did during the rebellion, and it is within the scope of the ability of but few in this, or any other country, to do what he has.

His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other district commander has encountered. Almost, if not quite, from the day he was appointed district commander to the present time, the press has given out that he was to be removed, and that the Administration was dissatisfied with him. This has emboldened the opponents to the laws of Congress within his command to oppose him in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary measures which otherwise may never have been necessary.

In conclusion, allow me to say as a friend desiring peace and quiet, the welfare of the whole country, North and South, that it is, in my opinion, more than the loyal people of the country—I mean those who supported the Government during the great rebellion—will quietly submit to; to see the very man of all others who they have expressed confidence in removed. I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the United States thus but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty, and from feeling that I am right in this matter.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

King & Baird, Printers, No. 607 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

1st. The Quartermaster General is authorized to impress army supplies, labor and transportation (except that belonging to rail road companies and government contractors), when he shall think it necessary to the public service.

2d. This power may be conferred by the Quartermaster General upon purchasing officers and agents of his department; which officers may in turn confer similar powers upon such subordinates as the Quartermaster General shall approve.

3d. All army supplies, labor and transportation impressed, will be paid for at reasonable prices, not exceeding in any case, rates ordered from time to time by the Secretary of War, and communicated to the Quartermaster General: and officers and agents are specially instructed to give to the owners thereof receipts, stating distinctly the description, quality, quantity and price of the army supplies, or the kind, rate of hire and time employed of the labor and transportation impressed; and designating the officer by whom payment for the same will be made, who, in case he has no funds on hand, shall give a certificate, which will enable the party to obtain payment from the nearest disbursing officer of the department of the Quartermaster General.

4th. It shall be the duty of the officer or agent impressing as aforesaid, to leave to each person, whose property is impressed, a sufficiency of supplies for the use of his family and plantation, and in impressing, to take, in preference, army supplies owned by speculators.

5th. The officer or agent impressing shall in all cases exhibit his written authority to impress, to the party or parties interested, or to his or their agent; and no impressment shall be made (unless authorized by the Secretary of War, or under necessity, ordered by generals commanding armies in the field), except by officers and agents authorized as above, and by them only in conformity to orders; and any one acting without or beyond authority in the above, will be held strictly responsible.

6th. The Quartermaster General shall see that a minute and accurate return of all such impressments as come within the range of his department, be made to his office monthly, and a record thereof be kept.

(Signed) JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Dec. 26*th*, 1862.

Official.

Q. M. General's Office,
Richmond, Dec. 29*th*, 1862.

$30,000 REWARD

DESCRIPTION

OF

JOHN WILKES BOOTH!

Who Assassinated the PRESIDENT on the Evening of April 14th, 1865.

Height 5 feet 8 inches; weight 160 pounds; compact built; hair jet black, inclined to curl, medium length, parted behind; eyes black, and heavy dark eye-brows; wears a large seal ring on little finger; when talking inclines his head forward; looks down.

Description of the Person who Attempted to Assassinate Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Height 6 feet 1 inch; hair black, thick, full and straight; no beard, nor appearance of beard; cheeks red on the jaws; face moderately full; 22 or 23 years of age; eyes, color not known—large eyes, not prominent; brows not heavy, but dark; face not large, but rather round; complexion healthy; nose straight and well formed, medium size; mouth small; lips thin; upper lip protruded when he talked; chin pointed and prominent; head medium size; neck short, and of medium length; hands soft and small; fingers tapering; shows no signs of hard labor; broad shoulders; taper waist; straight figure; strong looking man; manner not gentlemanly, but vulgar; Overcoat double-breasted, color mixed of pink and grey spots, small —was a sack overcoat, pockets in side and one on the breast, with lappells or flaps; pants black, common stuff; new heavy boots; voice small and thin, inclined to tenor.

The Common Council of Washington, D. C., have offered a reward of $20,000 for the arrest and conviction of these Assassins, in addition to which I will pay $10.000.

L. C. BAKER,

Colonel and Agent War Department.

[From The Soldier's Friend, January, 1866.]

An Epitaph.

IN MEMORY
OF
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Died November 7th, 1865.

In the Early Years of the Republic,
It was the Representative of Democratic Ideas,
The Advocate of Popular Progress,
The Friend of Freedom,
The Exponent of Constitutional Law,
and
THE GREAT DEFENDER
of
UNION,
PERPETUAL, SACRED, AND INVIOLATE,
between the American People.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
The Apostle of the Democratic Faith,
Wrote the Immortal Doctrines of its Early Creed
in
The Declaration of Independence,
in the affirmation
that
All men are Created Equal, and are endowed by their Creator
With certain Inalienable Rights,
Among which are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness,
and
Reaffirmed it in the Prophetic Warning:
"I tremble for my Country when I remember that God is Just."

In its maturer years,
THIS PARTY,
Flushed with the long possession of Power,
Becoming Corrupt with the Patronage of Office,
Forsook its Principles,
Breathed the infected atmosphere of Treason,
Inscribed "Slavery" as the legend upon its Banners,
and
Pledged itself to Fasten the Fetters on the Limbs of the Slave,
And to Plant the System
On Soil forever Consecrated to Freedom.
It appealed to the lowest Prejudices of the Masses against the Negro.
It denied Law to a Man because he was Black,
And honored Crime
If perpetrated in the Name of Democracy by a White.
It Lost the Confidence of the People,
and then sought,
By Secret Organizations and wide-spread Rebellion,
the
DESTRUCTION OF THE REPUBLIC,
THE OVERTHROW OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT,
AND
THE ERECTION OF AN ARISTOCRACY IN THE SOUTH,
In which African Slavery should be the Corner-Stone.

During four years of War
To Vindicate the Majesty of Law and the Principles of Constitutional Government, it
SYMPATHIZED WITH TREASON,
Pronounced the War a Crime and a Failure,
Attempted, by Disorders, Bloodshed, and Violence, to Provoke Civil War
in the Loyal States, and
PLEADED FOR PEACE ON THE BASIS OF DISUNION.

On the Restoration of Peace,
Won by the Heroism and Sacrifices of our Defenders,
the Party
Appealed to the Judgment of the People, and was
Condemned to Die
By the Voice of the Loyal Millions through the Ballot Box.

Published and for Sale at the office of The Soldier's Friend, *No.* 12 *Centre Street, N. Y.*

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

HEADQ'S DEP'T ALA., MISS. AND E. LA.,
Meridian, Miss., May 6, '65.
General Order, No. 54.

I. The surrender of General Lee's army, on the 9th of April, and of General Johnston, on the 26th of April, included all Confederate forces east of the Mississippi, excepting the small army under my command, and virtually ended the war, so far as any promise of ultimate success east of the Mississippi was concerned. With the Mississippi impassible for troops, it was impossible to withdraw towards the west, and we could accomplish no good by prolonging a useless struggle here, against overwhelming numbers. Once convinced of these facts, my duty, as Departmental Commander, was to stop the further loss of life and devastation of States already impoverished by war; and, whilst still in my power to do so, make such terms for my troops as would preserve their honor, and best protect them and the people generally within my Department from the further ravages of war. That duty has been performed and the terms of surrender are appended. All was conceded that I demanded. I demanded all that was necessary or proper. We preserve in the strictest sense what are technically known as "Military Honors." The troops will turn in their arms to their own ordnance officers. They are to be paroled by commissioners selected for that purpose. They are to be subjected to no humiliation or degradation. Both officers and enlisted men are to retain their private horses. Troops will preserve their present organizations, officers remaining with their commands, until paroled and sent home in a body.—They will have transportation and subsistence to their homes furnished at public expense.

The intelligent, comprehensive and candid bearing, pending negotiations, of Major General Canby, U. S. A., to whom I have surrendered, entitle him to our highest respect and confluence. His liberality and fairness make it the duty of each and all of us to faithfully execute our part of the contract. The honor of all of us is involved in an honest adherence to its terms. The officer or man who fails to observe them is an enemy to the defenceless women and children of the South, and will deserve the severest penalties that can disgrace a soldier.

II. Memorandum of the conditions of the surrender of the forces, munitions of war, &c., in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, commanded by Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, Confederate States army, to Major General Edward R. S. Canby, United States army, entered into on this 4th day of May, 1865, at Citronelle, Alabama.

1. The officers and men to be paroled until duly exchanged or otherwise released from the obligations of their parole by the authority of the Government of the United States. Duplicate rolls of all officers and men surrendered to be made, one copy of which will be delivered to the officer appointed by Major Gen. Canby and the other retained by the officer appointed by Lieutenant General Taylor; officers giving their individnal paroles, and commanders of regiments, batteries, companies or detachments, signing a like parole for the men of their respective commands.

2. Artillery, small arms, ammunition, and other property of the Confederate government, to be turned over to the officers appointed for that purpose on the part of the Government of the United States. Duplicate inventories of the property surrendered to be prepared, one copy to be retained by the officer delivering and the other by the officer receiving it, for the information of their respective commanders.

3. The officers and men paroled under this agreement will be allowed to return to their homes with the assurance that they will not be disturbed by the authorities of the United States, so long as they continue to observe the conditions of their parole and the laws in force where they reside, except that persons resident of Northern States will not be allowed to return without permission.

4. The surrender of property will not include the side arms or private horses or baggage of officers.

5. All horses which are in good faith the private property of enlisted men will not be taken from them, the men will be permitted to take such with them to their homes to be used for private purposes only.

6. The time and place of the surrender will be fixed by the respective commanders, and will be carried out by commissioners appointed by them.

7. The terms and conditions of the surrender to apply to the officers and men belonging to the armies lately commanded by Generals Lee and Johnston, now in this Department.

8. Transportation and subsistence to be furnished at public cost, for the officers and men after surrender, to the nearest practicable point to their homes.

(Signed) R. TAYLOR,
Lieut. Gen'l.

(Signed) ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major Gen'l.

III. To settle all doubt or difficulty hereafter as to the meaning of the term "Northern States," in paragraph III, Maj. Gen. Canby has applied to the War Department at Washington for full instructions. Until he receives an answer, Maj. Gen. Canby agrees that all officers and men whose positions may depend on the construction placed on said paragraph, shall remain together at any point within his department they may select, and be there provisioned and cared for at public expense.

IV. In negotiating with Maj. Gen. Canby for terms for my troops, I called his attention to the necessities of the people of the States and parts of States commanded by me. He will be found liberal and just—animated by an honest desire to do all in his power to prevent unnecessary hardship and suffering. My advice, therefore, to all, is to yield to the circumstances which surround them, and to honestly and faithfully perform those duties as citizens upon which must depend their future prosperity and happiness.

R. TAYLOR,
Lt. General.

Official:
W. F. BULLOCK, Jr.,
A. A. Gen'l.

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ADJ'T GEN. SCHOULER'S

LETTER

On the Nomination of

GEN. BENJ. F. BUTLER.

LYNN, Oct. 25th, 1866.

Hon. Eben S. Poor, South Danvers, Mass.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst. Since I received it the Democratic Convention has met in Salem, and nominated Hon. William D. Northend as the candidate of the party for Congress in this District. His opponent, as we all know, is Major General B. F. Butler. He was nominated by a Republican Convention. I am of that party, and have been ever since it had a being, and I have always stood by and adhered to its principles and its candidates. I stand by its principles today, but I cannot and shall not vote for General Butler, In the first place I cannot vote for him without violating a law of Massachusetts, which declares that a candidate shall be a resident of the District. General Butler lives in Middlesex, and not in Essex County, therefore he is not "before the law" eligible to the office of Representative of our District in Congress.

In the second place, I cannot vote for him because he is pledged to impeach the President, as soon as he shall take his seat in Congress. There can be no doubt of the pledge. He has drawn the indictment, and promulgated it in his western speeches, and Dr. Loring in the Salem Convention, which nominated General Butler, stated distinctly that "the man who is put in nomination today, (General Butler) is pledged to impeach the President before the people of the great northwest, and I (Dr. Loring) tell you gentlemen that he will never leave that impeachment, until Andrew Johnson is called to answer at the bar of the American people. You will understand me (Dr. Loring) when I say that today you have assumed an immense responsibility, and it devolves upon you, to stand by your leader in the great crisis of this country, to stand by him in the business which it almost seems God has given him to do."

I have no doubt Dr. Loring spoke by authority, and I therefore take his statement as he has made it, and will answer that I for one do not intend to assume any part of the responsibility of the Presidential impeachment, by voting for General Butler, nor do I think that a just God ever intended to call upon him to assume the work, else he would have devised a way by which the General could have been nominated in the Lowell District, and not have imposed upon the people of Essex, the crime of breaking a statute law, in order that the impeachment should be made.

A great deal could be said, and ought to be said on this subject. I regard an impeachment of the President as the most solemn act Congress can perform, and should be accepted only as the last resort to save the nation from impending ruin. I know of nothing that President Johnson has done or said that brings him within the limits of impeachment, and impeachment of him means nothing but anarchy and civil war here at home. I understand that Gen. Butler's programme is, as soon as the impeachment is made by the House, and before trial by the Senate, the President is to be deposed and his place filled by another, probably by General Butler himself, and this of course brings collision.

The President will decline to be deposed in that way, and he will call upon the Army and Navy to support him. Congress will call upon the same to support it. Here comes a clash. The President will call upon the Militia to support the Executive. Congress will call upon the Militia to support Congress. The issue is made, partizan heat becomes every moment more intense, the people divide politically, the Militia hesitate, the army hesitates which authority to acknowledge, this breeds dissension, a fight takes place, blood is shed. Who can see the end of it? who can count the cost? and yet it is to produce this condition of affairs that we are to send Gen. Butler to Congress. I beg to be excused.

I stand upon the platform of the Republican party, the party which carried with safety and honor the nation through the war. That party has never in any one State, much less Massachusetts, adopted the platform of Gen. Butler, as promulgated by Dr. Loring. I therefore hold that no Republican, who regards principles superior to men, is bound by this nomination.

Again, if President Johnson has already done an impeachable offence, the proper Grand Inquest is the present (39th) Congress, which meets in a few weeks. General Butler is a candidate for the 40th Congress, which does not meet until a year from next December. To elect a man now to impeach the President a year or more hence, detracts somewhat from the assertion of Dr. Loring, that the election of General Butler is required of God. It also presupposes that the present House of Representatives will not faithfully do its full duty. An insult wholly undeserved to the present Congress. It is a direct personal indignity to Mr. Alley, our present Representative, and a reflection upon the entire delegaiion.

Again: to elect a member of Congress for the special purpose of impeaching the President, would be as wrong as for the Selectmen of any of our towns to draw men for jury purposes with an especial aim that they would convict certain suspected men. It is assuming guilt before trial, and I hold that if Henry Wilson and Charles Sumner lived in this district they could not vote for Gen. Butler upon his platform, for they would thereby *prejudge* the guilt of the President, and thus render themselves unfit to sit as judges in the Senate at the trial of the impeachment.

Should Andrew Johnson, or any successor of his ever commit acts which would make impeachment a necessity, I have faith that Congress would meet the exigency in proper form, and in a right spirit. But save me from being a party to sending, a year in advance, a Representative pledged to impeachment, and who labors under the delusion that he is the appointed of God to act that part.

I am also opposed to the election of General Butler, because I have a most devoted regard for General Grant. I believe in him. I hope and believe that he will be the candidate of all true patriotic men for the Presidency two years hence. He is our best and bravest, and should have our highest place. It is said and believed he has no more bitter enemy than General Butler; and it is also believed that one of the reasons, next to the impeachment, which General Butler has to get into Congress, is to head off General Grant and "uncork the bottle" in which General Grant's reports placed him for the part he acted at Bermuda Hundred, and his failure to act at Fort Fisher.

I have let my hand wander over the paper until I have made quite a long letter. My excuse is that I have thought much of these matters. My daily labors for the past five years have thrown me outside of mere partisan politics. I have been engaged in raising Regiments and Armies, and under the beneficent laws of the Commonwealth have had much to do with the State Aid to the families of our brave men, I won't say "Boys in Blue," which is the cant phrase now used to designate the patriotic army of the Union, as though they were a mere parade of "Wide-a-Wakes" in high party times. The first martyrs of the war were "Men in Grey," from Lowell, in the 6th Reg. M. V. M. One of the best companies from Essex county, in the "Old Eighth" were "Men in Red." But I will not press this point further; only I protest against the nickname. For our soldiers living and dead in the great war, are entitled to be spoken of with an honest respect.

I have occasion every day to mingle with our war worn and disabled men, and with the widows and orphans who go to the State House to ask questions about their rights under State and Federal laws. I have given them the best information I could. I have heard from none of them a desire to raise a new war on a mere personal or political issue. None of them have ever expressed a belief that General Butler was what Dr. Loring says he is, a chosen man of God to impeach the President. There is a quiet majesty in our men, and in the widows and the fatherless of those who have fallen. They receive the small favor of kind words and the stipend of the law, with a modest thankfulness becoming those who have given their all to the cause; and whenever an opinion has been expressed, it has been of thanksgiving to God that the war is over, and the nation saved, and that in the great future we shall have peace, and the peace shall be that which was won by our soldiers, and not by politicians, and that, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "the dead have not died in vain."

I write this in my quiet home by the "big sea," at Lynn, after a severe daily toil, with the moon smiling in its full beauty, the key-stone of nature's arch, with Egg Rock's red light near by, and the white light of Minot's Ledge in the distant perspective, and in the hope that our public men will view the present crisis of our country with minds as pure and steady as the moon moves in its majestic course, and with hearts true to liberty and the laws of God, as the waves that beat upon our shore. Yours for the right,

and the old Essex District,

WM. SCHOULER.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PROCLAMATION.

To the People of Wisconsin:

Recent events have demonstrated the urgent necessity of increasing the Union Army, in order that the war may be vigorously prosecuted, and the insurrection speedily suppressed. A large area of territory has been won by our brave soldiers; the Mississippi is again free, and under the protection of our flag; driven back and beaten in the West, the enemy to our Constitution and Government has gathered his forces at the rebel Capital, in large numbers, and there makes a desperate stand; foreign interference is threatened by the public journals of two mighty European empires. In this emergency, the President of the United States has once more called upon the loyal States for more troops. They *must* be furnished. Soon can the last death blow be dealt to this abhorred rebellion, if the loyal people of the North will energetically follow up the they have so nobly begun. Our Government, our Constitution the successes of the past, the greatness of our country, even our very homes, are at stake in this struggle; the brave men who have volunteered, fought and suffered, have a right to expect the aid for which the President calls. I am confident that the appeal will not be in vain; but speedy and energetic action on the part of the people—the whole loyal people—is required.

PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN! your spontaneous sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union have been great; but I feel that, to ensure a speedy termination of the war, and to protect us against foreign interference, you will voluntarily and unhesitatingly make still greater sacrifices. You will not leave your brave brothers without the assistance they call for.

By recent orders of the War Department, every new volunteer will receive an amount of money sufficient to supply the immediate wants of those whom he may leave behind dependent upon him.

I.

Soldiers are wanted to fill the Regiments already in the field.

1st. For every accepted volunteer to join a regiment *in the field* a premium of *three dollars* will be paid.

2d. Every such volunteer will receive upon his enlistment, and before he leaves the State, *twenty-five dollars*, a part of the $100 bounty.

3d. Every such volunteer, upon joining his regiment, will receive further, *one month's pay* ($13) *in advance*.

4th. Every such volunteer having a family dependent upon him for their support, will receive from the State *five dollars* per month.

Recruiting officers will be detailed from the several regiments now in the field. In the absence of such recruiting officers, volunteers for any of these regiments may report in person at the office of the Adjutant General at Madison, or they may apply in writing to the Adjutant General, stating the regiment they wish to join, and enclosing a certificate of a resident physician that upon examination they are found fit for service, whereupon transportation to Madison, and from thence to their regiments, will be furnished to them.

II.

Under the call of the President new Regiments will be organized to the number of FIVE in our State.

1st. For every accepted volunteer for a *new* regiment, a preminm of *two dollars* will be paid.

2d. Every such volunteer will receive, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, before he leaves the State, the sum of *thirteen dollars* (being one month's pay *in advance*), and the *further sum of twenty-five dollars* (being one fourth of the $100 bounty) in advance, making together the sum of $38.

☞ The foregoing applies to the Twentieth regiment, now in process of organization; and every volunteer joining that or any previously organized regiment, having a family dependent upon him for their support, will receive $5 per month from the State.

The organization of the five new regiments will be speedily commenced.

In the meantime let every brave and patriotic man in Wisconsin, who is willing *voluntarily* to come to our country's aid, at once offer himself and join any of the regiments now in the field, or the 20th, now being organized. Let every man whom circumstances prevent from going himself to the battle field, aid and assist in recruiting. *The Government wishes a vigorous prosecution and a speedy termination of the war.* To do this it must have a larger army than it has at present, and must have it *soon*. Arouse then, fellow citizens, make it your business, one and all, to respond to this call vigorously and without delay, to show to the world that Wisconsin's famed loyalty is not on the wane!

All enlistments will be for three years or during the war.

☞ Many soldiers belonging to regiments in the field, who have been furloughed on account of sickness or wounds, have recovered so as to be fit for duty, but still linger in the State. I call upon all such to report at once to the Adjutant General's office, under penalty, by recent orders, of being treated as deserters. And I further call upon all loyal citizens, why may know of such soldiers in their localities, to report them at once to the office of the Adjutant General.

☞ I here call the attention of the several Town Assessors in this State to sections 6 and 11 of chap. 31 of the Revised Statutes, and chapter 362 of the Laws of 1860, making it the duty of the Assessors to make out and return a "militia list" of all free able-bodied male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in their respective towns between the first Monday of July and the first Monday of September of the present year, and providing for a penalty of between $50 and $100 for neglect of duty. Assessors will be expected to perform their duties strictly under these provisions of law.

[L. S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal to be affixed.

Done at Madison this 8th day of July, A. D. 1862.

By the Governor,

JAMES T. LEWIS, Secretary of State. EDWARD SALOMON.

SHERMAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 76. }

The General Commanding announces to the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done, and armed enemies no longer defy us Some of you will go to your homes, and others will be retained in service until further orders. And now that we are about to separate to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs when, but little more than a year ago, we were gathered about the towering cliffs of Lookout Mountain, and all the future was wrapt in doubt and uncertainty. Then armies had come together from distant fields with separate histories, yet bound by one common cause—the Union of our country and the perpetuation of the Government of our inheritance. There is no need to recall to your memories Tunnell Hill, with Rocky Face Mountain and Buzzard Roost Gap, with the ugly forts of Dalton behind. We were in earnest, and paused not for danger and difficulty, but dashed through Snake Creek Gap and fell on Resacca, then on the Etowah to Dallas, Kenesaw, and the heats of summer found us on the banks of the Chattahoochee, far from home and dependant upon a single road for supplies.

Again we were not to be held back by any obstacles, and crossed over and fought four hard battles for the possession of the citadel of Atlanta. That was the crisis of our history. A doubt still clouded our future, but we solved the problem, and destroyed Atlanta, struck boldly across the State of Georgia, severed all the main arteries of life to our enemy, and Christmas found us at Savannah. Waiting there only long enough to fill our wagons, we again began a march which for peril, labor, and results will compare with any ever made by an organized army.

The floods of the Savannah, the swamps of Combahee and Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the Santee, the flat quagmires of the Pedee and Cape Fear Rivers, were all passed in midwinter, with its floods and rains, in the face of an accumulating enemy, and after the battles of Aversboro' and Bentonville, we once more came out of the wilderness to meet our friends at Goldsboro'. Even there we paused only long enough to get new clothing, to reload our wagons, and again pushed on to Raleigh, and beyond, until we met our enemy, sueing for peace instead of war, and offering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country.

As long as that enemy were defiant, no mountains, nor rivers, nor swamps, nor hunger, nor cold had checked us; but when he who had fought us hard and persistently offered submission, your General thought it wrong to pursue him further, and negotiations followed which resulted, as you all know, in his surrender.

How far the operations of this army have contributed to the final overthrow of the Confederacy, and the peace which now dawns on us, must be judged by others, not by us; but we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land because the WAR IS OVER, and our Government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the Volunteer Armies of the United States.

To such as remain in the military service, your General need only remind you that success in the past was due to hard work and discipline, and that the same work and discipline are equally important in the future. To such as go home he will only say that our favored country is so grand, so extensive, so diversified in climate, soil, and productions, that every man may find a home and occupation suited to his taste, and none should yield to the natural impatience sure to result from our past life of excitement and adventure; you will be invited to seek new adventures abroad, do not yield to the temptation, for it would lead only to death and disappointment.

Your General now bids you all Farewell, with the full belief that as in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will be good citizens; and if, unfortunately, new war should arise in our country, "Sherman's Army" will be the first to buckle on its old armor and come forth to defend and maintain the government of our inheritance and choice.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, MAY 1, 1862.

The City of New-Orleans and its environs, with all its interior and exterior defenses, having been surrendered to the combined naval and land forces of the United States, and having been evacuated by the rebel forces in whose possession they lately were, and being now in occupation of the forces of the United States, who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquillity, enforce peace and quiet under the Laws and Constitution of the United States, the Major-General commanding the forces of the United States in the Department of the Gulf, hereby makes known and proclaims the object and purposes of the Government of the United States in thus taking possession of the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, and the rules and regulations by which the laws of the United States will be for the present and during a state of war enforced and maintained, for the plain guidance of all good citizens of the United States, as well as others who may heretofore have been in rebellion against their authority.

Thrice before has the City of New Orleans, been rescued from the hand of a foreign government, and still more calamitous domestic insurrection, by the money and arms of the United States. It has of late been under the military control of the rebel forces, claiming to be the peculiar friends of its citizens, and at each time, in the judgment of the commander of the military forces holding it, it has been found necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by the administration of Law Martial. Even during the *interim* from its evacuation by the rebel soldiers and its actual possession by the soldiers of the United States, the civil authorities of the city have found it necessary to call for the intervention of an armed body known as the "European Legion," to preserve public tranquillity. The Commanding General, therefore, will cause the City to be governed until the restoration of Municipal Authority, and his further orders, by the Law Martial, a measure for which it would seem the previous recital furnishes sufficient precedents.

All Persons in arms against the United States are required to surrender themselves, with their arms, equipments and munitions of war. The body known as the "European Legion," not being understood to be in arms against the United States, but organized to protect the lives and property of the citizens, are invited still to co-operate with the forces of the United States to that end, and, so acting, will not be included in the terms of this order, but will report to these Headquarters.

All flags, ensigns and devices, tending to uphold any authority whatever, save the flag of the United States and the flags of foreign Consulates, must not be exhibited, but suppressed. The American Ensign, the emblem of the United States, must be treated with the utmost deference and respect by all persons, under pain of severe punishment.

All persons well disposed towards the Government of the United States, who shall renew their oath or allegiance, will receive the safeguard and protection, in their persons and property, of the armies of the United States, the violation of which, by any person, is punishable with death.

All persons still holding allegiance to the Confederate States will be deemed rebels against the Government of the United States, and regarded and treated as enemies thereof.

All foreigners not naturalized and claiming allegiance to their respective Governments, and not having made oath of allegiance to the supposed Government of the Confederate States, will be protected in their persons and property as heretofore under the laws of the United States.

All persons who may heretofore have given their adherence to the supposed Government of the Confederate States, or have been in their service, who shall lay down and deliver up their arms and return to peaceful occupations and preserve quiet and order, holding no further correspondence nor giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, will not be disturbed either in person or property, except so far, under the orders of the Commanding General, as the exigencies of the public service may render necessary.

The keepers of all public property, whether State, National or Confederate, such as collections of art, libraries, museums, as well as all public buildings, all munitions of war, and armed vessels, will at once make full returns thereof to these Headquarters; all manufacturers of arms and munitions of war will report to these Headquarters their kind and place of business.

All rights of property, of whatever kind, will be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States.

All inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual avocations; all shops and places of business are to be kept open in the accustomed manner, and services to be had in the churches and religious houses as in times of profound peace.

Keepers of all public houses, coffee houses and drinking saloons, are to report their names and numbers to the office of the Provost Marshal; will there receive license, and be held responsible for all disorders and disturbance of the peace arising in their respective places.

A sufficient force will be kept in the city to preserve order and maintain the laws.

The killing of an American soldier by any disorderly person or mob, is simply assassination and murder, and not war, and will be so regarded and punished.

The owner of any house or building in or from which such murder shall be committed, will be held responsible therefor, and the house will be liable to be destroyed by the military authority.

All disorders and disturbances of the peace done by combinations and numbers, and crimes of an aggravated nature, interfering with forces or laws of the United States, will be referred to a military court for trial and punishment; other misdemeanors will be subject to the municipal authority, if it chooses to act. Civil causes between party and party will be referred to the ordinary tribunals. The levy and collection of all taxes, save those imposed by the laws of the United States, are suppressed, except those for keeping in repair and lighting the streets, and for sanitary purposes. Those are to be collected in the usual manner.

The circulation of Confederate bonds, evidences of debt, except notes in the similitude of bank notes issued by the Confederate States, or scrip, or any trade in the same, is strictly fordidden. It having been represented to the Commanding General by the city authorities that these Confederate notes, in the form of bank notes, are, in a great measure, the only substitute for money which the people have been allowed to have, and that great distress would ensue among the poorer classes if the circulation of such notes were suppressed, such circulation will be permitted so long as any one may be inconsiderate enough to receive them, till further orders.

No publication, either by newspaper, pamplet or handbill, giving accounts of the movements of soldiers of the United States within this Department, reflecting in any way upon the United States or its officers, or tending in any way to influence the public mind against the Government of the United States, will be permitted; and all article of war news, or editorial comments, or correspondence, making comments upon the movements of the armies of the United States, or the rebels, must be submitted to the examination of an officer who will be detailed for that purpose from these Headquarters.

The transmission of all communications by telegraph will be under the charge of an officer from these Headquarters.

The armies of the United States came here not to destroy but to make good, to restore order out of chaos, and the government of laws in place of the passions of men, to this end, therefore, the efforts of all well disposed persons are invited to have every species of disorder quelled, and if any soldier of the United States should so far forget his duty or his flag as to commit any outrage upon any person or property, the Commanding General request that his name be instantly reported at the Provost Guard, so that he may be punished and his wrongful act redressed.

The municipal authority, so far as the police of the city and crimes are concerned, to the extent before indicated, is hereby suspended.

All assemblages of persons in the streets, either by day or by night, tend to disorder, and are forbidden.

The various companies composing the Fire Department in New Orleans, will be permitted to retain their organizations, and are to report to the office of the Provost Marshal, so that they may be known and not interfered with in their duties.

And, finally, it [illegible] sufficient to add, without further enumeration, that all the ments of martial law will [illegible] long as, in the judgment of the United States [illegible] necessary. [illegible] of these additions to exercise [illegible] er the usage [illegible]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by proclamations of the fifteenth and nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law;

And whereas, by another proclamation, made on the sixteenth day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of that State and the other States before named, as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents) were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, by another proclamation, of the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June seven, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia;

And whereas, by another proclamation, made on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in North Carolina) were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas the House of Representatives, on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely:

"*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

And whereas the Senate of the United States, on the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, adopted a resolution in the words following, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

And whereas these resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate;

And whereas, by my proclamation of the thirteenth day of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions;

And whereas there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States;

And whereas, in view of the before-recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has the right or the power to go out of, or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union, and that therefore each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States;

And whereas the people of the several before-mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important resolution of national unity;

And whereas it is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated, so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last-named policy is abhorrent to humanity and to freedom;

And whereas the Constitution of the United States provides for constituent communities only as States, and not as Territories, dependencies, provinces, or protectorates;

And whereas such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are made equals, and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity, and power with the several States with which they are united;

And whereas the observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance;

And whereas standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity, for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion;

And whereas the policy of the Government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated:

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida is at end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

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duplicate (one in bound papers)

Headquarters Third Cavalry Division,

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, VA., *April* 9, 1865.

Soldiers of the Third Cavalry Division:

With profound gratitude toward the God of battles, by whose blessings our enemies have been humbled and our arms rendered triumphant, your Commanding General avails himself of this his first opportunity to express to you his admiration of the heroic manner in which you have passed through the series of battles which to-day resulted in the surrender of the enemy's entire army.

The record established by your indomitable courage is unparalleled in the annals of war. Your prowess has won for you even the respect and admiration of your enemies. During the past six months, although in most instances confronted by superior numbers, you have captured from the enemy, in open battle, one hundred and eleven pieces of field artillery, sixty-five battle-flags, and upwards of ten thousand prisoners of war, including seven general officers. Within the past ten days, and included in the above, you have captured forty-six pieces of field artillery and thirty-seven battle-flags. You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and have never been defeated; and notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including those memorable battles of the Shenandoah, you have captured every piece of artillery which the enemy has dared to open upon you. The near approach of peace renders it improbable that you will again be called upon to undergo the fatigues of the toilsome march or the exposure of the battle-field; but should the assistance of keen blades, wielded by your sturdy arms, be required to hasten the coming of that glorious peace for which we have been so long contending, the General commanding is proudly confident that, in the future as in the past, every demand will meet with a hearty and willing response.

Let us hope that our work is done, and that, blessed with the comforts of peace, we may be permitted to enjoy the pleasures of home and friends. For our comrades who have fallen, let us ever cherish a grateful remembrance. To the wounded, and to those who languish in Southern prisons, let our heart-felt sympathy be tendered.

And now, speaking for myself alone, when the war is ended and the task of the historian begins—when those deeds of daring, which have rendered the name and fame of the Third Cavalry Division imperishable, are inscribed upon the bright pages of our country's history, I only ask that my name may be written as that of the Commander of the Third Cavalry Division.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

OFFICIAL:
L. W. BARNHART,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

TERRY'S

PANORAMA

OF THE WAR!

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN!

AND SECRETARY SEWARD!

LIFE-SIZE PORTRAIT OF BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN!

At _____

On _____ Eve., _____ 1865.

Everything New, Moral, Interesting and Instructive!
Unprecedented Wonder and Novelty!

THIS STUPENDOUS WORK OF ART COVERS

UPWARDS OF 10,000 FEET OF CANVASS

And is produced on a scale of MAGNIFICENCE and GRANDEUR never before attempted, embracing all the

PRINCIPAL BATTLES

That have taken place since the commencement of the present Rebellion; and is one of the most accurate and truthful representations of the many

STARTLING, TERRIBLE AND BLOODY SCENES

In which our Fathers and Brothers have so gallantly acted well their part in this

CARNIVAL OF TREASON.

THESE BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS

Which are nightly witnessed by hundreds of anxious beholders, are the results of the labors of the Celebrated American Artist,

H. L. TYNG, OF BOSTON.

This work—his last production—claims a merit equalled by few—a certain richness of tone, colors bright and fresh, employed with a distinctness and vivacity that justly entitles itself

THE FINEST MOVING PANORAMA ON EXHIBITION!

Naval Engagements—Hand to Hand Encounters—Artillery Duels, and the Terrible Bayonet Charge, in all their terror and sublimity are truthfully portrayed. No one can witness them only in breathless silence, awe and amazement!

EACH PAINTING IS LIFE-SIZE

Being SEVEN feet wide and from FIFTEEN to TWENTY feet in length.

The Description of the Panorama,

Constitutes a concise and comprehensive narrative of this unhappy rebellion; date and day of battle; number of forces engaged; number of killed, wounded and missing; and, in fact, all the information that energy and perseverance has been able to collect, in order to render the Panorama of great interest to the public.

Mr. C. F. Vanderkar, Solo Violinist,

Will play throughout the evening, selections from the most favorite Operas.

The following are only a few of the Incidents represented:

Assassination of President Lincoln,
And Secretary Seward.
Life-Size Portrait of Booth, the Assassin!

Battles of Romney, Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Antietam, Stone River, Newberne, Mission Ridge, Siege of Vicksburg, Bombardment of Hatteras, Forts Beauregard and Walker. Views of Washington, Long Bridge, Alexandria, Marshall House, Ellsworth taking down the Flag, Forts Moultrie and Wagner,

FORT SUMTER ON FIRE!

A Truly Grand and Magnificent Scene!

TAKE NOTICE.

A Fine Gold Bracelet will be presented at each entertainment to the HANDSOMEST Lady in the audience. A committee of Gentlemen will be chosen from and by the audience to select the Lady. Also, **A Pocket Mirror** will be presented to the HOMELIEST Gentleman present. A committee of Ladies will be chosen to select him.

Cards of Admission, - - - - - 25 Cents.
Children under 12 Years, - - - - - 15 Cents.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK. **TO COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.**

C. C GRANT, Business Agent.

053003
S2 42

Riflemen,

ATTENTION!

A COMPANY OF ONE HUNDRED MEN to be selected from the

BEST RIFLE SHOTS,

In the State, is to be raised to act as a COMPANY OF SHARP SHOOTERS through the War. Each man will be entitled to

A BOUNTY OF $22,00,

When mustered into the service of the United States, and

100,00 DOLLARS

at the close of the War, in addition to his regular pay.

No man will be accepted or mustered into service who is not an active and able bodied man, and who cannot when firing at a rest at a distance of two hundred yards, put ten consecutive shots into a target the average distance not to exceed five inches from the centre of the bull's eye to the centre of the ball; and all candidates will have to pass such an examination as to satisfy the recruiting officer of their fitness for enlistment in this corps.

Recruits having Rifles to which they are accustomed are requested to bring them to the place of rendezvous.

Recruits will be received by JAMES D. FESSENDEN,

Adams Block, No. 23, Market Square, PORTLAND, Maine.

Sept. 16, 1861.

Bridgton Reporter Press,—S. H. Noyes, Printer.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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A PROCLAMATION,

BY JOHN W. ELLIS,

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS: By Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, followed by a requisition of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, I am informed that the said Abraham Lincoln has made a call for 75,000 men to be employed for the invasion of the peaceful homes of the South, and for the violent subversion of the liberties of a free people, constituting a large part of the whole population of the late United States: And, whereas, this high-handed act of tyrannical outrage is not only in violation of all constitutional law, in utter disregard of every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilization, and conceived in a spirit of aggression unparalleled by any act of recorded history, but is a direct step towards the subjugation of the whole South, and the conversion of a free Republic, inherited from our fathers, into a military despotism, to be established by worse than foreign enemies on the ruins of our once glorious Constitution of Equal Rights.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, for these extraordinary causes, do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, notifying and requesting the Senators and Members of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, to meet in Special Session at the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday the first day of May next. And I furthermore exhort all good citizens throughout the State to be mindful that their first allegiance is due to the Sovereignty which protects their homes and dearest interests, as their first service is due for the sacred defence of their hearths, and of the soil which holds the graves of our glorious dead.

United action in defence of the sovereignty of North-Carolina, and of the rights of the South, becomes now the duty of all.

Given under my hand, and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 17th day of April, A. D., 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of our Independence,

JOHN. W. ELLIS.

By the Governor,
GRAHAM DAVES, *Private Secretary.*

Nov- 1862 ?

Rebel Terms of Peace!

Citizens of Indiana! The Copperhead Politicians of our State are crying out for "peace on any terms," and they tell you it is a very easy matter to "compromise with our misguided Southern brethren." To clearly understand the position of the enemy, read the following "CONDITIONS OF PEACE" on which the official organ of the rebel government, the *Richmond Enquirer*, of October 16, proposes to *settle and have "peace:"*

"Save on our own terms, we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield one iota of them; and our terms are:

"Recognition by the enemy of the Independence of the Confederate States.

"Withdrawal of Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including KENTUCKY and MISSOURI.

"Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from MARYLAND, until that State shall decide, by a free vote, whether she shall remain in the old Union, or ask admission into the Confederacy.

"Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the Navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

"Yielding up all pretensions on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

"An equitable settlement, on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights, of all accounts of the Public Debt and Public Lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties.

"These provisions, we apprehend, comprise the minimum of what we must require before we lay down our arms. That is to say, THE NORTH MUST YIELD ALL; WE NOTHING. The whole pretension of that country to prevent by force the separation of the States must be abandoned, which will be equivalent to an avowal that our enemies were wrong from the first; and, of course, as they waged a causeless and wicked war upon us, they ought, in strict justice, to be required, according to usage in such cases, to reimburse to us the whole of our expenses and losses in the course of that war."

These are the terms of peace, and the "Enquirer" says further—

"As surely as we completely ruin their armies—and without that is no peace nor truce at all—SO SURELY SHALL WE MAKE THEM PAY OUR WAR DEBT, THOUGH WE WRING IT OUT OF THEIR HEARTS."

Citizens of Indiana! These are the terms of peace to which you are invited by the Copperhead politicians of our State—the destruction of the Union—the giving up of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, which have all voted by immense majorities for the Union—the surrender of a large part of our Navy—the loss of more than one-half of our territory, *and the payment of the debt of the accursed rebellion of traitors*, by having it "WRUNG OUT OF OUR HEARTS!"

People of Indiana! Will you give your assent to such a base surrender of our cause? If not, then repel the "Peace Organizations" in Indiana, and rally only with those who "keep step to the music of the Union," who stand by our brave soldiers in the field, and are for "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

PLEASE POST THIS UP.

With respects of
Philip St Geo Cocke

Head Quarters Potomac Department,
Culpeper C. H., May 5, 1861.

Commissioned by the Governor, with the sanction of the Council, and confirmed by the Convention, in the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, to date from the 21st April, 1861, and placed in Command of all the military troops and defences on the Potomac border of the State, I proceeded in company with Brig. Gen. Ruggles, my second in command, from Richmond; he to take up his Headquarters at Fredericksburg, whilst I should take position in front of Washington, and in connection with the Commanding Officer at Harper's Ferry, on my left, thus cover and defend our Potomac border against invasion from the North.

After visiting Alexandria, and making the necessary observations and arrangements at that post, I proceeded to take up my Headquarters at this place, on Sunday morning, April 28th.

The Governor's proclamation of the 3rd inst., declaring that "the sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Virginia having been denied, her territorial rights assailed, her soil threatened with invasion by the authorities of Washington, and every artifice employed which could inflame the people of the Northern States to misrepresent our purposes and wishes, it becomes the solemn duty of every citizen of this State to prepare for the impending conflict, and authorizing the Commanding General of the Military forces of the State to call out, and cause to be mustered into the service of Virginia, from time to time, as the public exigencies may require, such additional number of Volunteers as he may deem necessary," and the Commanding General, following up the proclamation of the Governor, having ordered me to call out, and muster into the service of the State, Volunteer Companies from the "Counties of Alexandria, Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, Fauquier, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Madison, Greene, Orange, Albemarle, Nelson, Amherst, Campbell, Bedford, Roanoke, Botetourt and Craig. The troops from the first five Counties to rendezvous at Leesburg and Warrenton; those from the five next named at Culpeper Court House; those from Albemarle, Amherst and Nelson, at Charlottesville; the remaining at Lynchburg."—The whole will be organized into Regiments of Rifles or Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, and be placed temporarily under such field and other Officers as may be available until their proper field Officers can be appointed by the Governor.

Officers will be sent to the respective rendezvous to muster these troops into service, and rapidly to organize the whole force.

Therefore I call upon the brave men, within the geographical limits above indicated, to respond instantly to this demand upon their patriotism, in defence of all that is held sacred and dear to freemen. Men. of the Potomac Military Department to arms! The once peaceful Capitol of the United States is now the great rallying point of the armed military power of the North! The Constitution of your Country, the sovereign rights of your State, truth, justice and liberty, are all ignored and outraged amidst the brutal and frenzied cry of the North for force! force!

At this moment hosts of armed men profane by their insolent presence, the city, the grave, and the memory of Washington, whilst an unbroken stream of thousands in arms, violate the soil of Maryland, and murder her citizens in their march, to reinforce and occupy the Capitol.

And for what? The Capitol has never been threatened; it is not now threatened; it is beyond, and outside, the limits of the free and sovereign State of Virginia.—

The North has not openly and according to the usage of civilized nations, declared war on us. We make no war on them: but should Virginia soil or the grave of Washington be polluted by the tread of a single man in arms from North of the Potomac it will cause open war. Men of the Potomac border! Men of the Potomac Military Department; to arms! Your Country calls you to her defence, already you have in spirit responded.—You await but the order to march, to rendezvous, to organize, to defend your State, your liberties, and your homes!

Women of Virginia, cast from your arms all cowards; and breathe the pure and holy, the high and glowing inspirations of your nature, into the hearts and souls of lover, husband, brother, father! Friend!

Almighty God! Author and Governor of the world; Thou source of all light, life, truth, justice and power, be thou our God!—be thou with us! Then shall we fear not a world against us!

PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE.
Brigadier General Com'g. Potomac Department.

DON'T
Unchain the Tiger!

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When the Traitors of South Carolina met in convention in Charleston, and passed their ordinance to abolish the American Union, to crush out the democratic principles of free government in America, and when they afterwards fired upon Fort Sumter, and I knew that secession meant a terrible war, I said to myself and to them---*Don't unchain the Tiger!*

But they did it---and for two years we have seen and suffered the consequences, written in tears, and blood, and ruin, in our once happy land; and now, when the rebellion is being nearly crushed, and Jeff. Davis is finding his plans defeated, and Southern traitors in the Loyal States are trying to help him by making civil war at home, I say to myself---*Don't unchain the Tiger!*

When I hear Workingmen talk about resisting the law, burning houses, killing public officers, and bursting the doors wide open for every kind of crime and disorder, it seems to me they do not think of all the cost and of all the horrors, or of widows and orphans, and their scalding tears, and I say to them, "Brothers! in the name of God---*Don't unchain the Tiger!*

When I see well-dressed demagogues filling the ears of the people with lies, just as the traitors of the South have done, only to get the Workingmen aroused to deeds of crime and violence, while they themselves take good care to keep out of the way, I wish I had the voice of a thunderer, that I might say to them---*Don't unchain the Tiger!*

Workingmen! when any man asks you to break the law, and tries to stir up your passions, while he skulks out of sight, you may set him down as your worst enemy. Spurn him as you would a viper. The patriotic Workingmen of the North cannot afford to spend time in killing each other. Be wise, and above all things,

DON'T UNCHAIN THE TIGER!

A Democratic Workingman.

NEW YORK, July 24th, 1863.

Sold by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, 121 Nassau St., N. Y.

Transcript Extra!

Friday Evening, 7, P. M.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Northern Troops Attacked in Baltimore.

Great Excitement

Four Soldiers and Four Rioters Killed and many Wounded.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

THE RAILROAD TRACK TORN UP.

Civil War Commenced.

The Arsenal at Harper's Ferry Burned.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—A terrible scene here. The Pratt street track torn up. The troops attempted to march through, but were attacked by a mob with bricks and stones and fired upon. They returned the fire. Two men killed and several wounded. The fight is now going on. Awful scene.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—We cannot say what portion of the troops were attacked. They bore a white flag as they marched up Pratt street, but were greeted with showers of paving stones. The mayor went ahead with the police. There was an immense crowd, and the streets were blocked. The soldiers finally turned and fired upon the mob. Several of the wounded have just been carried up the streets in carts.

It is reported that there was dreadful work at the depot.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The mob rushed to the Guards' armory for arms. Two of the troops were killed and ten more were reported killed.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

At the Washington depot an immense crowd assembled. The rioters attacked the troops at the depot. Several of the latter were wounded—some fatally.

There are said to br four of the troops and four of the rioters killed. The city is in tremendous excitement; martial law has been proclaimed, and the military are rushing to their armories. CIVIL WAR HAS COMMENCED!

The railroad track is said to be torn up outside the city. Parties threatened to destroy Pratt street bridge. As the military passed along Pratt street a perfect shower of paving stones rained on their heads. The cars have left for Washington being stoned as they left.

FIFTH DESPATCH.

It was the Massachusetts regiment and they have marched through. Three of the mob are said to be dead; also three soldiers and many wounded. The stores are closing, the military are rapidly forming.

Latest from Baltimore,

SIXTH DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, April 19. Affairs are getting serious. Before all the the cars got through crowds assembled at various points and commenced obstructing the roads. Reports now are current that the mob is tearing up the track. It is understood that a portion of the troops have gone through. Particulars soon

Rebellion in Virginia.

VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, April 19. The Post's Washington correspondent says that the rebellion in Virginia is formidable, and several northern men have been expelled from Richmond, narrowly escaping with their lives.

The confederate flag is flyihg there.

Sherrard Clemens is held a prisoner by the rebels at Richmond, and Com. Paulding says that the Gosport navy yard can be held against $10,000 men.

The Providence Artillery arrived here last night and left for Philadelphia at 11 o'clock this morning. A special despatch from Washington to the Post says that the Secretary of War notified the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that transportation of rebel troops over that road will be regarded as an act of treason. Brigadier General Butler goes to Washington to-day.

Dispatches from Lieut. Slemmer, received at Washington, make it certain that Fort Pickens has been re-enforced.

Harper's Ferry is yet safe. Beside the garrison, it is said the resident population will assist in the defense. They are strongly for the Union.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 19, 6 P. M.—A Washington dispatch to the Commercial says the Pennsylvania troops have arrived, but that the Massachusetts regiment has not.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18. The Philadelphia volunteers have not been accepted, being without arms and equipments.

Still Later.

Col. Jones, of the Massachusetts regiment, has been wounded, but has succeeded in getting his regiment through safely to Washington.

The Worcester company belong to Jones' regiment, and are now in Washington.

One of the Massachusetts regiments has not been able to pass through Baltimore. Three Massachusetts men are killed.

The Baltimore minute men are fighting hard.

From Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 19. The Governor has ordered ten thousand suits of clothing made in Philadelphia, and 3000 pairs of blankets. The encampment here is alive. Tents are erecting rapidly — 1200 men are encamped. Gov. Curtin goes to Philadelphia where his presence is required by urgent military reasons. The Governor peremptorily refuses to allow more troops to go to Washington unarmed. The Lebanon company armed here under command of a minister of the Gospel.

The Position of the Church.

NEW YORK, April April 19—2:30 P. M.—Trinity Church steeple has just been graced with a starry flag amidst uproarous cheers of thousands in Broadway and Wall street.

The chimes are pealing out the Star Spangled Banner and Hail Columbia.

Virginia Secedes.

WASHINGTON, April 19. It is reliably stated by parties from Richmond that the secession ordinance was publicly proclaimed yesterday. The vote is kept secret.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—The True Delta displays the southern flag for the first time since the secession movement.

LYNN, April 19th.—The directors of the Lynn Mechanics bank have just voted to loan the State government $25,000.

VOL. I.---PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE CAUSE OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

WITCHCRAFT.



WITCH OF ENDOR. SATAN REPRESENTING SAMUEL. SAUL.

These Pictures are intended to show that Modern Spiritualism of A. D. 1865, as practised in the United States, was described and practised thousands of years since under the names of Witchcraft. That the Spiritualism of 1865 is the Witchcraft described in the Bible.

[For a description of Witchcraft see 1st Samuel, Chap. 28th, Verses 7th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th.] And if by Modern Spiritualism true communications can sometimes be obtained from the spirit world by calling on the spirits of the departed.

The same was done by Witchcraft, (for the proof of which see 1st Samuel, Chap. xxxi, verses 1st, 3d, and 6th, and 1st Chronicles, chap. 10th, verses 13th and 14th.

Modern Spiritualism was condemed as an abomination thousands of years since, under the name of Witchcraft by the Inspired Prophets who lived at the time it was practised. [See Deuteronomy, Chap. 18th, verses 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th; and first Samuel, Chap. 15th, verse 23d.

For the Bible tells us that "the dead know not any thing,"

The Witchcraft described in the bible consisted in calling up the spirits of the dead. Modern Spiritualism also consists in calling up the spirits of the departed.

These pictures show them to be one and the same thing—only a change of name.

SPIRITUALISM.



SPIRITUALIST. SATAN REPRESENTING DECEASED FRIEND. MEDIUM.

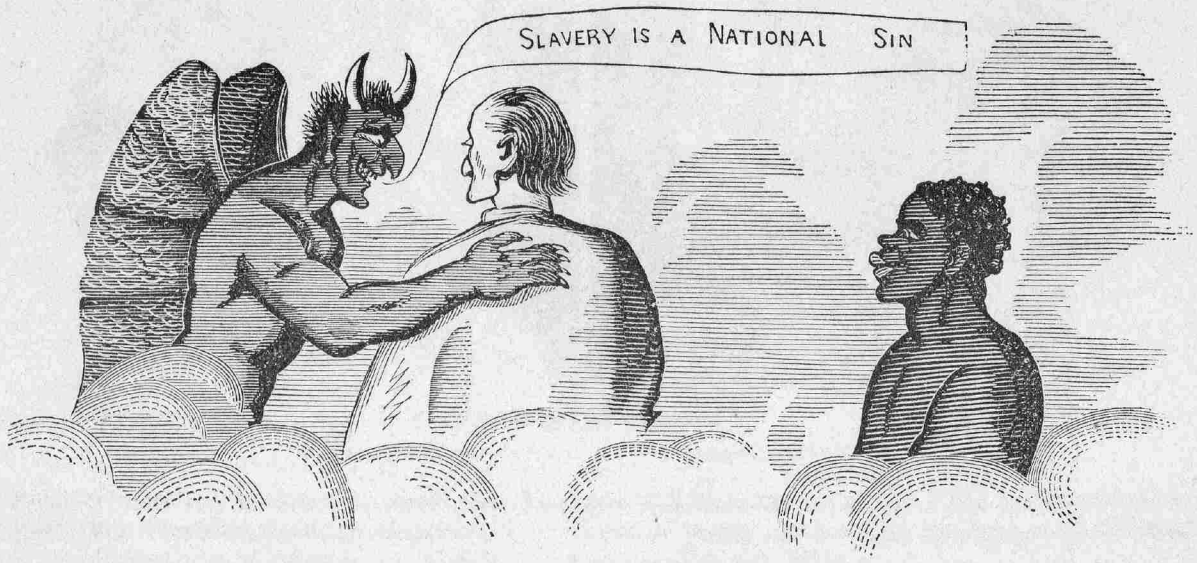
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Pictorial Illustration of Abolitionism.

ITS RISE, PROGRESS AND END.

Vol. II.--Pictorial History of the cause of the great Rebellion.

1844.



Abolitionism divided the M. E. Church with its more than a million of membership, by introducing a new test of membership, although Mr. Wesley, in 1784, when the Church was organized, did not make slave-holding a test. It never had been a test of membership from the Apostolic day until this time.

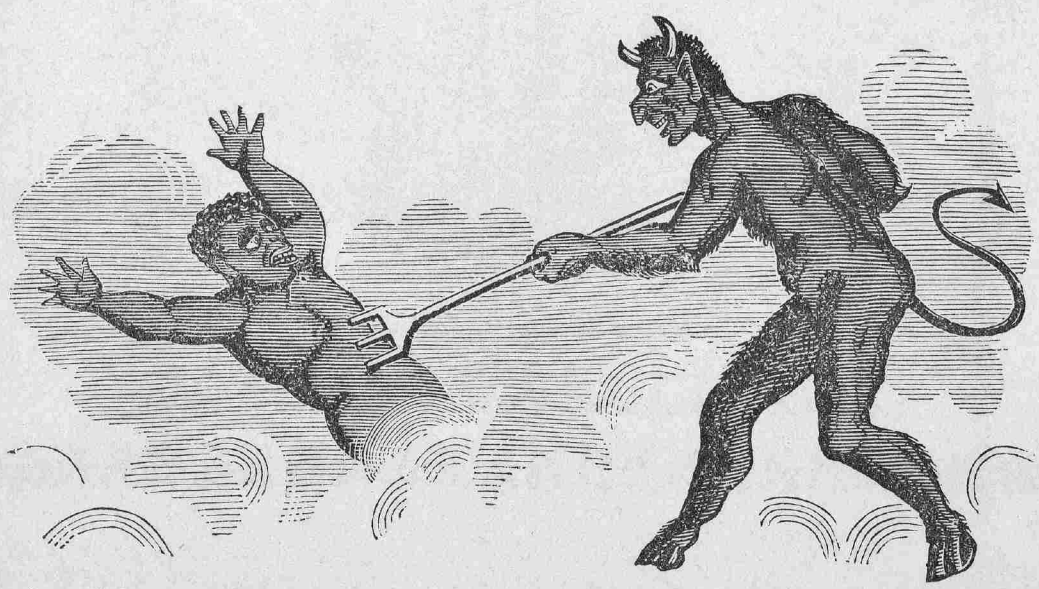
1860.



Abolitionism made the war by electing a sectional President on a Sectional Platform. Its avowed object was to take away the rights of the Slave-States expressly guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY!

1866.



Abolitionism divided the Union, by changing the organic laws of whole States without the consent of their people, by taxation without representation. It commenced by dividing the Church; it ended by dividing the Union.

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SPIRITS DIVINING NEGRO EQUALITY ! !

Vol. III.—Pictorial History of the Cause of the Great Rebellion.



[COPY-RIGHT SECURED BY ALFRED GALE, ASBURY, NEW JERSEY.]

White man, white man come along,
Hear the spirits sing a song,
About the war we've fought so well,
Soon all about the fight we'll tell;
Abolition said war should come,
And they cared not from whence,
For there was a nigger in the fence.

War did come and the nigger is free,
Half a million of men in their graves now be,
Three thousand millions of debt you've made,
The nigger is free but the white man is a slave,
The nigger is free but the white man is a slave.

But Abolition don't stop here,
This country yet has not paid dear;
The Constitution destroyed must be,
Because there is a nigger up a tree,
Because there is a nigger up a tree.

Come, white man, white man let a rally be,
For the land of the brave, and home of the free,
"Re-union" let the watchword be,
In the land of the brave and home of the free;
Then the end of debt you soon will see,
For why should more strife from Abolition be,
For all the colored brethren now are free.

For the Old Constitution let the rally be,
For the Old Constitution let the rally be,
In the land of the brave and the home of the free,
Let no more strife from Abolition be,
For all the colored brethren now are free,
For all the colored brethren now are free.

No more Amendments let us see,
The States can tell who the voters shall be,
The end of taxes you'll never see,
'Till you stop this Abolition foolery;
For why should States-Rights destroyed be,
The bulwark of our liberty,
For all the colored brethren now are free.
For all the colored brethren now are free.

Old Andy he got mad at last,
And knocked the Bureau all to smash,
Then they turned the Democrats out,
And built a new Bureau out and out,
For fear the colored brethren too long might fast,
Eight million must be paid in cash,
Two hundred million yearly tax at last,
To build a Bureau strong and fast;
Why should this tax for Bureau's be?
For all the colored brethren now are free.

The old Constitution must amended be,
That negro suffrage you may see,
Why should State-Rights destroyed be,
The bulwark of our liberty!
Taxes, then, you'll know what they be,
A *Central Government* then you'll see,
A tenth to the King you'll have to pay,
A tax on straw and a tax on hay,
And a tax on things you never did pay,
This country now should satisfied be,
For all the colored brethren now are free.

Now for old Andy let the rally be,
Now for old Andy let the rally be,
For we've seen the nigger in the fence,
And we've seen the nigger up the tree,
And when we view him all about,
We think the nigger is now played out;
For why should this country ruined be,
For the colored brethren now are free.

Old Andy says now:
Retrenchment the watch-word must be,
And stop going it blind with such foolery,
Your grain you must sell,
Your chickens and turkeys you must not eat,
Your cattle must keep on straw and on hay,
The three hundred million yearly interest,
You will have for to pay.

To home-spun you will come to at last,
One pair of shoes through the winter must last,
And turn out your feet in the spring,
Very early to grass;
Tnd if the people get ever so dry,
The Bourbon for some time to come
He thinks will be very high;
But if you get ever so dry,
We can't help you any,
You'll have to pint at the *critter*,
And bid him good-bye;
You'll have to pint at the *critter*,
And bid him good-bye.

The people they wondered where the nigger could be,
They looked in the fence, they looked up a tree,
Old Andy he thought in the *Bureau* the *critter* might be,
But if you will look up here the little nigger you'll see;
A long time he's been hollowing nigger—nigger—nigger—e. e.,
'Till a ruined country now you see,
'Till a ruined country now you see.

The little *critter* now you see,
That ruined this once great country,
We'll pick his head 'till he is stone dead,
If he don't dry up with his nigger—e. e.,
For why should more strife from Abolition be,
For all the colored brethren now are free.

Honest old Andy,—how—are—*you*?
You told the Rads it would not do,
No more amendments there should be,
For the skulking nigger the blind could see,
The soldiers now should honored be,
Who fought and bled for liberty,
Their children yet will rewarded be,
By the love of a grateful country;
Who so blinded now can be,
Instead of the nigger—don't the Elephant see?
Instead of the nigger—don't the Elephant see?

THE

GREAT UNION SPEECH

OF

Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,

Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy.

There are many well-meaning men in the party called "DEMOCRATS," who, through party spirit, have allowed themselves to seem to be committed in favor of the "Peace-and-Secession" Doctrine of the men whom they have permitted to become their "leaders." To such men we recommend a careful perusal of the following extract from a speech made by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, before a Convention of the people of Georgia, called to consider the propriety of Secession. He showed clearly that the South had no just cause of complaint, and predicted what would be the consequences of the terrible act. Mr. STEPHENS has since yielded to the spirit of party, against which he so long struggled, but his defection does not disprove his own arguments, the truth of which every day is demonstrating by the painful logic of fact. Mr. STEPHENS said:

This step once taken could never be recalled; and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow (as they would see) will rest on the Convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war, which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolations of war upon us, who but this Convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure, as I honestly think and believe, shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate?

Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourself in calmer moments—what reasons you can give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us. What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause or one overt act can you point or name on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer.

While, on the other hand, let me show the facts, (and believe me, gentlemen, I am not here the advocate of the North, but I am here the friend, the firm friend and lover of the South and her institutions, and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithfully for yours, mine and every other man's interest, the words of truth and soberness,) of which I wish you to judge, and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country. When we of the South demanded the slave trade, or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years?

When we asked a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the Constitution, and again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850? But do you reply, that in many instances they have violated this compact, and have not been faithful to their engagements? As individuals and local communities, they have done so; but not by the sanction of Government, for that has always been true to Southern interests. Again, gentlemen, look at another fact. When we have asked that more territory should be added, that we might spread the institution of slavery, have they not yielded to our demands in giving us Louisiana, Florida and Texas, out of which four States have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you, by this unwise and impolitic act, do not destroy this hope, and, perhaps, by it lose all, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico were, or by the vindictive decree of a universal emancipation, which may reasonably be expected to follow.

But again, gentlemen, what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the General Government? We have always had the control of it, and can yet, if we remain in it, and are united as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as the control and management of most of those chosen from the North. We have had sixty years of Southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controlling the Executive Department. So of the Judges of the Supreme Court—we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North; although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the free States, yet a majority of the court have always been from the South. This we have required so as to guard against any interpretation of the Constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the legislative branch of Government.

In choosing the presiding Presidents (*pro tem.*) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four to their eleven. Speakers of the House we have had twenty-three, and they twelve. While the majority of the Representatives, from their greater population, have always been from the North, yet we have so generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a great extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country. Nor have we had less control in every other department of the General Government. Attorney Generals we have had fourteen, while the North have had but five. Foreign ministers we have had eighty-six, and they but fifty-four. While three-fourths of the business which demands diplomatic agents abroad is clearly from the free States, from their greater commercial interests, yet we have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world's markets for our cotton, tobacco and sugar, on the best possible terms.

We have had a vast majority of the higher officers of both army and navy, while a large proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, auditors and comptrollers filling the Executive Department; the record shows for the last fifty years, that of three thousand thus employed, we have had more than two-thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the Republic. Again, look at another item, and one, be assured, in which we have a great and vital interest: it is that of revenue, or means of supporting Government. From official documents we learn that a fraction over three-fourths of the revenue collected for the support of Government has uniformly been raised from the North. Pause now while you can, gentlemen, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items.

Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must expend in war with the North; with tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of your ambition—and for what, we ask again? Is it for the overthrow of the American Government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of right, justice and humanity? And, as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest statesmen and patriots in this and other lands, that it is the best and freest Government, the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the sun of Heaven ever shone upon.

Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three-quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed—is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote.

P. W. DERHAM, PRINTER AND STATIONER, 15 NASSAU STREET, CORNER OF PINE, N. Y.

To the People of Western Virginia.

The Army of the Confederate States has come among you to expel the enemy, to rescue the people from the despotism of the counterfeit State Government imposed on you by Northern bayonets, and to restore the country once more to its natural allegiance to the State. We fight for peace and the possession of our own territory. We do not intend to punish those who remain at home as quiet citizens in obedience to the laws of the land, and to all such clemency and amnesty are declared; but those who persist in adhering to the cause of the public enemy, and the pretended State Government he has erected at Wheeling, will be dealt with as their obstinate treachery deserves.

When the liberal policy of the Confederate Government shall be introduced and made known to the people, who have so long experienced the wanton misrule of the invader, the Commanding General expects the people heartily to sustain it not only as a duty, but as a deliverance from their taskmasters and usurpers. Indeed, he already recognizes in the cordial welcome which the people everywhere give to the Army, a happy indication of their attachment to their true and lawful Government.

Until the proper authorities shall order otherwise, and in the absence of municipal law and its customary ministers, Martial Law will be administered by the Army and the Provost Marshals. Private rights and property will be respected, violence will be repressed, and order promoted. and all the private property used by the Army will be paid for.

The Commanding General appeals to all good citizens to aid him in these objects, and to all able-bodied men to join his army to defend the sanctities of religion and virtue, home, territory, honor, and law, which are invaded and violated by an unscrupulous enemy, whom an indignant and united people are now about to chastise on his own soil.

The Government expects an immediate and enthusiastic response to this call. Your country has been reclaimed for you from the enemy by soldiers, many of whom are from distant parts of the State, and the Confederacy; and you will prove unworthy to possess so beautiful and fruitful a land, if you do not now rise to retain and defend it. The oaths which the invader imposed upon you are void. They are immoral attempts to restrain you from your duty to your State and Government. They do not exempt you from the obligation to support your Government and to serve in the Army; and if such persons are taken as prisoners of war, the Confederate Government guarantees to them the humane treatment of the usages of war.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. LORING.
H. FITZHUGH,
Chief of Staff.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
CHARLESTON, VA., September 14, 1862.

General Order No.

The Commanding General congratulates the Army on the brilliant march from the Southwest to this place in one week, and on its successive victories over the enemy at Fayette C. H., Cotton Hill, and Charleston. It will be memorable in history, that overcoming the mountains and the enemy in one week, you have established the laws, and carried the flag of the country to the outer borders of the Confederacy. Instances of gallantry and patriotic devotion are too numerous to be specially designated at this time; but to Brigade Commanders, and their officers and men, the Commanding General makes grateful acknowledgment for services to which our brilliant success is due. The country will remember and reward you.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. LORING.
H. FITZHUGH,
Chief of Staff.

HEAD QUARTERS

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA COLORED BRIGADE,

NO. 120 VINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

To the COLORED CITIZENS of Pennsylvania.

We appeal to you to come forth, and show the world you are capable of justly appreciating the endeavors of those who desire to benefit your race. We have the evidence in our own city and elsewhere, that you are capable of attaining to the highest standard of intellectual culture, and we wish you to also show the world that you have as brave hearts and ready hands as any who bear the impress of Jehovah, which we acknowledge you do, because you have within you a human soul. It is no matter whether the soul is covered by a white, red or black skin. We also believe that of one blood God created all nations of men to dwell upon all the face of the earth. Therefore, we call upon you to assist to protect our present form of Government from being overthrown by Southern Traitors, the degenerate sons of noble and patriotic sires, who look upon and desire to make perpetual that system of wickedness which makes it right and just to sell and keep a human being in bondage. If treason is victorious in this fratricidal war the last hope of Political Liberty is gone. We may furl the Star Spangled Banner, clothe ourselves in sackcloth and ashes, for the world will say, man is not capable of self-government. If we allow our beautiful flag to be trailed in the dust and trampled upon by treason, it will cease to be to the oppressed of all nations the Ensign of Liberty—the Star of Bethlehem to the political world. But we know no such word as fail, for God hath decreed and declared, by the mouth of his Holy Prophets, that the stone, LIBERTY, cut from the mountain, without hands, shall become a great mountain, and fill all the land. And we feel a boldness in saying that it has commenced here in these United States, and will spread North, South, East and West, until Tyranny and Oppression of every kind is swept from off the face of the earth. Do not think this war is all political. We assure you there is more God in it than most people would give credit for. Remember, God works in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform. Our Southern brethren, Judas-like, desire to sell and destroy their best friend, but, like Judas, their habitations shall be left desolate, (yea, it shall be a field of blood.) It is time the inhabitants of the earth should take a retrospective view of Tyre and Sidon, the cities of the plain; also Jerusalem, clothed in all her glory, and forget not that when the cup of their iniquity was full to overflowing. God swept them off from amongst the things that were. And the holy men of those days, looking down through the vista of unborn time declared the past was but a type of the future, God being unchangeable in his nature. The great I Am does his work in his own way, and none can hinder. Let us be careful we are not found fighting against God. How can we say in truth we love God, while we desire to rivet still tighter the fetters of Slavery upon our colored brethren. If we do not love and respect those who we see from day to day, how can we say in truth we love God, whom we have never seen. Therefore, we call upon you to come forth, enlist under the Stars and Stripes, and help to maintain and perpetuate that Liberty you wish yourselves and others to enjoy. And remember,

We want no cowards in our bands,
That will our colors fly;
We call for valiant-hearted men,
Who are not afraid to die.

We, therefore, in behalf of the FIRST PENNSYLVANIA COLORED BRIGADE, to be commanded by COL. WM. FRISHMUTH, call upon you to rally to the support of the Constitution and the Union.

COMMITTEE.

F. C. PHILPOT, Chairman of Committee,
JAMES LOGAN,
JACOB KEEFER,

CHARLES ANGEROTH, Jr.,
W. HENRY MOORE,
WM. FRISHMUTH, Col. Commanding.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States of America:

The General-in-Chief of our army has found it necessary to make such movements of the troops as to uncover the capital, and thus involve the withdrawal of the Government from the city of Richmond. It would be unwise, even if it were possible, to conceal the great moral, as well as material, injury to our cause, that must result from the occupation of Richmond by the enemy. It is equally unwise and unworthy of us, as patriots engaged in a most sacred cause, to allow our energies to falter, our spirits to grow faint, or our efforts to become relaxed, under reverses however calamitous. While it has been to us a source of national pride, that for four years of unequalled warfare, we have been able, in close proximity to the centre of the enemy's power to maintain the seat of our chosen Government free from the pollution of his presence; while the memories of the heroic dead, who have freely given their lives to its defence, must ever remain enshrined in our hearts; while the preservation of the capital, which is usually regarded as the evidence to mankind of separate national existence, was an object very dear to us, it is also true, and should not be forgotten, that the loss which we have suffered is not without compensation. For many months, the largest and finest army of the Confederacy, under the command of a leader whose presence inspires equal confidence in the troops and the people, has been greatly trammeled by the necessity of keeping constant watch over the approaches to the capital, and has thus been forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprise. The hopes and confidence of the enemy have been constantly excited by the belief that their possession of Richmond would be the signal for our submission to their rule, and relieve them from the burthen of a war which, as their failing resources admonish them, must be abandoned if not speedily brought to a successful close. It is for us, my countrymen, to show by our bearing under reverses, how wretched has been the self-deception of those who have believed us less able to endure misfortune with fortitude, than to encounter danger with courage.

We have now entered upon a new phase of a struggle, the memory of which is to endure for all ages, and to shed ever increasing lustre upon our country. Relieved from the necessity of guarding cities and particular points, important but not vital to our defence, with our army free to move from point to point, and strike in detail the detachments and garrisons of the enemy; operating in the interior of our own country, where supplies are more accessible, and where the foe will be far removed from his own base, and cut off from all succor in case of reverse, nothing is now needed to render our triumph certain, but the exhibition of our own unquenchable resolve. Let us but will it, and we are free; and who, in the light of the past, dare doubt your purpose in the future?

Animated by that confidence in your spirit and fortitude, which never yet has failed me, I announce to you, fellow-countrymen, that it is my purpose to maintain your cause with my whole heart and soul; that I will never consent to abandon to the enemy one foot of the soil of any one of the States of the Confederacy; that Virginia, noble State, whose ancient renown has been eclipsed by her still more glorious recent history; whose bosom has been bared to receive the main shock of this war; whose sons and daughters have exhibited heroism so sublime as to render her illustrious in all time to come; that Virginia, with the help of the people, and by the blessing of Providence, shall be held and defended, and no peace ever be made with the infamous invaders of her homes by the sacrifice of any of her rights or territory. If, by stress of numbers, we should ever be compelled to a temporary withdrawal from her limits, or those of any other border State, again and again will we return, until the baffled and exhausted enemy shall abandon in despair his endless and impossible task of making slaves of a people resolved to be free. Let us then not despond, my countrymen; but, relying on the never-failing mercies and protecting care of our God, let us meet the foe with fresh defiance, with unconquered and unconquerable hearts.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Danville, April 4th, 1865.

FREEMEN!

AVOID CONSCRIPTION!

The undersigned desires to raise a Company for the Confederate States service, and for that purpose I call upon the people of the Counties of Jefferson and Hawkins, Tenn., to meet promptly at Russellville, on SATURDAY, JULY 19th, 1862, and organize a Company.

By so doing you will avoid being taken as Conscripts, for that Act will now be enforced by order of the War Department. Rally, then, my Countrymen, to your Country's call.

S. M. DENNISON,

Of the Confederate States Army.

CHARLESTON, Tenn., JUNE 30, 1862.

[1862?]

ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTY MONEY AND PENSIONS.

OFFICE OF
NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP,
111 Broadway, New-York.

INVALID & HALF-PAY PENSIONS,
$100 Bounty,
BACK PAY AND PRIZE MONEY,

Procured for **MILITARY** and **NAVAL OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, SEAMEN** and Marines of the present War, and for the **WIDOWS** and **ORPHAN CHILDREN** or other heirs of those who have died in the service.

Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP refer by permission to the

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of New-York City.
" CORNELIUS VAN VORST, Mayor of Jersey City.
Maj. Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD, 1st Div. N. Y. S. M.
Brig. Gen. WM. HALL, " "
" " CHAS. B. SPICER, " "
" " CHAS. YATES, " "
" " JOHN EWEN, " "

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WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., New-York.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., "
JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., "

☞ PLEASE POST THIS UP.

John W. Amerman, Printer, 47 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE 10 CTS.

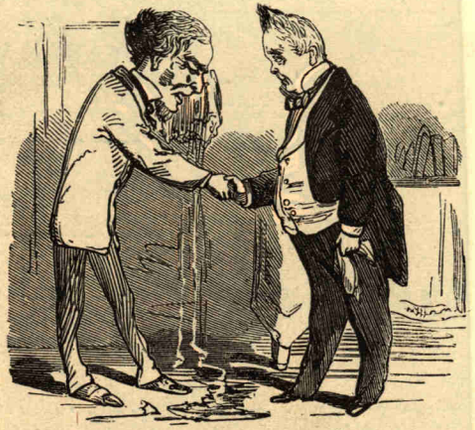
And if thou say in thine heart, Wherefore come these things upon me? For the greatness of thine iniquity are thy skirts discovered, and thy heels made bare.
Jeremiah 13: 22.

JEFFIE DAVIS

THE BELLE OF RICHMOND



THE American News Company,
119 & 121 Nassau St., New York.



Having *rifled* all our arms, he generously leaves us one (Bu)-*Cannon*, an old smooth bore,



And, shaking from his shoes the dust of an ungrateful country,

He proceeds to "fire



the Southern heart,"



Which goes off at half-cock. "The day of compromise is past."



So, for four years the Southern heart loads and fires.





Arrives at Dalton and predicts, "a nobler army yet shall follow his footsteps."



He prepares to take the field, and *shifts* his position.

He raises the last war-(w)*hoop*,



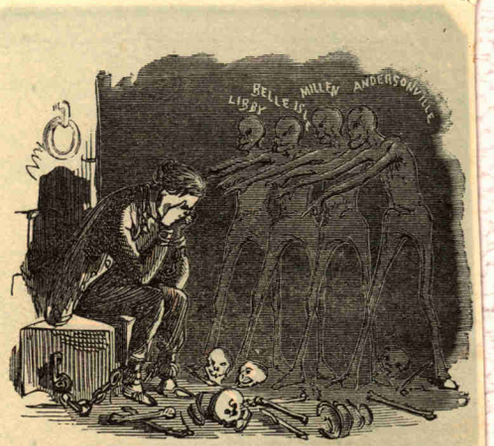
and the "nobler army" follows.



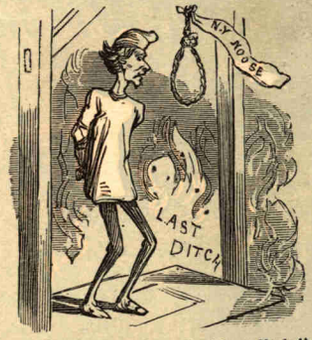
He doesn't think 'em magnanimous to hunt old women.



"Don't treat our President so!" "Thunder! President of what?"



The last night: "Blessings in disguise."



The latest *moose* from the "last ditch."



Southern fire all out!

"All we want is, to be let alone."



ALONE!

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. HARLEY, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2d. CORPS.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

Corinth, Miss., May 3d., 1862.

SOLDIERS:

You are again about to encounter the mercenary invader who pollutes the sacred soil of our beloved country. Severely punished by you, and driven from his chosen positions, with a loss of his artillery and his honor at Shiloh, when double your numbers, he now approaches cautiously and timidly—unwilling to advance, unable to retreat. Could his rank and file enjoy a freeman's right, not one would remain within our limits; but they are goaded on under a tyrants lash by desperate leaders, whose only safety lies in success.

Such a foe ought never to conquer freemen, battling upon their own soil.

You will encounter him in your chosen position, strong by nature and improved by art,—away from his main support and reliance—gun-boats and heavy batteries, and, for the first time in this war, with nearly equal numbers. The slight reverses we have met on the seaboard, have worked us good as well as evil;—the brave troops, so long retained there, have hastened to swell your numbers, whilst the gallant VanDorn and invincible Price, with the ever successful "army of the West," are now in your midst with numbers almost equalling the "army of Shiloh." We have then but to strike and destroy, and as the enemy's whole resources are concentrated here, we shall not only redeem Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri at one blow, but open the portals of the whole North West.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
GEN'L. COMD'G. 2D. CORPS.

—OFFICIAL—

Ass't. Adj't. General.

231036
H

Ac. 2777

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

A proper supply of arms is the great want of the State of Louisiana and of the Confederate States. The war in which we are engaged would be brought to a speedy close if the men who are ready to take the field were supplied with weapons by which the enemy might be driven from our soil and the battles for freedom and truth be fought in his own country. I appeal to every man in Louisiana to do his duty. I ask of every man to deliver to me for the use of our soldiers the rifles and shot guns which are now useless to him. Let the hunter forbear his sport, and lend his guns to arm the soldier. No patriot will refuse this. Each must contribute to the common cause. He who lets his shot gun hang idly in his home, or shoulders it for his amusement, when it is required for the stern duties of the fight, is an unworthy son of the South—a laggard in the race for liberty, and a willing victim to Yankee despotism. Let our people, one and all, look to it, and see that all the arms in the State, not absolutely indispensable for protection at home be at once delivered to my agent. If they cannot afford to give, let them sell—I will pay for them. The common enemy is gathering in hordes about us—we must meet him, fight him and send him in flight and disgrace back to his own dishonored land.

Men of Louisiana, do not compel me to take from you by force that which should be promptly and freely given. In the name of the State of Louisiana I urge you to the prompt performance of your duty. Hesitate not, delay not, fail not—send me your arms, and if your neighbor refuses, let him be a by-word and reproach. Save yourself from shame, and stand by your country!

Thos. O. Moore

GOVERNOR.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

Letter from Gen. Grant.

Capture of Mobile!

The following is an extract from a letter from Lieutenant General Grant to Hon E. B. Washburne, dated Headquarters, City Point, Va., Aug. 16, 1864:

"I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is determined unity of sentiment in the North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding the prisoners and railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force.

"Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, the end is not far distant if we are only true to ourselves. Their only hope now is a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us.

"With the draft quietly enforced, the enemy would become despondent and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt the enemy are very anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope for a counter revolution; they hope for the election of a peace candidate; in fact like Micawber they hope for something to turn up.

"If our peace friends expect peace from separation, they are much mistaken. It would but be the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. With peace on any terms the South would demand the restoration of the slaves already freed, indemnity for losses,—a treaty which would make the North a slave-hunter for the South, and pay for or restoration of every slave escaping to the North.

"Yours, truly. U. S. GRANT."

The cheering news of the surrender of Mobile was received at the Merchants' Exchange to-day. Farragut's fleet passed up Dog River and the rebels retreated inland. Peace to be secured by the unconditional surrender of the rebels to the Union Flag,

Portland, Sept. 10, 1864.

Dan'l O'Connell

---ON---

DEMOCRACY!

The *Catholic Telegraph* of Cincinnati, publishes an eloquent and earnest appeal from the pen of the great Irish Orator, Daniel O'Connell, to the Irishmen of America, addressed to the Irish Repeal Association of Cincinnati, in 1843. In this burning and timely address, showing the influence of slavery upon the Irishmen of the United States, he makes the bold and true declaration that,

"The spirit of democratic liberty is defiled by the continuance of negro slavery in the United States."

The Great Commoner never spoke a truer word. Slavery is anti-democratic, because it is a war on the interests and rights of the workingman.

Because it is a system which holds to the buying and selling of the laborer.

Because it holds to the doctrine that "*Capital shall own Labor.*"

Because it gives to the laborer no choice of the market where he shall sell his labor.

Because it is an aristocratic system, and the great enemy of Democracy.

Because it has endeavored to control all the other interests of the government.

Because it has aimed to destroy the principles of Free Labor, and build up a government founded on slave labor, and

Because it has defiled the Democratic Party, which once advocated Freedom, and is now the advocate and defender of slavery.

Irishmen! hear what Daniel O'Connell says---

"We call upon you, in the sacred name of humanity, never again to volunteer on behalf of the oppressor; nor even for any self-interest to vindicate the hideous crime of slavery."

"If you be Christians at all, recollect that Slavery is opposed to the first, the highest, and the greatest principles of Christianity, which teach us 'to love the great and good God above all things whatsoever;' and the next 'to love our fellow-man as ourselves;' which commands us 'to do unto others as we would be done by.' These sacred principles are inconsistent with the horrors and crimes of slavery; sacred principles which have already banished domestic bondage from civilized Europe, and which will also, in God's own good time, banish it from America."

Irishmen and Workingmen! Give your votes in behalf of Freedom and not in behalf of slavery!

A Democratic Workingman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13th, 1863.

☞ *PLEASE POST THIS UP*

Sold by *SINCLAIR TOUSEY*, 121 Nassau Street, New York.

HOSPITAL SLIPPERS

FOR THE

SICK AND WOUNDED

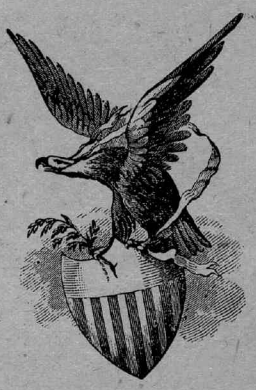
SOLDIERS OF THE UNION.



DIRECTIONS.

Cut the lining three-quarters of an inch larger than the outside all round, turn over and stitch through, overseam the backs together and sew to the soles—round them out a little to shape the heel, stitch it each side of the seam to the sole flaps which are turned up at the heel.

Old Material of any color or pattern that will make a warm slipper will answer.



From the Public Ledger.—Warm Slippers for the Hospitals.

"The Sick and Wounded Soldiers are found to suffer very much from Cold Feet; and if this is the case now, how much more will it be so in the severe weather of the coming season. Urgent demand has been made for Warm Slippers, and many persons waste time and costly material for want of information of the right way to go to work.

Excellent warm soft Slippers can be made of Carpet or Drugget, lined with canton flannel. The slipper is made of a single piece of each, and it has been found by actual trial, that a pair of slippers can be completed in a neat workmanlike manner in one hour. This is infinitely better than spending several days over a single pair; it enables each person to do so much more, and there is, and is likely to be, a large demand."

These Patterns and Directions furnished gratis by

HENRY C. BLAIR,

Druggist, Southwest corner of Eighth and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Persons at a distance will receive them by Mail on sending a Post Office Stamp, with their address. Slippers sent to H. C. Blair as above, will be handed over at once to the "Ladies' Aid Society," through which they will be judiciously distributed to the various Hospitals over the country.

"HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
"WASHINGTON, October 21st, 1861.

"The Association known as the "Philadelphia Ladies' Aid," in behalf, and for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of this army, has my confidence and approval; and I commend its officers and agents to the War Department for necessary facilities in furtherance of its efforts.

"GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
"Major-General U. S. A."

Jas. Dobelbower, Printer, 510 Minor Street, Philada.

75

A PROPHECY
OF
The Southern Confederacy.

On reading the 43d Chapter of the Holy Prophet Isaiah, I was forcibly impressed with the resemblance of the Southern Confederacy as a Nation to whom the prediction refers, as a People or Witnesses of the Power of the Lord. Each verse could be commented on, or explained, to convince the reader that the prophecy, prediction, or decree, was for a Nation and People, situated as we are at present, with our Institutions and location. Then, if it is foretelling what is about to transpire on this American Continent, how interesting and encouraging the study of that word? To be brief, I shall give my views, commenting on the 43d chapter, 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th verses.

With reference to other chapters of Isaiah, that Holy man of God, to illustrate or explain the prediction, then may I refer to the commencement with that Holy man foretelling a people to be witnesses of God's Power. 10th verse, "Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord, and my servants whom I have chosen: that you may know and believe me: before me there was no God formed, neither shall there be after me."

Again, in the 43d chapter, 21st verse—"This people have I formed for myself; they shall shew forth my praise." Now, it appears the Lord has formed for himself a people to be his witnesses. Who are they? May we not understand it was not intended for the people of that day? "Jacob called not upon me; but thou hast been weary of me, O Israel"—shewing that it was not for Jacob's seed, at that day. Then, to whom does the man of God mean which will be made manifest to a people situated as we are at present in the South?

Before I show the prediction in the 43d chapter of Isaiah as meaning the Southern Confederacy, I must look back to the 41st chapter Isaiah 25th to 29th verses: "I have raised up one from the North, and he shall come: from the rising of the sun shall he call upon my name: and he shall come upon princes as upon mortar, and as the potter treadeth clay.—[the Trent, &c.] Who hath declared from the beginning, that we may know? and beforetime, that we may say, He is righteous? yea, there is none that sheweth, yea, there is none that declareth, yea, there is none that heareth your words. For I beheld, and there was no man; even among them, and there was no counsellor, that, when I asked of them, could answer a word. Behold, they are all vanity, their works are nothing: their molten images are wind and confusion."

How true and descriptive. The one raised up in the North is to the Lincoln government—that we may say he is righteous when there was none that sheweth, none to declare the truth, "Yea, none that heareth your words;" and more true the description of the Federal government: "For I beheld, and there was no man, even among them, and there was no counseller, that, when I asked of them, could answer a word. Behold, they are all vanity, their works are nothing: their molten images are wind and confusion." May we not believe this fully portrays the Northern people and power, raised up with the images of Spiritualism, Mormanism, Socialism, Free-loveism, Abolitionism, Millerism, and every species of Infidelity? "Behold, they are all vanity, and their works are nothing." Most truly and beautifully described by the Holy man. With no counseller among them, what will Seward think to know his true character? This people thus constituted are to come against the South; and to fully understand the connexion, and the prediction, we read the 43d chapter, 3d verse:

"I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One of Israel, *thy Saviour:* I gave Egypt for thy ransom"—[that has long since been fulfilled, and now,] Ethiopia and Seba for thee." Who are we to understand as the people thus highly favoured, but they who have the Ethiopians and Sebans in their service, a strong description of the Southern people, with a decree?—Why thus highly favoured in the 4th verse: "Since thou hast been precious in my sight, thou hast been honourable"—which was known by the Holy Prophet to make this declaration, and I believe the Southern nation sustains the character, and I hope as a nation and individuals, she will continue that noble trait to be honourable, thereby we secure the promise in the latter part of the verse: "I have loved thee, and I will give men for thee, and a people for thy life."

That God should love thee, has been demonstrated in favour of the South, with the abundant crop, supplies and comforts to support the Armies with the material of war, is strongly shewing I have loved thee, and the men for thee. Isaiah 43d chapter 14th verse is England, with Europe, now acting in behalf of the South, by the receiving of our Commissioners or Ministers. The result of that act alone will stay the Northern power from continued aggression—thereby "giving a people for thy life." After this promise, hear the 5th verse: "Fear not: for I am with thee: I will bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west."

This should give boldness and courage. Fear not, and if the Lord is with the South, she will triumph and succeed; she will overcome her enemies; and with whom will the Lord be, for I am with thee.—Reflect for a moment—a people who has been offered Ethiopians and Sebans for thee, or as we understand in thy service, then what nation in history or in our age, to whom this can apply so appropriately as the Southern part of the American Continent? And the promise in the latter part of the 5th verse: "I will bring thy seed from the east—[meaning Maryland and Delaware]—and gather thee from the west," is meant Kentucky and Missouri. "I will gather thee from the west." meaning a part of thine.

If I had not given evidence before to whom this decree, prediction and prophecy refers, it certainly is located in the 6th verse: "I will say to the North, Give up; and to the South, keep not back." This implies a state of war—that boasting power raised in the North—"behold, their works are nothing; they are all vanity, and will end in wind and confusion; they are to give up." Has not that been fulfilled at Bethel, Manasas, Bull Run, Lexington, Oak-Hill, Fort Sumter, Harpers-Ferry and Leesburg? And if doubts as to their complying to the Holy mandate or decree, "I say to the North, Give up." I would further cite the case of Mason and Slidell, who had been captured, thrown into prison, and great rejoicing, with threats to retain them. Yet do we see the influence of that Mighty unseen power, causing them to back down. "I say to the North, Give up," and truly they did.—Then take courage, people of the South, Fear not, and "To the South, keep not back: bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth."

Thus we are told to press on in the struggle for our rights and independence. If our cause is holy and just to defend our homes, we should carry out the holy injunction, "I say to the South, keep not back;" and by the efforts will "bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth"—meaning England, France and all Europe; and for my daughters from the ends of the earth, ships from all parts of the world will come to our ports, raising the blockade and trading with us. Then, oh! my countrymen, give God the glory; his mighty power is moving in our behalf; his word records hope and encouragement, that we shall flourish as a Nation, with our Independence acknowledged.

Yes, as I before said, every verse of the 43d chap. Isaiah is full of meaning to the point in the prediction. And once more I would say to those living with us of the South, who go not heart and soul for the cause, or that class of our deluded people who look to their past love for the North, with regrets at the change secession has brought about, as the children of Israel longing for the flesh pots of Egypt, they must submit to the decree. To those who reverence the old stars and stripes, hear what the 18th verse says: "Remember ye not the former things, neither consider the things of old." 19th verse: "Behold, I will do a new thing; now it shall spring forth; shall ye not know it? I will even make a way in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert."

What more could the mighty Lord say or promise to the people to stay their murmurs, and encourage them to stand united? To the South, keep not back; resist the Northern aggressor that would subjugate and rule over you—that combination of abominations composing the Northern government.

Then take courage, Rulers, Officers, Soldiers, and all in the service of the Southern Confederacy; and to the South, keep not back, the Lord is with thee; then may you go forth to deeds of valor. Continue in the service of the South until your Independence is gained, and acknowledged by the world, fulfilling the decree that you are honourable, and the Lord will love thee.

J. H.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

152288

Record of a Nine Months' Regiment at the Battle of Gettysburg

The 151st Regiment, Penna. Volunteers

The 151st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, although but a nine-months' regiment, their term of service carried them into the great battle of Gettysburg, where they lost heavily, and in this action their Lieutenant-Colonel (McFarland) lost one of his legs. The regiment was held in reserve until Gen. Butterfield, the Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac, ordered them into the front line of battle, when the great charge was made by Pickett.

The 151st had present on the morning of July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, 21 officers and 446 men. They were actively engaged with other regiments in Rowley's Brigade, Doubleday's Division, First Corps, from the early morning of July 1 to the afternoon of July 3. They were the only regiment of their brigade detailed to hold a position on the left of Hancock's line. The right of the 151st rested on the left of the 20th N. Y., and about 200 feet east of Stannard's Vermont Brigade, which got in that daisy flank fire during the charge and repulse of the Johnnies. The position can be verified by the War Department maps of July 1, 2 and 3, made by Gen. Humphreys, U. S. A. The loss of the regiment was: Officers killed, 2; men, 79; officers wounded, 9; men, 172; officers captured, 4; men, 71; total loss, officers 15; men, 322, being a greater loss than that sustained by any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, and they have justly had the honor of placing their monument within a few yards of the place where the gallant Gen. Reynolds fell on Seminary Ridge.

The brigade had present only 2,447, and lost 1,580 men, within 500 of the total loss of the First Corps, 500 more than the total loss of the Second Corps, and within 500 as many as the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh and Twelfth Cavalry and Artillery Corps combined.

Four companies of the 151st were from Berks county, and a 5th from Berks and Schuylkill jointly. The following list of losses at the battle of Gettysburg, is a matter of interest and justice to Berks county soldiers. It should be stated that there were present in the battle, fit for duty, 466 non-commissioned officers and privates and 21 commissioned officers. Of this number the regiment lost 296 non-commissioned officers and privates, or nearly 64 per cent., and 14 commissioned officers or 66⅔ per cent. And this loss occurred in less than one hour. This severe loss in so short a time is perhaps without parallel during the war. The occasion of it was when the regiment, which had been held in reserve until near the close of the first day's fight, was thrown forward to hold the enemy in check until the artillery and the troops on the right and centre of the first corps could be withdrawn.

LIST OF LOSSES AT GETTYSBURG, BY COMPANIES

The "w" at the end of a Name indicates Wounded, the "k" Killed, and the "c" Captured.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS:—Lieutenant Colonel Geo. F. McFarland, w; Adjutant Samuel F. Allen, w; Sergeant Major Simon J. Arnold, w.

COMPANY A.

Capt George L Stone, w
Sergt Wm Perrigo, w
Corpl Earl Love, w
" Chas H Stone, w
" Hugh McCready, k
" Thos O Allen, k

PRIVATES.

Melvin J Buck, w
George Brotzman, w
Henry W Brown, k
Wallace J Norton, w
Charles F Fish, k
Franklin M Kent, w
Ezra A Kent, w
Isaac Melhuish, w
Nelson McMicken, w
Orlando Parks, w
Joel Sherwood, w
Benj Sherwood, w
Lilas Squires, w
Seth Shove, k
Andrew Shoemaker, k
Gardner Taylor, w
David Tooker, w
William H Ward, w

COMPANY B.

1st Sergt H Franke, w
" T M Beardsley, k
" Henry Smith, k
Corpl Wm Sutton, c
" Charles Bales, w

PRIVATES.

Benj C Bonnell, c
John Buckingham, c
George Burras, c
Charles Blackmore, k
Solomon P Brink, k
Peter Cron, w and c
D W J Dingman, c
Wm F Fulkerson, c
Charles L Franke, c
Valentine Hipsman, w
Michael Hessam, w at Chancellorsville.
Rush A Kellam, w
Robert A Keyser, w
Levi Losey, w
Abraham Masker, c
Warren Masker, c
James W Morrison, k
Charles McCarter, w
James Nyce, c
John L Pearson, w
George W Parr, k
Nelson Reaser, w

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

Franklin S Barnes, w
Freidrick Disenberg, w
Gilbert B Griggs, k at Chancellorsville.
Theodore O Guinu, w
John C Loomis, w
W n C Trumbull, w
Andrew O Tyler, w
Henry Tupper, k

COMPANY D.

2d Lt Benj F Oliver, w
Sergt Michael Gable, w
" Abm C Freet, k
" James M Dunn, k
Corpl Mich C Bratton, w
" Davis Meredith, w
" Henry D Conrad, c
" Jos M Owens, c
" Geo N McCahren, k

PRIVATES.

John Amich, w
Benj Armstrong, k
William Boyer, w
Malvin Buchanan, w
Nathan H Beisser, k
David Fry, k
Ephraim Guyer, k
John Haines, k
David H Ingraham, k
Thomas B Landis, w
Samuel Leisler, k
Samuel Naylor, k
William P Noble, w
Henry Patterson, w
Isaac Smith, w
George Woodward, c at Chancellorsville.
John W Wesley, k

COMPANY E.

1st Lt Aaron S Seaman, k
Sergt Benj F Egolf, w
" Wm F Seaman, k
" Ed Kauffman, w
" Ed S Miller, k
Corpl Wm F Heckman, w

PRIVATES.

Michael Link, w, lost both eyes.
Amaso G Adams, w
William Bower, w
Cornelius Beecher, w
Reuben Beecher, k
Nelson P Body, w
Wm H Butler, k
Jonathan Dreibelbis, w
Charles Eisenhower, w
Lewis Gamler, k
Henry Y Hottenstein, w
Solomon Huy, k
Benneville Harner, k
Wm H M Kutz, k
Allen Miller, k
Ephraim Ney, w
Benj F Pearson, w
John H Phillipi, w
Lewis W Rentchler, w
Percival Snyder, lost leg
Lenhart Rau, w
Samuel Schlear, w
Andrew B Wagner, w
John A Wentzle, w
Isaac Weaver, w
John R Williams, c

COMPANY F.

1st Lt Wm O Blodgett, w
1st Sergt Jas L Lott, w
Sergt Ariel D Frank, w
Cor Sylvanus Walker, w
" Leander W Wilcox, w
" Raymond B Jones, w
" Sam'l A Tuttle, w

PRIVATES.

John W Allen, w
Jehiel Carr, w
Wm C Carr, w
Perry F Chandler, w
James Cotton, k
Andrew Gantz, w
William Gray, w
James Green, k
Marcus Jaquay, k
John Knupp, w
Wilbur Kimball, k
Alfred C Lacy, w
Frank Lyon, k
John Myers, w
Edwin Matteson, w
John McIntyre, w
James E Norris, w
Daniel Porter, w
Pearson C Phillips, w
Wm Sweetland, w
Hiram Sturdevant, w
Stephen Sweet, w
John Stanton, c
Geo A Schuyler, w
Lyman D Willson, c
Robert Young, k

COMPANY G.

1st Sergt Pearson E Reed, c
Sergt John W Yeager, w
Cor Lewis P Kerchner, c
" Henry D Bentz, w
" H B Nunemacher, c
" Christ R Koenig, w

PRIVATES.

Berger Girard, w
Jonathan Christ, w
Jar Dunkelberger, w
Thomas B Faber, w
Erasmus H Gruber, w
Jacob Gehret, k
John F Geiss, k
Jared Heck, w
Levi Heck, w
John D Heffner, w
Fred Holden, w
I Himmelberger, k
Jonathan S Kreitz, w
Isaac A Kalbach, w
James W Kauffman, w
Henry S Kintzel, w
Levi Kline, w
A L Kleinnea, k
Christian Lees, c
Daniel Livers, w
Solomon Peiffer, c
John Rentz, w
Wm F Stamm, c at Chancellorsville.
Wm S Stamm, w
Joel S Stump, w
Adam G Strause, w
Wm W Strause, w
Alfred D Staudt, w
Willoughby Shearer, w
Wm Zerby, c

COMPANY H.

Capt Wm K Boltz, c
Lieut Jos L Reber, c
Dr Albert Yost, w
Sergt Percival G Reber, c
" Frank Boltz, w
" Wm M Miller, w
Cor Jos Y Moyer, w
" John G Haag, w
" John Schaeffer, k

PRIVATES.

John Bender, k
John Fessler, w
A L Gottschall, w
Wm Hollenbach, w
Jacob B Klahr, w
David B Knoll, w
John W Lengel, w
George Livengood, k
Andrew Miller, w
S B Loeb, w
Wm S Strouse, w
John Y Strouse, w
Solomon Strouse, w
Wm Y Strouse, w
Wm H Schaeffer, w
George K Spangler, w
Adam K Siegfried, k
Jonathan S Wenrich, w
Henry M Weber, k
Wm S Wentz, k
Joseph Zittenzahn, c
Adam S Knoll, c
Isaac K Derr, c
Ezra Stupp, c
Joseph Boltz, c

COMPANY I.

Capt W L Gray, c
1st Sergt H H Merkle, w
2d " C P Potts, c
1st " J P Koch, w
3d " John C Cahoon, c
3d " Chas Bartolett, w
3d " Jos Kantner, w
Cor Elias Bartolett, w
" Sam B Snell, w
" John Buchanan, c

PRIVATES.

Jonathan Auchenbach w
Simon Arnold, c
Patrick Brennan, k
Albert Bacon, leg w
William Borrel, k
William Delp, w
Elias Delcamp, w
John Dietrich, c
Daniel Fesler, w
Michael Fesler, body w
Henry Felton, k
Com Hendricks, c
Sam Hower, c
Norman Hurlbert, w
Wm W Henks, w
Moses Keller, w
Wm Kendricks, w
Wm Manning, k
John MacLure, c
W H Moyer, w
A C Miller, k
Wm McCloughan, c
Jerry Reed, w
Jerry Star, w
Oliver Schwartz, c
Peter Schnerring, w
Daniel Yeik, w
George Zechman, w
Jacob Zimmerman, k

COMPANY K.

Capt Jas W Weida, w
2d Lt Chas A Trexler, k
1st Sergt Jas B Brown, w
Sergt Adam Heilman, w
" Jno Y Seiders, w
" Alex Seiders, k
Cor Amos Fisher, w
" Frank Rowe, w
" George Weidner, w
" Cyrus Lutz, k

PRIVATES.

Ephraim Bengamim, w
Lewis B Bluck, w
John Borrell, w
Peter Drumheller, k
Jonathan Eagus, k
Marcus Fegeley, w
John Gross, w
Franklin Geiger, w
Nicholas Ginder, k
James B Haymen, w
Chas Humbert, w
John H Herb, w
James B Kercher, w
Henry Kline, w
Adam Keennor, k
Mahlon Lease, w
Lewis Meckley, w
Hillorous Roth, w
Charles Smeck, w
Aaron Smith, w
David Sheimer, k (2 July
Frank P Wendling, k
John Weyandt, w
Frank P Weaber, k

THE ITEM PRINTING HOUSE, READING, PA.

A PROTEST

AGAINST THE

ORDINANCE OF SECESSION,

Passed by the Louisiana Convention, on the 26th January, 1861, presented to the Convention on that day, by JAMES G. TALIAFERRO, *the Delegate from the Parish of Catahoula, who asked that it might be entered upon the journal of the Convention, which was refused.*

THE delegate from the parish of Catahoula opposes unqualifiedly the seperate secession of Louisiana from the federal Union, and asks leave to place upon the records of the convention his reasons for that opposition. They are as follow :

I oppose the act of secession because, in my deliberate judgment, the wrongs alleged as the cause of the movement might be redressed under the constitution by an energetic execution of the laws of the United States, and that, standing upon the guarantees of the constitution, in the Union, southern rights might be triumphantly maintained under the protection and safeguards which the constitution affords.

Because, in secession I see no remedy for the actual and present evils complained of, and because the *prospective* evils depicted so gloomily may never come ; and if they should, the inalienable right to resist tyranny and oppression might then be exercised as well and as successfully as now.

Because I see no certainty that the seceding states will ever be confederated again ; none that the border states will secede at all ; and if they should, I see no reliable ground for believing that they would incorporate themselves with the gulf or cotton states in a new government. I see no surety either that Texas would unite with them.

Because the gulf or cotton states alone, were they to unite in a separate confederacy, would be without the elements of power, indispensable in the formation of a government to take a respectable rank among the nations of the earth.

Because I believe that peaceable secession is a right unknown to the constitution of the United States; that it is a most dangerous and mischievous principle in the structure of any government, and when carried into the formation of the contemplated confederacy of the gulf states, will render it powerless for good, and complete its incapacity to afford to the people permanent security for their lives, liberties and property.

Because it is my solemn and deliberate conviction that the distraction of the southern states by separate secession will defeat the purpose it is intended to accomplish, and that its certain results will be to impair instead of strengthen the security of southern institutions.

Because the proper status of Louisiana is with the border states, with which nature has connected her by the majestic river which flows through her limits ; and because an alliance in a weak government with the gulf states east of her, is unnatural and antagonistic to her obvious interests and destiny.

Because by separate secession the state relinquishes all its rights within the government; it surrenders its equal rights to the common territories, to the vast public domain of the United States and the public property of every kind belonging to the nation. And for this reason I oppose secession as being emphatically submission.

Because, secession may bring anarchy and war, as it will assuredly bring ruinous exactions upon property in the form of direct taxation, a withering blight upon the prosperity of the state, and a fatal prostration of all its great interests.

Because, the act of dissolving the ties which connect Louisiana with the federal Union is a revolutionary act that this convention is, of itself, without legitmate power to perform. Convened without authority of the people of the state, and refusing to submit its action to them for their sanction in the grave and vital act of changing their government, this convention violates the great fundamental principle of American government, that the will of the people is supreme.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,

DELEGATE FROM THE PARISH OF CATAHOULA

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

RICHMOND, January 5, 1863.

Citizens of the non-slave-holding States of America, swayed by peaceable motives, I have used all my influence, often thereby endangering my position as the President of the Southern Confederacy, to have the unhappy conflict now existing between my people and yourselves, governed by those well established international rules, which heretofore have softened the asperities which necessarily are the concomitants of a state of belligerency, but all my efforts in the premises have heretofore been unavailing. Now, therefore, I am compelled *e necessitati rei* to employ a measure, which most willingly I would have omitted to do, regarding, as I always must, State Rights, as the very organism of politically associated society.

For nearly two years my people have been defending their inherent rights—their political, social and religious rights against the speculators of New England and their allies in the States heretofore regarded as conservative. The people of the Southern Confederacy have—making sacrifices such as the modern world has never witnessed—patiently, but determinedly, stood between their home interests and the well paid, well fed and well clad mercenaries of the Abolitionists, and I need not say that they have nobly vindicated the good name of American citizens. Heretofore, the warfare has been conducted by white men—peers, scions of the same stock; but the programme has been changed, and your rulers despairing of a triumph by the employment of white men, have degraded you and themselves, by inviting the co-operation of the black race. Thus, while they deprecate the intervention of white men—the French and the English—in behalf of the Southern Confederacy, they, these Abolitionists, do not hesitate to invoke the intervention of the African race in favor of the North.

The time has, therefore, come when a becoming respect for the good opinion of the civilized world impels me to set forth the following facts:—

First. Abraham Lincoln, the President of the Non-Slaveholding States, has issued his proclamation, declaring the slaves within the limits of the Southern Confederacy to be free.

Second. Abraham Lincoln has declared that the slaves so emancipated may be used in the Army and Navy, now under his control, by which he means to employ, against the Free People of the South, insurrectionary measures, the inevitable tendency of which will be to inaugurate a Servile War, and thereby prove destructive, in a great measure, to slave property.

Now, therefore, as a compensatory measure, I do hereby issue the following Address to the People of the Non-Slaveholding States:—

On and after February 22, 1863, all free negroes within the limits of the Southern Confederacy shall be placed on the slave status, and be deemed to be chattels, they and their issue forever.

All negroes who shall be taken in any of the States in which slavery does not now exist, in the progress of our arms, shall be adjudged, immediately after such capture, to occupy the slave status, and in all States which shall be vanquished by our arms, all free negroes shall, *ipso facto*, be reduced to the condition of helotism, so that the respective normal conditions of the white and black races may be ultimately placed on a permanent basis, so as to prevent the public peace from being thereafter endangered.

Therefore, while I would not ignore the conservative policy of the Slave States, namely, that a Federal Government cannot, without violating the fundamental principles of a Constitution, interfere with the internal policy of several States; since, however, Abraham Lincoln has seen fit to ignore the Constitution he has solemnly sworn to support, it ought not to be considered polemically or politically improper in me to vindicate the position which has been, at an early day of this Southern republic, assumed by the Confederacy, namely, that slavery is the corner-stone of a Western Republic. It is not necessary for me to elaborate this proposition. I may merely refer, in passing, to the prominent fact, that the South is emphatically a producing section of North America; this is equally true of the West and Northwest, the people of which have been mainly dependent on the South for the consumption of their products. The other States, in which slavery does not exist, have occupied a middle position, as to the South, West and Northwest. The States of New England, from which all complicated difficulties have arisen, owe their greatness and power to the free suffrages of all other sections of North America; and yet, as is now evident, they have, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution, waged a persistent warfare against the interests of all the other States of the old Union. The great centre of their opposition has been Slavery, while the annual statistics of their respective State Governments abundantly prove that they entertain within all their boundaries fewer negroes than any single State which does not tolerate slavery.

In view of these facts, and conscientiously believing that the proper condition of the negro is slavery, or a complete subjection to the white man,—and entertaining the belief that the day is not distant when the old Union will be restored with slavery nationally declared to be the proper condition of all of African descent,—and in view of the future harmony and progress of all the States of America, I have been induced to issue this address, so that there may be no misunderstanding in the future.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond Enquirer Print.

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May 29-1865

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the 24th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in the said rebellion; and whereas more than one year has elapsed since said proclamations were issued, and in that time many persons have failed and refused to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons who have complied with the terms and taken the oath in said proclamations prescribed, committed acts of hostility against the government of the United States after the said offer of amnesty and notice thereof, and as to all such a doubt exists whether the said proclamation affords the legal protection intended to be given; and whereas many persons have continued their hostility to the government till a recent date, notwithstanding the proffered pardon, who are now willing to accept the amnesty of the government;

To the end, therefore, that doubts may be removed, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that pease, order, and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant and assure to all persons of color who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, a free pardon; and that I hereby grant and assure to all white persons who have, directly or indirectly, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, a full pardon, but upon the condition, nevertheless, that every such person will, in aid of the emancipation proclamation, the legal validity of which is hereby affirmed, freely and forever disclaim, and will never assert, right or title to slaves, and that every such person will never thereafter own a slave or any interest therein, and will take and subscribe the following oath, (or affirmation:)

"I, ——— ———, declaring that I do, freely and forever, disclaim, and that I will never assert, right or title to slaves, and that I will never hereafter own a slave, or any interest therein, pursuant to the President's proclamation of date ——— day of ———, 1865, do solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God that I will henceforth faithfully protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder.

I do further proclaim and declare that such persons as shall continue hostilities against the government of the United States, or give aid and comfort to insurgents and hostile persons after notice of this proclamation, or a reasonable time shall have elapsed within which notice must be presumed, will not be entitled to the pardon offered herein; and that all persons not hereinafter excepted, and who desire the benefits of the amnesty of the government, must within ——— months from the date hereof comply with the terms and take the oath herein prescribed.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation: All who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate government; all who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States and afterwards aided in the rebellion; all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such otherwise than lawfully and prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in other capacity; *all persons who are absentees from the United States because of the rebellion;* all persons who held the pretended offices of governors of States in insurrection against the United States; all persons who were on the day of , 1861, residents of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Oregon, and the Territories not declared in insurrection, and who, after that time, voluntarily left their homes and joined in said rebellion, or gave aid and comfort thereto; all persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas under the pretext of aiding the rebellion; all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate Canda from the United States; and all persons who may have sold or otherwise disposed of their slaves to prevent their becoming free.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,

PROCLAMATION!

BY THE GOVERNOR.

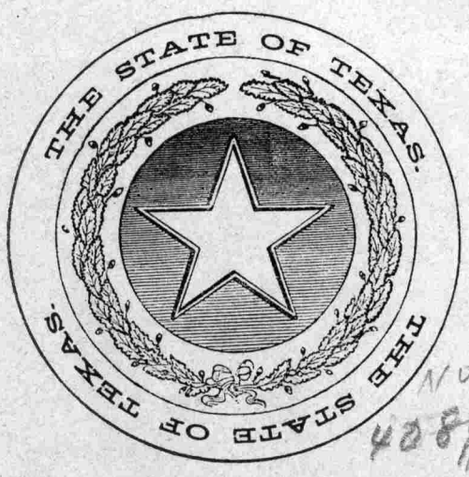
1046

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Texas, on the 28th Day of May, 1864, passed a Joint Resolution, which is in these words:

"I. Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That no Officer of a Sovereign State, can be placed in the Military service of the Confederate States without his consent; that the claim of a right in Congress to Conscribe certain classes of Officers, is contrary to the theory of our Government, and if allowed, will render the term of all Officers subject to the action of Congress, and State Officers will exercise their functions at the will and pleasure of Congress, and not under the Constitution and Laws of their State."

"II. That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to issue his Proclamation in accordance with the foregoing Resolution, declaring that all Civil Officers elected or appointed in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the State, are necessary to carry on the State Government, and are not liable to Military duty in the Confederate States Army."

Now, Therefore I, PENDLETON MURRAH, Governor of the State of Texas, do issue this, my Proclamation, in obedience to, and in the words of said Joint Resolution, declaring:---That all Civil Officers, elected or appointed in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the State, are necessary to carry on the State Government, and are not liable to Military duty in the army of the Confederate States.



4089

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at the City of Austin, this 3rd Day of June, A. D., 1864, and in the year of Texian Indedendence, the twenty-ninth.

By the Governor,

P. MURRAH.

R. J. Townes, Secretary of State.

14703310

GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Charleston, Va., Sept. 24, 1862.

General Order, No.

The money issued by the Confederate Government is secure, and is receivable in payment of public dues, and convertible into 8 per cent. bonds. Citizens owe it to the country to receive it in trade; and it will therefore be regarded as good in payment for supplies purchased for the army.

Persons engaged in trade are invited to resume their business and open their stores.

By order of MAJ. GEN. LORING.

H. FITZHUGH,
Chief of Staff.

17572

To the People of Western Virginia.

The Army of the Confederate States has come among you to expel the enemy, to rescue the people from the despotism of the counterfeit State Government imposed on you by Northern bayonets, and to restore the country once more to its natural allegiance to the State. We fight for peace and the possession of our own territory. We do not intend to punish those who remain at home as quiet citizens in obedience to the laws of the land, and to all such clemency and amnesty are declared; but those who persist in adhering to the cause of the public enemy, and the pretended State Government he has erected at Wheeling, will be dealt with as their obstinate treachery deserves.

When the liberal policy of the Confederate Government shall be introduced and made known to the people, who have so long experienced the wanton misrule of the invader, the Commanding General expects the people heartily to sustain it not only as a duty, but as a deliverance from their taskmasters and usurpers. Indeed, he already recognizes in the cordial welcome which the people everywhere give to the Army, a happy indication of their attachment to their true and lawful Government.

Until the proper authorities shall order otherwise, and in the absence of municipal law and its customary ministers, Martial Law will be administered by the Army and the Provost Marshals. Private rights and property will be respected, violence will be repressed, and order promoted. and all the private property used by the Army will be paid for.

The Commanding General appeals to all good citizens to aid him in these objects, and to all able-bodied men to join his army to defend the sanctities of religion and virtue, home, territory, honor, and law, which are invaded and violated by an unscrupulous enemy, whom an indignant and united people are now about to chastise on his own soil.

The Government expects an immediate and enthusiastic response to this call. Your country has been reclaimed for you from the enemy by soldiers, many of whom are from distant parts of the State, and the Confederacy; and you will prove unworthy to possess so beautiful and fruitful a land, if you do not now rise to retain and defend it. The oaths which the invader imposed upon you are void. They are immoral attempts to restrain you from your duty to your State and Government. They do not exempt you from the obligation to support your Government and to serve in the Army; and if such persons are taken as prisoners of war, the Confederate Government guarantees to them the humane treatment of the usages of war.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. LORING.
H. FITZHUGH,
Chief of Staff.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
CHARLESTON, VA., September 14, 1862.

General Order No.

The Commanding General congratulates the Army on the brilliant march from the Southwest to this place in one week, and on its successive victories over the enemy at Fayette C. H., Cotton Hill, and Charleston. It will be memorable in history, that overcoming the mountains and the enemy in one week, you have established the laws, and carried the flag of the country to the outer borders of the Confederacy. Instances of gallantry and patriotic devotion are too numerous to be specially designated at this time; but to Brigade Commanders, and their officers and men, the Commanding General makes grateful acknowledgment for services to which our brilliant success is due. The country will remember and reward you.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. LORING.
H. FITZHUGH,
Chief of Staff.

KENTUCKIANS!

The Army of the Confederate States, has again entered your Territory under my command.

Let no one make you believe we come as invaders, to coerce your will, or to exercise control over your soil—far from it. The principle we maintain is, that Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.

I shall enforce the strictest discipline in order that the property of citizens and non-combatants may be protected.

I shall be compelled to procure subsistence for my troops among you, and this shall be paid for.

KENTUCKIANS!—We come not as invaders, but as liberators! We come invoking the spirit of your resolutions of 1798.

We come to arouse you from the lethargy which enshrouds your forethought and which forebodes the political death of your State.

We come to test the truth of what we believe to be a foul aspersion—that Kentuckians willingly join in the attempt to subjugate us, and to deprive us of our property, our liberty and our dearest rights.

We come to strike off the chains, which are being riveted upon you.

We call upon you to unite your arms and join with us in hurling back from our fair and sunny plains, the northern hordes, who would deprive us of our liberty, that they may enjoy our substances.

ARE we deceived?—Can you treat us as enemies?—Our hearts answer—No.

KIRBY SMITH,
Maj. Gen. C. S. Army.

FORD'S THEAT

TENTH STREET, ABOVE E.

SEASON II..... WEEK XXXI..... NIC

WHOLE NUMBER OF NIGHTS, 495

JOHN T. FORD.....PROPRIETOR AND M
(Also of Holliday St. Theatre, Baltimore, and Academy of Music, Phil
Stage Manager.....J. B.
Treasurer.....H. CLAY

Friday Evening, April 14th, 1865

BENEFIT!

—AND—

LAST NIGHT

OF MISS

LAURA KEENE

THE DISTINGUISHED MANAGERESS, AUTHORESS AND ACTRESS,
Supported by

JOHN DYOTT and HARRY HAWK.

TOM TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED ECCENTRIC COMEDY,

As originally produced in America by Miss Keene, and performed by her upwards of

ONE THOUSAND NIGHTS,

ENTITLED

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN

FLORENCE TRENCHARD.....MISS LAURA KEENE
(Her original character.)

Abel Murcott, Clerk to Attorney.....John Dyott
Asa Trenchard.....Harry Hawk
Sir Edward Trenchard.....T. C. GOURLAY
Lord Dundreary.....E. A. EMERSON
Mr. Coyle, Attorney.....J. MATTHEWS
Lieutenant Vernon, R. N.....W. J. FERGUSON
Captain De Boots.....C. BYRNES
Binney.....G. C. SPEAR
Buddicomb, a valet.....J. L. EVANS
John Whicker, a gardener.....J. L. DE BONAY
Bailiffs.....G. A. PARKHURST and L. JOHNSON
Mary Trenchard.....Miss J. GOURLAY
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Mrs. H. MUZZY
Augusta.....Miss. H. TRUEMAN
Georgiana.....Miss M. HART
Sharpe.....Mrs. J. H. EVANS
Skillet.....Miss M. GOURLAY

PATRIOTIC SONG AND CHORUS

"HONOR TO OUR SOLDIERS."

"Honor to our soldiers,
Our nation's greatest pride,
Who, neath our Starry Banner's folds,
Have fought, have bled and died;
They 're nature's noblest handiwork—
No King so proud as they.
God bless the heroes of the land,
And cheer them on their way."

Words by H. B. Phillips; Music Composed and Arranged by Prof. William Withers, Jr.; Solos by Miss M. Hart, H. B. Phillips and George M. Arth, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Company.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 15,

BENEFIT of Miss JENNIE GOURLAY

When will be presented BOURCICAULT'S Great Sensation Drama,

THE OCTOROON

Easter Monday, April 17, Engagement of the YOUNG AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,

EDWIN ADAMS

FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

H. Polkinhorn & Son, Printers, D Street, near 7th, Washington, D. C

RALLY FOR THE UNION!!

The Citizens of Reading are hereby invited to meet at

LYCEUM HALL

—ON—

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1862,

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK,

And by their presence, aid the authorities in the enlistment of Volunteers to fill our quota.

THE SPEAR GUARDS

Are organized and in Camp; if we fill it, Reading will have a Company ready to strike for the Union. SHALL WE FILL IT?

NOW OR NEVER

"Listen, young heroes! your country is calling!
Time strikes the hour for the brave and the true!
Now, while the foremost are fighting and falling,
Fill up the ranks that have opened for you!"

It is expected that COL. MAGGI, of the 33d Regiment will be present and Address the citizens. Other Speakers will also be provided.

☞The Ladies are especially invited to be present.

☞COME ONE! COME ALL! NOW IF EVER.☜

Each Volunteer will receive as follows:

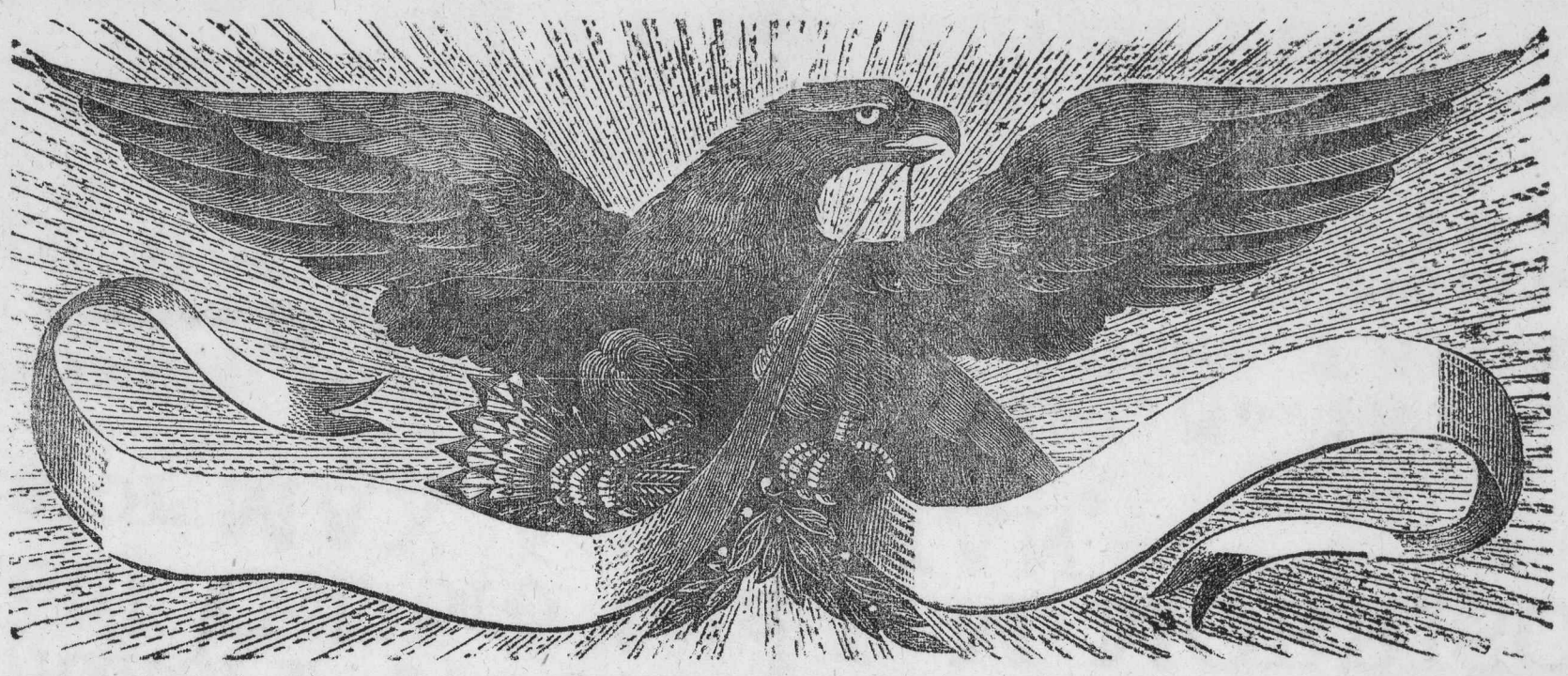
BOUNTY FROM THE TOWN,	$100
" BY SUBSCRIPTION,	10
" FROM UNITED STATES,	25
ONE MONTH'S ADVANCE PAY FROM U. S.,	13
Total Cash Advance,	$148

J. B. LEATHE,)
J. S. CAMPBELL,) Selectmen of
S. A. PARKER,) Reading.

Selectmen's Office, Reading, July 22, 1862.

FROM F. A. SEARLE'S PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 118 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.



THE

"UNION GUARD,"

Accepted by the Secretary of War. July 26th, '61.

This Regiment is being rapidly filled up and is under orders for Marching, within Thirty Days.

Members of this Regiment will be paid from the day of engagement.

Returned Volunteers will be allowed a liberal furlough.

Quarters and Subsistence furnished immediately upon engagement.

Uniforms will be issued as soon as ready.

Colonel P. J. JOACHIMSSEN,
Lieut. Col. pro. tem. L. M. MORRISON,
Major MAX A. THOMAN,

And the following Officers.

Capt. Arthur Brandt, Recruiting Office, No. 15 Centre St.
Capt. James H. Brennan, Recruiting Office, 7 Avenue D.
Capt. C. Wolff, Recruiting Office, 86 Walker Street.
Lieut. W. A. Thompson, Rect'ng Office, Cor. 7th Av. & 22 st.
Lieut. pro tem. Henry Herzog, Recruiting Office, Cor. Liberty & Greenwich
Lieut. pro tem. Gustav Brandt, Recruiting Office, Cor. Bowery & Canal Street

Headquarters 302 BROADWAY

COR. DUANE STREET.

95

1861.

STARTLING RECORD!!

The Great Disunion Conspiracy

OF

MASSACHUSETTS!!!

Union Men must Stand by The Union, Stand by the President, And the Army, And the best of Governments, against the boasted "Hub of the Universe," the Centre of Disunion!

Because Massachusetts is leading the abolition Traitors of New England, against the President of the United States, in his efforts to save this Union, and because that disunion State is doing its utmost to oppose the Government and effect its treasonable designs, by declaring that Twenty Millions of the North, cannot subdue the Eight Millions of the South, without the help of the Negroes, and because the existence of this great Republic, and the preservation of our glorious Union, demands that the President, and the Administration, shall be sustained by a United North, in the object of this War (as declared by a unanimous act of Congress to be) **"for the preservation of the Union and for no other purpose."** Therefore it is right and proper that the disunion treason and the traitors, shall be exposed to the People, that we may know who are the friends of the Union.

The Unitarians of Boston, with their Twenty-seven Churches, this day out number all others of that vain-glorious city, which vauntingly boasts itself the "Hub of the Universe." Having set at nought the divinity and authority of Christ, it now mocks at our glorious Union, and by a deep laid conspiracy, seeks to subvert and destroy the most perfect Constitution of our fathers, and the best Goverement which the world has ever seen.

Massachusetts scoffs at the words of Washington that "whatsoever measures have a tendency to dissolve the Union, or contribute to violate or lessen the sovereign authority (the Constitution,) ought to be considered as hostile to our Liberty and Independence."

New England refused the Union, until guarranteed the right to the attrocious Slave Trade, for twenty years, in that time carrying all the negroes from Africa to the South that have ever entered the Union.

New England States, under the lead of Massachusetts, refused troops at the call of the President to sustain the Union in the War of 1812, and when the Capitol was in flames, they never sent a man to its rescue, and were rebuked for their disunion treason by the loyal Legislature of Pennsylvania, as the legislative records of the State will show.

Massachusetts, after seeing our Union flag humbled by the treasonable surrender of Gen. Hull, called a treasonable convention at Hartford in 1814, for the purpose of dissolving the Union, and betraying us to the enemy in time of war.

Petitons Congress.

Massachusetts representatives in Congress, January 8th, 1842, John Q. Adams presented a petition to Congress for a **Dissolution of the Union**, and eloquently supported that infamous perition, to dissolve the Union, declaring that "if there is a principle sacred on earth, and established by our Declaration of Independence, it is the right of the people to alter, to change, to destroy the Government, if it becomes oppressive to them." And this treasonable Petition, and disunion speech was supported, and advocated by his colleague **Edward Everett**, of Massachusetts, who uttered this treasonable language. "If the doctrine of that resolution" (to expel the Massachusetts disunionist from Congress) "was carried out it would produce a revolution by force—"PEACEABLY, IF THEY CAN.—FORCIBLY, IF THEY MUST!" Not that the intention of dissolving the Union prevailed in any greater degree in the Eastern States than in other portions of the Union. **But if** no peaceable mode could avail for the redress of grievances that should become intolerable, then it **must be done by force**" Citizens of Philadelphia can see this treasonable disunion language, in the Congressional Globe, vol. xi. page 168, on file at the Philadelphia Library.

Eight more Petitions!

This Massachusetts treason was followed by Senator Hale, who presents a petition in the Senate for a dissolution of the Union, and boasted that he had already "presented **Eight Petitions** for a **Dissolution of the Union.**" See Congressional Globe, February 8th, 1850, the same year in which Senator Henry Clay declared that, "the great question before the Country was whether abolition should put down the Union, or the Union should put down abolitionism."

To those New England disunionists, Senator Dayton of New Jersey said, "Sir, I have yet to know that the right of petition has ever been extended to the destruction of the government to which it is addressed. It is not the right of any party to petition the sovereign power to destroy itself This petition (presented by Hale,) comes here and asks us to dissolve the Union It ask us to put an end to the Federal Government; it asks us to destroy the Constitution. Why, the first thing I did when I came here, was to take an oath to support the Constitution which those men ask me to destroy. Sir! who wants argument, who wants debate in answer to such memorials?"

Daniel Webster,

Massachusetts' most noble Senator, who for his reverence for the Constitution, and his deep love for the Union—Daniel Webster, for his integrity, honor, truth and justice, was stricken down by Massachusetts. Senator Webster said "I am much obliged to the member from Michigan, (Mr Cass,) for the clearness with which he has expressed his opinion against this petition. I am quite sorry that such a petition has been presented, and shall be quite surprised if there shall be any vote in the Senate for receiving it I think the substance of this petition is this. You and each of you took your solemn oaths in the presence of Almighty God, and on the Holy Evangelists, that you would support the Constitution of the United States, now therefore we pray you to take immediate steps to break up the Union, and overthrow the Constitution as soon as you can, and as in duty bound we will ever pray." Said Senator Cass, "That's first rate" This petition for the dissolution of the Union was instantly and indignantly rejected, every Senator voting against it, except three.

Massachusetts always Disunion.

Massachusetts, because of the admission of Louisiana, sent her representative to Congress to declare the Union of the States **Dissolved**.

Massachusetts, on the admission of Texas, voted herself out of the Union, and has never voted herself in again.

Massachusetts has for thirty years, permitted the worst treason against the Union to be preached in her midst, in papers whose motto is, "The Union is a league with hell." Massachusett's deadly hate of the Constitution—that sacred legacy from Washington and our fathers—is such that a thousand soldiers have been called out to compel a forced obedience to its provisions, and her legislature has passed dishonest disunion laws to nullify and violate that solemn covenant. Disunion treason, which now disgraces her statute book while her Parkers, her Cheevers, Beechers, and Stowes, her Preachers, Lecturers and Editors, have aided her members of Congress in spreading disunion treason over the land.

The Lying Pretence.

The pretence for all this melancholy outrage, against the best of Governments, has been "Slavery"—the hypocritical pretence that the Free States *fear* the Slave States—that our **Twenty Millions of Freemen fear the Eight Millions of the Rebels. The danger** that the Free States, which have outgrown in population, wealth, manufactures, in everything that constitutes power and prosperity, the States which they have declared to be cursed with Slavery, and constantly decreasing in wealth and power—that the boasted power of the North, has reason to fear the poverty and weakness of the South. This has been Massachusetts reason, a pretence for the long and bitter rage of those who are themselves the most guilty aiders and abettors of Slavery.

Her Deep Guilt of Slavery.

New England is more deeply dyed in the guilt of Slavery, than all other States, besides, they made the Slave trade the condition of Union—New England Shipping brought the Negroes from Africa, New England sold the Africans, and supplied all the Slaves that were brought into the Union, and has sustained Slavery by using Slave Cotton, and shipping Slave Produce abroad. New England has made vast wealth, by filling the South with Slaves, by shipping slave produce, by using in every way Slave labor, and making Slave Lashes, and Slave Chains, and supplying the worst of Slave Drivers. Thus enriched by slavery, more than all the other States, Massachusetts applies her slave made wealth to pay preachers to "educate the children of the North, to hate the South," thus teaching the basest ingratitude to their greatest benefactors.

Blots out the Stars!

To follow up the course of history, look at the facts!

Massachusetts was foremost in the party, which, in 1856 raised the sectional flag of disunion, blotting out one half of the stars from our glorious flag, and striking boldly for **Disunion**, as that State has always done and is now doing.

Massachusetts, in 1860, bent on carrying out her deep laid conspiracy against the Union, re-organized the party which was announced as the party of the Free States against the Slave States; the North against the South.

Her Classical Scholars.

Sumner, from Massachusetts, in proving Southern men to be "uncivilized," "barbarians," "robbers," &c., said, **In the Senate** of the United States, "they must be driven like rats into their holes."

Lovejoy, in the House, and Helper book advocated the Massachusetts Senator's plan of "driving them like rats into their holes," by cutting off all intercourse, social, political and religious, and puting a knife in the slaves' hands to cut their masters' throats.

These threats were sanctioned by the signatures of 67 members of Congress, and Governors and other prominent members of the Party, paid their money to have them sown broadcast over the land.

And these speeches were reproduced with the most embittered exaggerations, in the *Tribune* (with its million readers,) and in the columns of the Republican newspapers.

After the election Nov. 9, 1860, a Senator of Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson, said, "we have at length succeeded; we have our feet upon the neck of the South, and we will crush them out," "we will grind them to powder!"—and his threats were met with the most vociferous applause by an immense Massachusetts assemblage.

This same influence was exerted at the Peace Convention to prevent an "inch of concession," and to ensure the war by which Abolitionism sought, in its own language, to "wipe out the South."

A delegation of the most influential men of Massachusetts, went to Washington to "coerce the President, "if he wavered in the prosecution of a war which the South had been told, through pamphlets newspapers and Congressional speeches, was to be a war of "subjudation," to "wipe them out," or, in the Massachusetts Senator's language, to "drive the uncivilized barbarians like rats into their holes."

Fellow Citizens! Loyal friends of the Union and Government, I shall these disunion traitors continue to pervert the War, which, by act of Congress has been declared to be for the promotion of the Union, and not for its destruction?

Our Union Soldiers.

Shall Massachusetts, while our loyal fathers and mothers and sisters behold their sons and brothers pouring out their hearts blood for the Union, sacrificing their lives to sustain our patriotic President in preserving our priceless Union; shall that hot-bed of treason continue to wrong the soldier and outrage the Government by its arrogant attempts at dictation? Shall Massachusetts continue to send to Washington, delegations of her "great men," to overawe and brow-beat the constituted authorities of this nation? Shall the emysaries of New England continue to insult and degrade us before the World by the cowardly pretence that twenty millions of Freemen, cannot subdue eight millions of rebels without the aid of slaves? Shall this coward plea of weakness and fear now aid the abolition conspiracy against the Government, the Constitution and the Union?

True Eloquence.

The Massachusetts disunion conspiracy, is confirmed by one of her own most noble sons, the HON. R BT. C. WINTHROP, late Speaker of the National House of Representatives, who, on his return from Europe, uttered the following proof of the true character of John A. Andrews, who was elected Governor of Massachusetts because of his complicity with the attempted massacre of Virginia women and children; Mr. Winthrop says: "I shall not soon forget the emotions with which I received, at Vienna, last November, the first tidings of that attrocious affair at Harper's Ferry, I think there could have been no true American heart in Europe at that moment, that did not throb and thrill with horror at that announcement. But I confess to have experienced emotions hardly less deep or distressing when I read, not long afterwards, an account of a meeting in this very hall, I believe, at which the gallows at Charleston, in Virginia, was likened to the Cross on Calvary, and at which it was openly declared that the ringleader of that desperate and wicked conspiracy was right. Sir if it had been suggested to me then, that, before another year had passed away, the presiding officer at that meeting would have been deliberately nominated by the Republican party of Massachusetts for the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth, I should have repelled the idea as not within the prospect of belief—as utterly transcending any pitch of extravagance which even the wildest and most ultra members of that party had ever prepared us to aticipate.

But the nomination is before us, (and Andrews was elected) I should be false to every impulse of my heart, if, being here at all this evening—if opening my lips at all during this campaign—I did not enter my humble protest—as one to whom the cause of Christianity and social order is dear, as one who would see the word of God and the laws of the land respected and obeyed—if I did not enter my humble but earnest protest against such an attempt to give the seeming sanction of the people of Massachusetts to sentiments so impious and abominable."

Impious and abominable.

Yet "impious and abominable" as it was, Andrews was elected Governor of Massachusetts because he said "John Brown was right," and one of his abolition papers the "Pine and Palm" published in Boston, says; "we would hesitate at no conceivable attrocity, we would spare neither parlor nor cradle, neither age nor sex, did we believe that they must perish in order that Negro Slavery might perish with them." Is this the way to preserve the Union, and sustain the best Government the world ever saw?

New England imported, made and built up Slavery; stole the Negroes from Africa, and is now doing its utmost to flood the free States with the Negroes, to degrade white labor, and compete with the working men of the North. Will taking the food from our own laborers and robbing our women and children of bread, make the slaves any better off?

Contrabands—The Atlantic Monthly

A Massachusetts magazine, the *Boston Atlantic Monthly*, for November, has a letter from a member of the Third Massachusetts Regiment, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, who had sixty-four escaped slaves put in his charge to dig trenches, &c. This Massachusetts soldier says, "I did not hear a profane or vulgar word from them," a remark which it would be difficult to make of any sixty-four white men taken together any where in our army. The negroes were models for those who make high boasts of civility of manners, and Christian culture. Fifty-eight out of the sixty-four were Church members, and, though they had no pastors, held religious meetings on Sundays, which were attended by three hundred of our own soldiers—their prayers and exhortations were fervent, and marked by a simplicity which is not unfrequently the richest eloquence. They have received an education in the Christian faith from devout teachers. Some have been taught (let us believe it) by Christian masters, and some by the children of these masters." (There are half a million of slaves, who are church communicants.) No one ever told me that he had suffered from cruelty: many bore testimony to the great kindness of their masters and mistresses. One had saved $1800 from his earnings. The slaves assured me that they had all been well taught. If that be so they have no wrongs to avenge." If this is all true why should the Governor of Massachusetts, and his legislature, and his incendiary teachers, put these negroes to the business of "cutting throats," and coming North to starve, or work in competition with our own poor, who are toiling for bread? Why make this an Abolition war, instead of a war for restoring and preserving our glorious Union?

Americans! Freemen! stand by the Government, stand by the President and the Commander-in-Chief of our Armies. In the name of Liberty and Humanity, stand by the Union, in opposition to this fiendish, inhuman fanaticism of the East

They are moving heaven and earth to force the people to believe that the Constitution, which alone makes the United States a nation, is of no possible consequence in the war, because it conflicts with the emancipation of the slaves. "Tax the farmer and the manufacturer, the householder and the laborer—heap millions per day upon the Government expenses—entail thousands of millions of debt upon the public treasury, to be a burden upon the people forever—make the South worthless, even when it is conquered, for the purpose of production, or of repaying the cost of the war—shed Northern blood like water—blot out the States—pull down the Federal institutions, and put up a despotism over white men in their stead—do any or all of these things, and we will submit to them, if you will only free the negroes." This is what the Abolitionists now practically say to the world. They neither regard the sanctity of the Constitution nor the future prosperity of the country. They prefer a desert inhabited by a half starved mongrel population, in which black and white shall be on an equality, to a restoration of the Union, with its blessings of wealth and freedom to the white race.

The Dis-Union Treason,

Of the East, has its origin in the rank pride and vaunting ambition which proclams "Boston, the HUB OF THE UNIVERSE," overflowing with endless bragging and boasting to the glory of the great men who are puffed up as gods. Puritanism has sunk down into Unitarianism, which is now the religion of New England, and sends forth over the land its spurious philosophy, its Godless "isms," the chief of which is Abolitionism and Disunion. Their Burlingame is glorified for declaring "We must have an Anti-slavery Church, an Anti-slavery Bible, and an Anti-slavery GOD!"

"O Lord, how great are thy works, and thy thoughts past finding out." "A brutish man knoweth not, neither doth a fool understand." "When all the workers of iniquity do flourish, it is that they shall be destroyed forever" "The prosperity of the wicked—pride compasseth them about—their eyes stand out with fatness—they are corrupt, and speak wickedly concerning oppression. They speak loftily. They set their mouths against the heavens, and they say, How doth GOD know? and is there knowledge in the MOST HIGH? Behold, (saith the Psalmist.) these are the ungodly, who prosper in the world."

The Godless, because Christless Unitarians, the transcendental philosophers, fill the pulpit and the press with their infidel blasphemies—puffed up with vain conceit, they have turned our Union glory into shame, and our priceless blessings into ashes. Behold their fruits, for by their fruits ye shall know them.

"Beware," saith Paul the man of God, "beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the traditions of men, and after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ, who is the head of all principality and power." "Because when they knew God, they glorified Him not as God, but because vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, and changed the glory of the incorruptible God, into an image made like to corruptible man Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed forever."

"Even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them ever to a reprobate mind. Being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication, maliciousness, backbiters, dispiteful; full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, **Covenant breakers**, implacable, unmerciful" How true is all this of the unholy spirit of Unitarian philosophy! a blasphemy against the living God, which is the root of all the "isms" which from New England, have spread, like a foul leprosy over this whole land, culminating in the most wicked and monstrous crimes of Abolition and Disunion. Their emysaries—preachers, lecturers, novelists and editors are in every city, and in congress, infidel brawlers, "whose throat is an open sepulchre, with their tongues, they have used deceit, and the poison of asps is under their lips, whose mouth is full of bitterness and cursing." By their fruits ye shall know them.

Saith **Almighty** God, "Do ye thus requite the Lord, O foolish people? Hath He not made thee and established thee? See I have sat before thee this day **Life and Good, and Death and Evil**, in that I command thee to love the Lord thy God, to walk in His ways, and to keep His commandments. Therefore let the people **Obey and Live.**" Return to your allegiance, and stand by the Government in its great struggle to preserve the Union.

"THE UNION, ONE AND INSEPERABLE—NOW AND FOREVER"

☞ 700,000 UNION MEN. SOUTH!!!

The Baltimore correspondent of the *Philadelphia Journal*, December 28th. 1861, writes. "Mr. Ely, (the New York Member of Congress.) has no doubt that a strong, a most potent, Union Sentiment slumbers throughout, what is bogusly called, the Southern Confederacy. This he believes is only kept down by terror, and will assert itself wherever our Government insures protection to them. It is further asserted, that the fact coming from the most reliable sources, that there exists now in the South a "Union League," numbering **Seven Hundred Thousand Men**, who will at the first opportunity, abandon rebellion, and assert their rights in the face of God and Man; and strike for the Union and the Constitution, and their glorious old flag, the Stars and Stripes" Shall they be crushed, and our Union betrayed by Traitors, who are now hastening the execution of their purpose by all the appliances of treachery, cunning, and falsehood. This new-born zeal for the Union is but a lying pretense to hide perjured hearts, and this mercricious display of patriotism is only a flimsy cloak for infamous designs—Scarce a twelvemonth ago these very men "shrieked freedom under a banner of sixteen stars, and their cry was, "Let the Union slide!" Their purpose is still the same.

TO THE

LABORING MEN

OF NEW YORK.

COMRADES:---Do you want to pay heavy taxes? Do you want to suffer loss and ruin? Do you want to be trampled under foot by ambitious demagogues? Do you want to have your homes filled with sorrow, and your eyes run over with tears? If not, then

STOP AND THINK!

The property destroyed by a riot must be paid for by the city, and in this way every act of disorder, violence and house-burning, is only laying heavier taxes on your own shoulders. Every disorderly act that is done only calls for greater expenses on the part of the city government. The United States does not pay the damages, but the City of New York alone. Of course, all the disturbances, losses and damages, only

FALL UPON OUR OWN HEADS.

COMRADES,

STAND BY THE LAW!

Stand by good order and good sense, and you will find it good policy. If any law is bad, let it be settled by the courts in a proper form. Do not listen to bad men who are only leading you to your ruin.

The politicians and business men of New York must stand by the law and the Constitution.

It is cheaper and better to Stand by the Law!

For when the law is broken and property destroyed, and lives lost, we all suffer more or less by the injury. Comrades! In the name of God---in the name of our wives and children---in the name of every thing that is dear to us---

STOP and THINK!

Stand up as Democratic Workingmen should stand up before the world, and show the traitors of the South, and the friends of tyranny all over the world, that

The Workingmen of New York are able to govern themselves!

Stand by the Union, the Constitution and the Laws! Then peace, freedom and prosperity will be secure to you and to your children after you.

KEEP HONESTLY AT YOUR WORK!
GIVE NO HEED TO BAD ADVICE!

Any man that advises you to break the law is your enemy, and the enemy of your wives and children. These troubles will make the times only the worse for us all. High prices, heavy rents, and heavier taxes. Comrades! Keep the peace and all will be well.

***Saturday, July* 18, 1863.**

A Democratic Workingman.

WHITE SLAVES.

545

It is of the greatest importance to the workingmen of the United States to understand the true sentiments and objects of the leading traitors of the South. Their opinions of workingmen---who earn their support by their daily labor---are clearly set forth in the following extract from the speech of Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, in the Senate of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1858.

"In all social systems there must be a class to do the mean duties, to perform the drudgery of life---that is, a class requiring but a low order of intellect, and but little skill. Its requisites are vigor, docility, fidelity. . . . . **It constitutes the very mud-sills of society** and of political government; and you might as well attempt to build a house in the air, as to build either one or the other except on the mud-sills. Fortunately for the South, she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand. . . . We use them for the purpose, and call them slaves.

The man who lives by daily labor, and scarcely lives at that, and who has to put out his labor in the market, and take the best he can get for it---in short, **your whole class of manual laborers and operatives, as you call them, are SLAVES.** The difference between us is, that our slaves are hired for life, and well compensated; there is no starvation, no begging, no want of employment among our people, and not too much employment either. Yours are hired by the day. . . . **YOUR SLAVES ARE WHITE, OF YOUR OWN RACE**---you are brothers, of one blood. **Our slaves do not vote.** We give them no political power. **Yours do vote**; and, being the majority, they are the depositories of all your political power. If they knew the tremendous secret, that the ballot-box is stronger than an army with bayonets, where would you be?---Your society would be reconstructed. . . . Not by meetings in parks, with arms in their hands, **but by the peaceful process of the ballot-box.**"

The law-abiding and union-loving workingmen of the Union---whom the Senator denounces as "White Slaves," went to the ballot-box, according to the Constitution, and effected "a peaceful revolution." But the "gentlemen" traitors of the South, less loyal and less honest, went "with arms in their hands," and treason in their hearts, and have compelled the workingmen of the South to rise against their brothers of the North, in order to make "white slaves" of them all.

There are many other advocates of the doctrine of Senator Hammond who can be produced.

These things being true, I charge,

1st. That the rebellion of the South Carolina traitors is an attempt to destroy the interests of the democratic working classes of the Union.

2d. That it is an effort to build up forever a system by which "*Capital shall own Labor.*"

3d. That it is an attempt to make slavery---and property in slaves---the controlling interest of the Union.

4th. That Slavery is, and from its nature must be, the deadly enemy of Free Labor.

5th. That the success of the traitors will be a death-blow to the interests of Free Workingmen, North and South.

6th. That self-interest and patriotism both call upon Workingmen to stand by the government firm as a rock till the rebellion is put down, and peace restored by the constitutional authorities.

I challenge Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. Benjamin Wood, C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., and Prof. Mason, of New York; F. W. Hughes, Esq. and Hon. Geo. B. Woodward, of Pennsylvania; and Hon. C. L. Vallandigham and Hon. G. E. Pugh, of Ohio, to disprove my quotations or the correctness of my conclusions.

A Democratic Workingman.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28th, 1863.

☞ ***PLEASE POST THIS UP.***

NOTICE

To the Enrolled Militia of the County of Middlesex.

☞ **The Drafting Commissioner for the County of Middlesex will hear claims to exemption at the following times and places, to wit:**

At LOWELL, Friday,	**Nov.**	**7th, at 9, A. M.**		
GROTON, Saturday,	"	**8th,**	"	"
CONCORD, Monday,	"	**10th,**	"	"
FRAMINGHAM, Tuesday,	"	**11th,**	"	"
CAMBRIDGE, Wednesday,	"	**12th,**	"	"

At the places in said cities and towns where the Probate Court is usually held.

Applicants must ascertain that their names are actually enrolled before they can be heard.

All certificates of disability must be presented to the Commissioner at the above named times and places *only*, either in person or by some responsible agent who knows that the applicant is enrolled, and to whom the applicant is personally known.

JOHN W. BACON,

Drafting Commissioner.

NATICK, Nov. 3. 1862.

WRIGHT & POTTER, PRINTERS, 4 SPRING LANE, CORNER OF DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.

EXEMPTS!

DR. CUTTER, of Woburn,

—WILL BE—

AT LYCEUM HALL, READING,

ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH INSTANT,

From 8 1-2 A. M. till 12 o'clock, M., to examine all who claim

EXEMPTION

—FROM—

MILITARY DUTY!

On account of Physical Disability.

No fee will be charged, and we earnestly invite all those who believe themselves physically unable to do Military Duty, to come and be examined.

J. B. LEATHE,
J. S. CAMPBELL,
S. A. PARKER,
} Selectmen of Reading.

READING, Nov. 8th, 1862.

Declaration of the Causes which impel the State of Texas to secede from the Federal Union---also the Ordinance of Secession.

DECLARATION.

The Government of the United States, by certain Joint Resolutions, bearing date on the first day of March in the year A. D., 1845, proposed to the Republic of Texas, then a *free sovereign* and *independent nation*, the annexation of the latter to the former, as one of the co-equal States thereof.

The people of Texas, by the Deputies in Convention assembled, on the fourth day of July of the same year, assented to and accepted said proposals, and formed a constitution for the proposed State, upon which, on the twenty-ninth day of December, of the same year, said State was formally received into the confederated Union.

Texas abandoned her separate national existence and consented to become one of the confedrated States, to promote her welfare, insure domestic tranquility and secure more substantially the blessing of liberty and peace to her people. She was received into the confederacy, with her own constitution, under the guarantees of the Federal Constitution and the compact of annexation that she should enjoy these blessings. She was received as a commonwealth holding, maintaining and protecting the institution known as negro slavery—the servitude of the African to the white race within her limits—a relation that had existed from the first settlement of her wildnerness by the white race, and which her people intended should continue to exist in all future time. Her institutions and geographical position established the strongest ties between her and the other slaveholding States of the Confederacy. These ties have been strengthened by the association. But what has been the course of the government of the United States, and of the people and authorities of the non-slaveholding States, since our connection with them?

The controlling majority of the Federal Government, under various pretences and disguises, has so administered the same as to exclude the citizens of the Southern States, unless under odious and unconstitutional restrictions, from all the immense territory owned in common by all the States, on the Pacific ocean, for the avowed purpose of acquiring sufficient power in the common government, to use it as a means of destroying the institutions of Texas and her sister slaveholding States.

By the disloyalty of the Northern States and their citizens, and the imbecility of the Federal Government, infamous combinations of incendiaries and outlaws have been permitted in those States and the common territory of Kansas, to trample upon the Federal laws, to war upon the lives and property of Southern citizens in that territory, and finally, by violence and mob laws, to usurp the possession of the same, as exclusively the property of the Northern States.

The Federal Government, while but partially under the control of these our unnatural and sectional enemies, has for years, almost entirely failed to protect the lives and property of the people of Texas against the Indian savages on our borders; and, more recently against the murderous forays of banditti from the neighboring territory of Mexico; and when our State Government has expended large amounts for such purposes, the Federal Government has refused re-imbursement therefor—thus rendering our condition more insecure and harassing than it was during the existence of the Republic of Texas.

These and other wrongs we have patiently borne, in the vain hope that a returning sense of justice and humanity would induce a different course of administration.

When we advert to the course of individual non-slaveholding States and that a majority of their citizens, our grievances assume far greater magnitude.

The States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa, by solemn Legislative enactments, have deliberately, directly, violated the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Federal Constitution, and laws passed in pursuance thereof; annulling a material provision of the compact, designed by its framers to perpetuate amity between the members of the confederacy, and to secure the rights of the slaveholding States in their domestic institutions—a provision founded in justice and wisdom, and without the enforcement of which the compact fails to accomplish the object of its creation. Some of those States have high fines and degrading penalties upon any of their citizens or officers who may carry out in good faith that provision of the compact, or the federal laws enacted in accordance therewith.

In all of the non-slaveholding States, in violation of that good faith and comity which should exist even between entirely distinct nations, the people have formed themselves into a great sectional party, now strong enough in numbers to control the affairs of each of those States, based upon the unnatural feeling of hostility to these Southern States and their beneficent and patriarchal system of African slavery—proclaiming the debasing doctrine of the equality of all men, irrespective of race or color—a doctrine at war with nature, in opposition to the experience of mankind, and in violation of the plainest revelations of the divine law. They demand the abolition of negro slavery throughout the confederacy—the recognition of political equality between the white and negro races—and avow their determination to press on their crusade against us, so long as a negro slave remains in these States.

For years past this abolition organization has been actively sowing the seeds of discord through the Union, and has rendered the Federal Congress the arena for spreading firebrands and hatred between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

By consolidating their strength, they have placed the slaveholding States in a hopeless minority in the Federal Congress and rendered representation of no avail in protecting Southern rights against their exactions and encroachments.

They have proclaimed, and at the ballot box sustained, the revolutionary doctrine that there is a "higher law" than the Constitution and laws of our Federal Union, and virtually that they will disregard their oaths and trample upon our rights.

They have, for years past, encouraged and sustained lawless organizations to steal our slaves and prevent their re-capture, and have repeatedly murdered Southern citizens while lawfully seeking their rendition.

They have invaded Southern soil and murdered unoffending citizens, and through the press, their leading men and a fanatical pulpit, have bestowed praise upon the actors and assassins in these crimes—while the Governors of several of their States have refused to deliver parties implicated and indicted for participation in such offences, upon the legal demands of the States aggrieved.

They have, through the mails and hired emissaries, sent seditious pamphlets and papers amongst us to stir up servile insurrection and bring blood and carnage to our firesides.

They have sent hired emissaries among us to burn our towns and distribute arms and poison to our slaves for the same purpose.

They have impoverished the slaveholding States by unequal and partial legislation, thereby enriching themselves by draining from us our substance.

They have refused to vote appropriations for protecting Texas against ruthless savages, for the sole reason that she is a slaveholding State.

And, finally, by the combined sectional vote of the seventeen free or non-slaveholding States, they have elected as President and Vice President of the whole Confederacy, two men whose chief claim to such high positions, is their approval of these long continued wrongs, and their pledges to continue them to the final consummation of these schemes for the ruin of the slaveholding States.

In view of these and many other facts, it is meet that our own views should be distinctly proclaimed.

We hold, as undeniable truths, that the governments of the various States and of the Confederacy itself, were established exclusively by the white race, for themselves and their posterity; that the African race had no agency in their establishment; that they were rightfully held and regarded as an inferior and dependant race, and in that condition only could their existence in this country be rendered beneficial or tolerable:

That, in this free government, *all white men are, and of right ought to be, entitled to equal civil and political rights;* that the servitude of the African race, as existing in these States, is mutually beneficial to both bond and free, and is abundantly authorised and justified by the experience of mankind, and the revealed will of the Almighty Creator, as recognized by all Christian nations; while the destruction of the existing relations between the two races, as advocated by our sectional enemies, would bring inevitable calamities upon both, and desolation upon the fifteen slaveholding States.

By the secession of six of the slaveholding States, and the certainty that others will speedily do likewise, Texas has no alternative but to remain in isolated connection with the North, or unite her destinies with the South.

For these and other reasons—solemnly asserting that the Federal Constitution has been violated and virtually abrogated by the several States named; seeing that the Federal Government is now passing under the control of our sectional enemies, to be dirverted from the exalted objects of its creation, to those of oppression and wrong; and realising that our State can no longer look for protection, but to God and her sons:—We, the Delegates of the people of Texas, in Convention assembled, have passed An Ordinance dissolving all political connection with the Government of the United States of America, and the people thereof—and confidently appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the freemen of Texas to ratify the same at the ballot-box, on the 23rd day of the present month.

Adopted in Convention, on the second day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of Texas the twenty-fifth.

An Ordinance

To Dissolve the Union between the State of Texas and the other States, united under the Compact styled the Constitution of the United States of America.

Sec. 1st, Whereas the Federal Government has failed to accomplish the purposes of the compact of Union between these States, in giving protection either to the persons of our people upon an exposed frontier, or to the property of our citizens; and whereas the action of the Northern States of the Union is violative of the compact between the States and the guarantees of the Constitution, and whereas the recent developments in Federal affairs, make it evident, that the power of the Federal Government is sought to be made a weapon, with which to strike down the interests and prosperity of the people of Texas and her sister slaveholding States; instead of permitting it to be, as was intended, our shield against outrage and aggression; therefore:

We the people of the State of Texas, in convention, do declare and ordain, that the ordinance adopted by our Convention of delegates on the 4th day of July A. D. 1845, and afterwards ratified by us, under which the Republic of Texas, was admitted into Union with other States and became a party to the compact styled "the Constitution of the United States of America" be, and is hereby repealed and annulled; that all the powers, which by the said compact, were delegated by Texas to the Federal Government are revoked and resumed; that Texas is of right absolved from all restraints and obligations incurred by said compact, and is a separate sovereign State, and that her citizens and people are absolved from all allegiance to the United States or the Government thereof:

Sec. 2d, This ordinance shall be submitted to the people of Texas, for their ratification or rejection by the qualified voters on the 23d day of February 1861, and unless rejected by a majority of the votes cast, shall take effect and be in force on and after the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861. Provided that in the Representative District of El Paso, said election may be held on the 18th day of February, 1861.

Done by the people of the State of Texas, in Convention assembled at Austin, this first day of February, A. D. 1861.

O. M. ROBERTS, *President.*

EDWIN WALLER,
L. A. ABERCROMBIE,
JAMES R. ARMSTRONG.
W. A. ALLEN,
JAMES M. ANDERSON,
T. S. ANDERSON,
RICHARD L. ASKEW,
W. S. J. ADAMS,
WM. C. BATTE,
S. W. BEASLEY,
JOHN BOX,
H. NEWTON BURDITT,
JAMES M. BURROUGHS,
JOHN I. BURTON,
S. E. BLACK,
W. T. BLYTHE,
AMZI BRADSHAW,
R. WEAKLEY BRAHAN,
A. S BROADDUS,
JNO. HENRY BROWN,
ROBERT C. CAMPBELL,
LEWIS F. CASEY,
WM. CHAMBERS,
T. J. CHAMBERS,
J. GREEN CHAMBERS,
N. B. CHARLTON,
GEO. W. CHILTON,
ISHAM CHISUM,
WM. CLARK, Jr.,
J. A. CLAYTON,
CHAS. L. CLEVELAND,
A. G. CLOPTON,
RICHARD COKE,
JAMES E. COOK,
JOHN W. DANCY,
THO'S G. DAVENPORT,
J. J. DIAMOND,
A. H. DAVIDSON,
C. DEEN,
THOS. J. DEVINE,
WM. W. DIAMOND,
JNO. DONELSON,
JOSEPH H. DUNHAM,
EDWARD DOUGHERTY,
H. H. EDWARDS,
ELBERT EARLY,
JOHN N. FALL,
DRURY FIELD,
JOHN H. FEENEY,
GEORGE FLOURNOY,
SPENCER FORD,
JOHN S. FORD,
THOMAS C. FROST,
AMOS P. GALLOWAY,
CHARLES GANAHL,
ROBERT S. GOULD,
ROBERT GRAHAM,
MALCOM D. GRAHAM,
PETER W. GRAY,
JOHN A. GREEN,
JOHN GREGG,
WM. P. HARDEMAN,
JOHN R. HAYES,
P. T. HERBERT,
A. O. W. HICKS,
THOS. B. J. HILL,
ALFRED M. HOBBY,
JOS. L. HOGG,
J. J. HOLT,
JAMES HOOKER,
EDWARD R. HORD,
RUSSELL HOWARD,
A. CLARK HOYL,
THOS. P. HUGHES,
J. W. HUTCHESON,
JNO. IRELAND,
THOMAS J. JENNINGS,
F. JONES,
W. C. KELLY,
T. KOESTER,
C. M. LESUER,
F. W. LATHAM,
PRYOR LEA,
JAMES S. LESTER,
JOHN LITTLETON,
M. F. LOCKE,
OLIVER LOFTIN,
THOS. S. LUBBOCK,
P. N. LUCKETT,
HENRY A. MALTBY,
JESSE MARSHALL,
JAMES M. MAXCY,
LEWIS W. MOORE,
WM. McCRAVEN,
WM. McINTOSH,
GILCHRIST McKAY,
THOS. M. McCRAW,
WM. GOODLOE MILLER,
ALBERT N. MILLS,
THOS. MOORE,
THOS. C. MOORE,
CHALES de MONTEL,
B. F. MOSS,
JOHN MULLER,
THOS. J. NASH,
A. NAUENDORF,
T. C. NEEL,
ALISON NELSON,
JAMES F. NEWSOM,
W. M. NAYLAND,
E. B. NICHOLS,
A. J. NICHOLSON,
E. P. NICHOLSON,
JAMES M. NORRIS,
ALF. T. OBENCHAIN,
W. B. OCHILTREE,
W. S. OLDHAM,
R. J. PALMER,
W. M. PAYNE,
W. K. PAYNE,
WM. M. PECK,
W. R. POAG,
ALEXANDER POPE,
DAVID Y. PORTIS,
D. M. PENDERGAST,
WALTER F. PRESTON,
F. P. PRICE,
A. T. RAINEY,
JOHN H. REAGAN,
R. RECTOR,
P. G. RHOME,
R. S. C. ROBERTSON,
WILLIAM P. ROGERS.
JAMES H. ROGERS,
EDWARD M. ROSS,
JOHN RUGELEY,
H. R. RUNNELS,
J. C. ROBERTSON,
J. B. ROBERTSON,
E. B. SCARBOROUGH,
WM. T. SCOTT,
WM. READ SCURRY,
JAMES E. SHEPARD,
SAM. S. SMITH,
JOHN D. STELL,
JOHN G. STEWART,
CHARLES STEWART,
F. S. STOCKDALE,
WM. H. STEWART,
GIDEON SMITH,
PLEASANT TAYLOR,
B. F. TERRY,
NATHANIEL TERRY,
E. THOMASON,
JAMES G. THOMPSON,
W. S. TODD,
JAMES WALWORTH,
R. H. WARD,
WM. WARREN,
JAMES C. WATKINS,
JOHN A. WHARTON,
JOSEPH P. WEIR,
JNO. A. WILCOX,
A. P. WILEY,
BEN WILLIAMS,
JASON WILSON,
PHILIP A. WORK.
J. A. CHAMBERS,
ELI H. BAXTER, Jr.,
JA'S W. HENDERSON,
JOHN R. HENRY,
NOAH COX,
CHA'S A. RUSSELL,
D. M. STAPP, (Mar. 2, '61.)
GEO. H. BAGBY,
W. HUNT,
TIGNAL W. JONES,
W. A. MATTOX,
T. J. WORD,
W. A. MONTGOMERY,
J. L. L. McCALL,
M. J. HALL,
WM. NASH.

O. M. ROBERTS,
President of the Convention.

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WM. DUNN SCHOOLFIELD, } Ass't Secs.
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CONFEDERATE CONGRESS

Under the Permanent Congress, to assemble February 18, 1862.

The names marked with an asterisk (*) are members of the Provisional Congress.

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11. John B. Baldwin, Staunton.
*12. Waller R. Staples, Christiansburg.
13. Walter Preston, Abingdon.
14. A. G. Jenkins, Green Bottom.
*15. Robert A. Johnson, Clarksburg.
*16. Charles W. Russell, Wheeling.

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By the Post-Master General of the Confederate States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the provisions of an act, approved March 15th, 1861, and amended by the first section of an act approved May 9th, 1861, the Post-Master General of the Confederate States "is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the postal service in the Confederate States," and all conveyance of mails within their limits, from and after such day, except by authority of the Post-Master General thereof, is thereby prohibited:

Now, therefore, I, John H. Reagan, Post-Master General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, notifying all Post-Masters, Contractors, and Special and Route Agents, in the service of the Post-Office Department, and engaged in the transmission and delivery of the mails, or otherwise in any manner connected with the service within the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after the 1st day June next, I shall assume the entire control and direction of the postal service therein: And I hereby direct all Post-Masters, Route Agents and Special Agents within these States, and now acting under the authority and direction of the Post-Master General of the United States, to continue in the discharge of their respective duties under the authority vested in me by the Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by my direction: And the said Post-Masters, Route Agents and Special Agents are also required to forward to this Department, without delay, their names, with the names of the offices of which they are Post-Masters, (giving the State and County,) to be directed to the "Chief of the Appointment Bureau, Post-Office Department, Montgomery, Alabama," in order that new commissions may be issued under the authority of this Government: And all Post-Masters are hereby required to render to the Post-Office Department at Washington, D. C., their final accounts and their vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures, up to the 31st day of this month, taking care to forward with said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes, remaining on hand, belonging to the Post-Office Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefor in the adjustment of their accounts; and they are further required to retain in their possession, to meet the orders of the Post-Master General of the United States, for the payment of mail service within the Confederate States, all revenue which shall have accrued from the postal service prior to the said 1st day of June next.

All Contractors, Mail Messengers, and Special Contractors for conveying the mails within the Confederate States, under existing contracts with the Government of the United States, are hereby authorized to continue to perform such service under my direction, from and after the day last above named, subject to such modifications and changes as may be found necessary, under the powers vested in the Post-Master General by the terms of said contracts and the provisions of the second section of an act approved May 9th, 1861, conformable thereto: And the said Contractors Special Contractors, and Mail Messengers, are required to forward, without delay, the number of their route or routes, the nature of the service thereon, the schedules of arrivals and departures, the names of the offices supplied, and the amount of annual compensation for present service, together with their address, directed to the "Chief of the Contract Bureau, Post-Office Department, Montgomery, Alabama.

Until a postal treaty shall be made with the Government of the United States for the exchange of mails between that Government and the Government of this Confederacy, Post-Masters will not be authorized to collect United States postage on mail matter sent to or received from those States; and until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the pre-payment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages must be paid in money, under the provisions of the first section of an act approved March 1st, 1861.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Alabama, the 13th day of May, in the year 1861.

L. S.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Post-Master General.

Postmasters and Merchants who receive this Circular are requested to post it conspicuously in their offices, and extend a notice of the contents.

Produce Loan in aid of the Confederate States.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1, 1862.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent of the Treasury Department to settle all subscriptions to the Produce Loan which are made payable at New Orleans, or at any points in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Sub-agencies are established at Vicksburg, Natchez, Jackson, Holly Springs, Grenada, Columbus and Corinth, Miss., and at Baton Rouge and Shreveport, La.

The General Agent and sub-Agents are authorized to receive the amount when the produce subscribed has been sold, and to issue certificates for the same, drawing interest at 8 per cent from the date of payment. These certificates will be afterwards exchanged for Confederate Bonds, as is explained in the annexed extract from the Instructions of the Treasury Department.

Subscribers in Mississippi or Louisiana may settle at any of the agencies above mentioned, or when more convenient, at the General Agency in New Orleans—where a complete list of subscriptions is recorded.

Commissioners who have been appointed in the several counties and parishes to solicit subscriptions are requested to continue their labors, reporting, from time to time, the results to the Treasury Department, which will furnish additional blanks whenever required.

Merchants and planters, in vicinities where no agency exists, may, on the sale of produce, remit the proceeds to their correspondents at New Orleans, in checks or drafts, with instructions to pay over to the General Agency and receive the Certificates or Bonds.

Planters are requested to notify their merchants of the amounts they have subscribed.

Subscribers may at any time increase the amount of their subscriptions, and they are earnestly invited to do so where the circumstances admit. Where the subscription is less than fifty dollars, the party is invited to make it that sum, being the smallest for which a bond can issue.

Independently of the patriotism involved in these subscriptions, it is believed that no better investment can be opened to capital—the interest on the bonds being secured by the war tax, and the principal by the vast resources of the Confederacy.

J. B. D. DeBOW,
GENERAL AGENT,
At the office of "DeBow's Review," 68 Camp street, New Orleans.

INSTRUCTIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, January 3, 1862.

At the time appointed for the sale of any produce, or whenever such sale shall take place, the Agent shall apply for the proceeds due under the subscription, and may receive the same in coin, Treasury Notes, or approved Foreign Bills of Exchange, drawn against the sale, and taken at the current market rate; and for the said proceeds, shall deliver to the subscriber a receipt exchangeable for Bonds or Stock, drawing eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually, to be issued under the Act of August, 1861, for such period beyond five years as the subscriber may select; and if the particular period shall have been exhausted, the nearest remaining will be furnished instead.

The General Agent will receive from the Treasurer the Bonds or Certificate of Stock called for by the receipts, and will, with the aid of their sub-Agents, be the medium to exchange the same with the holders of the receipts.

The General Agent will report weekly to the Secretary of the Treasury, and at same intervals deposit all moneys received with the nearest Assistant Treasury or Depositary.

All Agents shall have authority to receive additional subscriptions, and are earnestly requested to take all measures in their power to procure the same; and they will be furnished with blank Subscription Lists for that purpose.

Whenever a proposal is made to subscribe Army supplies in kind, the Agent to whom it is made shall report the same to the nearest Quartermaster or Commissary, and upon a certificate of the value as adjusted by such officer, and that the article has been received, the said Agent shall issue a receipt for the amount so certified, and report the same to his principal, or to this department.

C. C. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CONFEDERATE COTTON.

Office Assistant Special Agent Treasury Department,

District of Vicksburg.

Meridian, Miss., August 15th, 1865.

All persons holding COTTON, the title of which was vested in the so called Confederate States Government, and which by the terms of surrender is the property of the United States Government, are hereby notified that on application to either A. A. DEWEY, Special Agent, Jackson, Miss., or JOHN DIETRICH, Special Agent, Meridian, Miss., authorities will be granted them to deliver said Cotton at stated points, to Agents of this Department, and receive a liberal compensation for such services.

By order of C. A. MONTROSS,

Assistant Special Agent Treasury Department.

WM. E. SELLECK,

Chief Assistant.

Head Quarters,

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA,
SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No.

By direction of the General Commanding is hereto appended a list of those absent without leave from the 2nd Brigade of this Command. All such absentees are ordered to report to their respective Regiments, Battalions or Companies within ten days from the publication of this order. Those so reporting within this period will be assigned to duty without further trial. Those failing to report within the prescribed limit of time will be proceeded against as deserters. The absentees from Maj. Jackson's Battalion of Cavalry will be allowed fifteen days to report.

By Order of
August 20th, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING.
W. B. MYERS, A. Adjt. General.

A List of Men absent from the 8th Va. Cavalry.

B. F. Aiken,
John P. Aiken,
J. W. Anderson,
W. Anderson,
J. Anderson,
D. W. Bean,
J. H. Copenhaver,
S. M. Copenhaver,
Wm. E. Copenhaver,
W. W. Thompson,
J. Park,
Thomas Copenhaver,
A. B. Cook,
A. P. Cole,
John J. Hester,
S. T. Morrison,
L. G. Maupin,
J. M. Saunders,
J. L. Thomas,
James R. Evans,
James Nuckles,
Thomas Smith,
John C. Hite,
James W. Mathews,

R. B. Diggs,
Kinser,
Smith,
Spencer,
Coleman,
Kidd,
Peerry,
Thornhill,
Fitzpatrick,
Ferguson,
Stewart,
Jones,
Staples,
Ballon,
Spencer,
Joseph Faber,
H. A. Bourn,
J. D. Pickett,
J. Austin,
William Austin,
Martin Nelson,
Henry Nelson,
M. Honk,
E. W. Greer,

Andrew Greer,
Henry Davis,
Stephen F. Jones,
D. A. Taylor,
C. Wesley,
J. Cossett,
Wm. M. Boone,
J. W. Bowyer,
Wm. R. Thornton,
A. J. Woodall,
H. Davidson,
Fletcher,
Muse,
A. B. Nash,
J. D. Morton,
J. B. Perdue,
S. W. Sinclair,
Ely,
Thompson,
A. P. Handley,
P. M. Russel,
J. V. Ralson,
J. E. Shelton,
A. Page,

William Lacy,
Sampson Simmons,
J. B. Beckwith,
Simonton,
W. W. Hamilton,
J. Ralsin,
T. R. C. Blankinship,
W. H. Russel,
A. Hornbert,
Edwin Lambert,
Paul C. Smith,
J. W. Harman,
Wm. C. Sogner,
J. E. Maurice,
M. B. Ranbirne,
William Stevens,
J. Strader,
J. J. Stafford,
A. T. Snyder,
P. R. Snyder,
W. G. Panley,
J. P. Lambert,
T. P. Hereford,
William A. Smith.

J. M. CORNS,
Col. 8th Va. Cavalry.

A. C. BAILEY,
Adjt. 8th Regt. Va. Cavalry.

D. A. ST. CLAIR'S POWER PRESS, WYTHEVILLE, VA.

THE

DESPOTISM

AT RICHMOND.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN

IN ENGLAND.

THE SLAVE POWER

AND

ITS SUPPORTERS.

[From the London Daily News, March 20.]

The government established at Richmond, is not only a novelty, but a pretentious anomaly and anachronism in the history of civilized States. Despotic and oppressive as many forms of rule in the Old World are, happily there is nothing in the political system of Europe at all comparable to the deliberate and resolute malignity of this new Power, which is seeking to establish itself on the other side of the Atlantic. So far from professing or attempting to seek the good of the governed, this Power is formed for the very purpose of condemning a large proportion of the population beneath its rule to be the absolute prey, the helpless victims, the instruments and property of a tyrannical majority. Considerably more than a third of the whole population of the Confederate States is, by the very constitution of this new Power, formally adjudged to a condition of permanent and hopeless bondage. The new Government is not only ostentatiously founded on slavery, but it seeks to become established for the avowed purpose of perpetuating and extending this abomination. It is the first time in the history of the world that men have deliberately set themselves to form a State on this basis and for this object. It is in fact neither more nor less than a dark and daring compact formed to protect artificially, and propagate by a powerful organization, a system embodying the worst forms of social evil and individual wrong. Such a Confederation is of necessity fatal to all freedom and enlightened advancement. Without a single element of genuine hope, or a solitary germ of rational progress, it is condemned by its own act to a condition of intellectual degradation, social corruption, and moral death. In a word, it is, as it has justly been described, a gigantic conspiracy against civilization, humanity and religion; and the very attempt to establish such a Power at this time of day is an insolent outrage against the reason and conscience of mankind.

This is the Government which Englishmen are now asked to assist, by their contributions, in establishing. A loan is to be negotiated on the English Exchange, for the sole purpose of rivetting the fetters of the slave and establishing the military supremacy of a slaveholding oligarchy. It is right to speak plainly about the true character of this infamous project, this barefaced attempt to convert the centre of English commerce into a slave-drivers' auction mart. Those who commit themselves to it must know what they are about, and must therefore desire and intend to support a system of audacious and unexampled wickedness. No one of even ordinary information can now pretend ignorance as to the true character and designs of the Slave Power. That character has been openly declared in formal declarations and authoritative acts; those designs are not only avowed but gloried in. The official representatives of the Southern Government have declared slavery to be the corner-stone, the central principle, the very life-blood of the Confederation. The Southern press has uniformly held the same language. The public men and public organs of the Confederation have ridiculed and repudiated the apologies for slavery made by their friends in this country. For a time the English patrons of the South attempted to maintain that the connection of the Southern Government with slavery was accidental and temporary, and that the progress of the war would put an end to it. Exactly the reverse has happened. As the war goes on the South becomes more insolent and aggressive in its crusade against freedom in every form —more truculent and bloodthirsty in the carrying out of a resolute and vindictive slaveholding policy. The Southern Congress has just passed an act authorizing the sale of all captured persons of color, whether they had ever been slaves or not; in a word, has condemned by a State ordinance a multitude of free persons to hopeless slavery. While the Southern Legislature is thus pursuing a policy that reduces all persons of color to servitude, the Southern press is discussing the expediency of bringing the lower classes of whites into the same condition. The *Richmond Enquirer*, in a recent article on the subject, openly takes this ground:—

"Until recently the apologists for slavery took half-way "grounds. They confined the defence of slavery to "negro slavery, thereby giving up the slavery principle, "admitting other forms of slavery to be wrong. . . . "The South now maintains that slavery is right, natural, "and necessary. While it is far more obvious that negroes "shall be slaves than whites—for they are only fit to "labor, not to direct—yet *the principle of slavery is itself "right, and does not depend on difference of complexion.*"

The South, therefore, has not only declared its character and designs to all the world, but glories in them. It glories in being a slaveholding Confederation formed for the purpose of extending the area and securing the permanence of that accursed institution. Nay it boasts still further that it will compel civilized and Christian countries to recognize slavery as the basis of its social and political organization, and thus silence the indignant protest they have hitherto raised against this gigantic form of social iniquity and public wrong. Those who openly assist a Power which thus explicitly declares its character and designs must of necessity share the guilt of its doings. Those who subscribe to this Confederate Loan are aiding and abetting the Slave Power in the most direct and emphatic manner. They may hope to be in part sheltered by the sectional sympathy for the Confederates which exists in this country. But they cannot escape the moral judgment of the great body of their fellow-citizens, or the decisive condemnation of enlightened Europe. Opinion in Europe is thoroughly informed as to the true character of this great conflict, and marks with wonder and scorn the partial support afforded to the Slave Power in this country; and it will visit this slaveholding loan on the English Exchange with the execration it so justly deserves. All who have an enlightened regard for the true reputation of England, will regard this open assistance to the traffickers in human flesh as a desecration, a a pollution to the English Exchange.

WHAT THE REBEL CHIEFS ARE AFTER.

The purpose of the chiefs of the slaveholders' rebellion to obliterate every principle of democracy, and erect a government wholly absolutist in its nature, in which all power shall be lodged in the few, finds new confirmations with every passing day. The most significant of the recent indications of this kind is the introduction in the Confederate "Congress," and the general approval by the rebel press, of a bill looking to the repeal of the naturalization laws and the exclusion from the privileges of citizenship of all persons who were not in the "Confederacy" at the time its pretended government was organized.

The *Richmond News*, commenting upon this measure, says:

"The bill meets with *very general approval*, and will, we trust, soon become a law. Ethnologists have decided that the admixture of an inferior with a *superior race of the human species* degrades the latter to the level of the former; and it is very certain, that unless we restrain immigration by the most stringent laws, we shall, in a very few years after peace is declared, be overrun by Yankees and other foreigners, and that the next generation of southerners will be the vilest mongrels, &c."

There is no mistaking the meaning of this paragraph. It declares, almost in so many words, that the desire of the rebel leaders is to keep all power in their own hands, and to erect and perpetuate, through *their* descendants, a government founded upon a denial of popular rights, and the restriction, substantially, to themselves and their children, of the franchises which constitute the glory of American citizenship. And yet there are men here at the North who wish this conspiracy against human rights to succeed, and even sue for help in its behalf at the feet of the representative of British aristocracy! That such a combination for such a work is appropriate is only true, but that diminishes not a particle of the infamy of the act of which, according to the testimony of Lord Lyons, our "conservative politicians" have been guilty.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

COTTON CULTIVATION BY CONTRABANDS.

Extract from a letter of the Superintendent of the Cotton Ginning upon the Sea Island Plantations cultivated by free labor during the past season.

Coffin's Point, St. Helena Island, March 20, 1862.

Just a year ago to-night I entered this house for the first time, coming in an army wagon with G., and finding it occupied by a picket guard of thirteen men and a Cotton Agent, who disputed my right to enter upon my missionary duties here. I little thought then that I should remain in these latitudes till I became the proprietor of the old mansion, with all its adjacent cotton lands. Another year of these eventful times may bring forth still stranger things. I only hope it may prove as satisfactory to me in the results of my own labors and much more so in the more weighty results which await our distracted country.

If our Northern croakers could only be made to realize as we do here the ease with which we have reduced a comparative degree of order out of the chaos we found, and see how ready this degraded and half civilized race are to become an industrious and useful laboring class, there would not be so much gabble about the danger of immediate emancipation, or of a stampede of negro labor to the North.

We found them a herd of suspicious savages, who regarded their change of condition with fear and trembling, looking at the cotton field as a life-long scene of unrequitted toil, and hailing with delight the prospect of "No more driver, no more cotton, no more lickin." They had broken up the cotton gins and hidden the iron work, and nothing was more remote from their shallow pates than the idea of planting cotton for "white folks" again. Now they have, without the least urging, prepared for planting some two hundred acres of cotton land upon this plantation, having spread on it sixteen hundred ox-cart loads of manure, and worked up every inch of the ground with their hoes. They have also planted one hundred and thirty acres of corn, and have begun ploughing to-day, banking up into ridges with the ploughs the cotton land into which the manure had been first hoed.

The ploughs run over twenty acres per day on this place. They were made at Groton, Mass., and astonish the negroes by their efficiency.

As a sample of the change of feeling in regard to working on cotton, I will relate how I got the cotton ginned on this and the various other plantations in this neighborhood. I walked through the negro quarters one day in December and told the people I would pay them three cents per pound of clean cotton if they would gin, assort, clean and pack their cotton ready for market. They said in reply their gins were all broken up. I told them that was their own fault, and that if they wanted other people to gin their cotton and get their seed away from the place, they would do so, and so get all the money and leave them no good seed to plant. "Dat's so, Massa," said they, and I passed along. The next time I came they had hunted up the broken pieces of twenty-five gins, and patched them up, and had ginned and packed all their cotton, in two weeks, wanting to know what I would have them do next, for they did not want to lie still and do nothing.

So you see there is some satisfaction in being among these people, although they are not exactly companions for us.

E. S. P.

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HEADQUARTERS.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
May 11, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.

I. In conformity with instructions from the Headquarters of Virginia Forces, Volunteers' companies of Infantry and Riflmen will be received into the service of the State for the period of one year from the 25th April. 1861, from the counties of Richmond, Northumberland and Lancaster, preparatory to instruction at, or near the Court-Houses of the respective counties or such other points as may be designated, and also, companies of Volunteers *organized and armed as above specified*, will be received in the counties of Essex and Middlesex for the same period of service, for instruction in the vicinity of Tappahannock and Urbanna.

Companies of Volunteer Artillery and Cavalry *already organized, armed and equipped according to law*, will be reported by their Captains in person, or by mail, directly to these Headquarters, for special instructions.

II. The companies of Volunteers presenting themselves, are expressly enjoined to conform in every essential particular in their organization, armament and equipment, to the requirements stated in the instructions for mustering Volunteers into service, from "inspector General BALDWIN, dated April 30th, 1861," for which, application may be made directly to the Inspector General of the State, or to the Inspector at these Headquarters.

As companies are reported organized by their Captains at these Headquarters, or at such other points as may be designated, an Inspector will be directed at an appointed time, to muster them into the service of the State.

III. The policy of the State as clearly indicated by the Proclamation of the Governor, and the ordinances of the Convention, is, to rely mainly on the *organized and disciplined* Volunteer Forces, in conjunction with the Provisional Army of Virginia

The readiness with which the people of this Department have responded to the call for Volunteers, induces the hope, that *save upon the emergency of actual invasion, the Militia* will not be called out; but should that contingency arise before precise instructions are communicated, full reliance will be placed in the bold hearts and strong arms of an united people, to make each house a citadel, and every rock and tree, positions of defence, thus efficiently aiding the organized forces, communicating by telegraph and concentrating by Railway at the endangered point, in such numbers as to sweep from our borders the insolent invaders.

Called to command a Border District of Virginia, now threatened with *invasion* and *subjugation*: by a lawless tyranny, which, over a violated Constitution, would march to conquest and carnage, it is esteemed not less the post of honor than of danger. Brave and loyal men of that district, which has given to freedom, a WASHINGTON, MADISON, MONROE, LEE, MERCER, and others, whom both in Camp and in Council, the world has recognized as among the noblest defenders of Constitutional Liberty; you are called upon to rally for the defence of your homes and firesides—your wives and children—the ashes of your mighty dead—the freedom purchased by your fathers' blood—and the soil and sovereignty of your proud Old Commonwealth.

Give force and efficiency to your patriotic ardor by the aid of discipline and organization; substitute prudence and policy for passion, and by your devotion to Liberty, regulated by LAW: vindicate before the nations, your claim to exercise the inalienable right of self-government.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Colonel Provisional Army,
Commanding Va. Forces.

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NOTICE TO MEMBERS
OF THE 52ND REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS!

I am authorized to state to members of my Regiment who are absent without leave, that all those who report themselves to me at my residence in Staunton within five days after this date will be allowed to join their Regiment without punishment. All who do not report themselves will be treated as deserters. I feel confident all my men will report immediately and not suffer themselves to be disgraced. All officers and citizens of the counties of Augusta, Rockbridge and Bath are requested to give publicity to this notice.

Staunton, June 22nd, 1862.

M. G. HARMAN,
Col. 52nd Reg. Va. Vol.

For the benefit of those having friends and relatives in the 52nd Va. Regiment we append a list of the killed and wounded in the battles of Port Republic, June 8th and 9th, 1862:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Maj. D. H. Ross, wounded severely in hand, June 9.
Serg't Maj. Jos. Koiner, wounded in arm, " "
Color Serg't Jas. G. Turk, " " hand, " "
Color Corporal A. Dinkle, killed, " "

COMPANY A.

June 8th.—Wounded, none—killed, none.
June 9th.—Private William Via, killed.
Lieut. Robert Davis, wounded slightly in arm.
Lieut. William Galt, severely in wrist.
Private Jno. S. Baylor, severely in stomach.
" Jos. S. Coiner, slightly in breast.
" Jas. Connell, very slightly in foot.
" Jos. H. Davis, severely in side.
" R. B. Dunlap, severely in hip.
" Jas. Gilmer, severely in breast and arm.
" George W. Haruff, slightly in neck.
" John P. Hunter, slightly in leg.
" William Braum, severely in foot.

COMPANY B.

June 8th.—Lieut. Clinton M. King, killed.
Wounded.—Corporal J. B. Gardner,
Private James M. Lewis,
" William Critner,
" Hiram Coiner,
June 9th.—Killed none.
Wounded.—Private Whitfield Morris,
" Henry Dedrick,
" George M. Koiner,

COMPANY C

June 8th.—Killed, none—Wounded, none.
June 9th.—Private George W. Fultz, killed.
" " " David Lamb, "
" " " John McManaway, "
Lieut. Lewis Harman, wounded in arm.
" Samuel B. Brown, in foot.
Corporal John H. Kennedy, in shoulder.
" Robert G. Byens, in breast.
" David T. Cale, in thigh.
Private John G. Knight, in leg
" Peter Smith, in arm.
" Robert Demasters, in thigh.
" Alexander B. Brooks, in hand.
" John Smupp, in leg,
" Daniel Womeldoff, in shoulder.
" John B. Kershner, in thigh.
" Jacob Croft, in neck.

COMPANY D.

June 8th.—Killed, none.
Lieut. Samuel Paul, wounded in foot.
June 9th.—Private Robert Thuma, killed.
Lieut. John Hanna, wounded in shoulder.
Serg't James H. Curry, in leg.
Corporal David F. McNett, in foot.
Private John Wright, in foot.
" F. Sheffer, in groin.
" D. Shull.

COMPANY E.

June 8th.—Killed, none.
Private A. Smith, wounded mortally.
" John Patterson, severely in arm.
" Thomas C. Byers, slightly in neck.
" William Wilhelm, severely in head.
June 9th.—Killed, none.
Private Joel Bryan, wounded slightly in leg.
" William Hayslett, slightly in arm.
" Jos. C. Knick, severely in leg.

COMPANY F

June 8th.—Killed, none.
Serg't E. M. Anderson, wounded slightly in head.
Private S. E. Wampler, slightly in head.
June 9th.—Private Jacob Craun, killed.
Serg't A. H. Craun, wounded in arm.
Private Josiah Plecker, in hand.
" Charles W. Allen, in head slightly.

COMPANY G.

June 8th.—Private William Huff, killed.
Serg't Shreckhise, wounded in breast slightly.
Private D. W. Ryner, head and thigh.
" Isaac Yount, in ankle.
" Wm. Shirey, leg, foot and both hands.
" A. Huffman, in hip slightly.
" John G. Henner, head slightly.
" George W. Kennedy, head slightly.
" C. Heatin, hip slightly.
June 9th.—Killed, none.
Private Major C. Vines, wounded in ankle.

COMPANY H.

June 8th.—Killed, none.
Private Jacob Almarodes, wounded in hand.
" Alick Ingram, in shoulder.
June 9th.—Private George Swatzele, killed.
Lieut. James A. White, wounded in shoulder.
Serg't Jacob Greaver, in abdomen.
Private Wm. H Matheny, in head mortally.
" John Zimbers, leg and hand.
" John Dunlap, in shoulder.
" Thomas A Howard, in thigh.
" John A. Steel, in bowels.
" Wm. Swink, in leg.
" David Moneymaker, in ankle.
" Private P. S. Woodward, in shoulder.

COMPANY I.

June 8th.—Killed, none.
Lieut. Thos. H. Ranson, wounded slightly in knee.
Private Joel A. Taylor, slightly in head.
June 9th.—Corp'l Wm. J. Robertson, wounded in the thigh severely.
Corporal Wm. G. Palmer, in arm severely.
Private Jas. Clinedell, contusion on abdomen.
" Wm. A. Watts, in the thigh severely.
" John G. Ingleman, in left arm.
" Samuel Harris, killed.

COMPANY K.

June 8th.—Private Benjamin Staten, killed.
" Mitchell Sampson, wounded in neck.
" John Rolston, in shoulder.
" David Liptrap, in back.
" James Pritt, in shoulder.
" James M. Smith, in back.
June 9th.—Killed, none.
Capt. Benjamin Walton, wounded in the thigh severely, since died.
Private Thos. Cauley, in breast, arm and foot.
" William J. Heizer, in leg.
" William Wilson, in arm.
" Samuel Curry, in hand.
" John Jack, Leg.

Whole number of killed and wounded 93.

JOHN W. LEWIS, Adj't.

To Col. M. G. HARMAN.

PROCLAMATION!

TO THE PEOPLE OF LEBANON!

I am about to leave you. I have endeavored since my entrance in your city to prevent all lawlessness or interference with the rights of any citizens, no matter what his political tenets. If any such interference has occurred, it has been without my knowledge and contrary to my orders, and I now call on any who have been sufferers to come forward and I will repay them.

While I am thus ready to repay all such sufferers, if any, I am equally ready to protect all Southern Rights people in the enjoyment of their opinions, and if any are disturbed in any way whatever, I shall visit the perpetrators with sure and speedy retribution.

JNO. H. MORGAN, Act. Brig. Gen., C. S. A.

R. A. ALSTON, A. A. G.

TO THE VOTERS

OF THE

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

Composed of the Counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Wayne, Johnston and Sampson.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I am a candidate for your suffrages, at the election to be held on the first Wednesday of November next, to represent you in the first Congress which is to assemble under the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States. Having been so announced heretofore, I owe it to myself, perhaps, to state—and my candor and sense of propriety induce me to state—that the announcement was authorized by me upon solicitations which were entitled to regard: but, surely, authorized without any intelligence or belief that any public meeting or "Convention" would be called and held, in conformity with old party usage, in any district of the State.

Whether it be necessary and proper to employ these heretofore eccentric agents, 'in adjusting and putting in motion the machinery of the new government, which we are just on the eve of starting,'—especially during the Revolution, is a question of great magnitude with the people to whom it alone belongs in a popular government.

In the exercise of a mere right which is not to be controlled, limited, or restricted by any power except that of the People, primarily, I ask the unbiassed suffrages of the free and enlightened voters of the District;—being sensible in some measure, I trust, of what should be the importance, dignity, and grave responsibility of the position of your Representative in the first Congress of the Confederacy.

If by this course once determined on as right, (and from such course I would never yield,) since the irregular and hasty meeting held the 1st inst., at Goldsboro'—I should subject myself with good men to the imputation of being a mere seeker after office, or with having immodestly thrust myself before you for office, few men would more sensitively regret it than myself.

I would not be a partizan. I will not be a party man while this Revolution lasts—in which are involved the rights of person and property of all men without regard to past party distinctions, agencies, interests or claims.

By various causes we have been driven to an act of separation from the old government—causes sufficient to justify that act to the conscience of the citizen, and, we trust, to the Public Opinion of the civilized world.

We are united in the new government in purpose, sentiment and feeling; and our union will strengthen the better, and surer, if free from the spirit of party. Whether in humble or distinguished position, in private or public station, I will, with honest purpose, faithfully and with what ability I can, contribute to the support of all such measures as may be deemed necessary for the prosecution of the war in which we are engaged; to the securing and maintaining a free and independent government of Confederate States; and, to the preservation of those great fundamental principles of Free Representative government without a constant recurrence and fixed adherence to which, nothing after all would be gained by the Revolution.

The limits of my purpose in this Circular, and a desire to avoid any allusion to old party controversies, shall forbid my further writing.

I would avail myself of any proper occasion which might be presented to address you.

C. R. THOMAS.

Beaufort, N. C., Oct. 12th, 1861.

ATTENTION!

MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK!

THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH, WEST AND EAST

Who are numbered by millions, and who are the firm friends of the Administration and Government, have been for months ardently wishing, hoping, praying and expecting to see some signs of energy and capacity in their rulers, coresponding to the magnitude of the danger that threatens our glorious institutions. They have been disappointed! Being true Patriots and idolizing their government, they have believed the President, his Cabinet, and our Generals were animated with the same burning patriotic desires. They have been astonished at the delay of the **DRAFT!** and the death-like torpor that seems to prevade the Administration. They formerly had implicit faith especially in the patriotism of Sec'y STANTON and President LINCOLN. The people begin to inquire—to fear—and are perplexed.

THEY SUSPECT YOU, GENERAL HALLECK.

Of IMBECILITY, or SOMETHING WORSE; they know that you are the Commander in Chief, and hold you responsible.

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS IF YOU CAN!

Two immense armies have been confronting each other for months on the Rappahannock—preparing for a decisive struggle—a struggle which was, perhaps, to decide the fate of a great nation—a mighty empire—to determine whether a free Government could sustain itself. Did you do your WHOLE DUTY upon that momentous occasion?

The People Say, NO! NO!

"Why in Hell" did you not have the troops about Washington within striking distance? Why were you not on the spot! to support the brave General Sedgwick and his gallant troops, when they carried the fortifications on the heighths of Fredericksburgh; with the assistance of Heintzelman's army thrown in at the right moment, the whole rebel army could have been completely annihilated! and the nation saved from disgrace and humiliation! Instead of this, the rebel army is now invading and desolating the loyal and Free States! If you had been equal to your duty and the occasion, the troops at Suffolk, Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Baltimore, &c., &c., would have been on board of swift steamers—ready before the battle commenced—to have been concentrated, and launched at the enemy like thunderbolts from avenging Heaven!!

A few more such fatal mistakes as you made on that occasion, and our government is lost—and will break up in anarchy.

THIS IS SO!!

Our nation is in or at another *fearful crisis*—the audacious Gen. Lee, having faith in your imbecility, has boldly invaded one of our most populous States! WHAT ARE YOU DOING?!! The people fear you will do as before, and they call upon

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SOLOMON P. CHASE, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, EDWIN M. STANTON,

and ask *WHAT ARE YOU DOING?*

If you repose supinely as heretofore in your chairs of office, and let Lee proceed, you ought to be Damned! and you will certainly be Damned! and you will be of that class whose sins go to judgment beforehand.

The GREAT and FREE PEOPLE of the NORTH, EAST and WEST will not stand this HUMBUGGING any longer!! You must CONQUER LEE OR RESIGN!! Do you hear this!!

The People have given you all the guns, ammunition, ships and money that you can use!

THEY EXPECT AND REQUIRE that you will concentrate all the troops within five hundred miles of Lee's army within the next ten days, (as you easily can), and plunge them at Lee on a given day, and THE WORK IS DONE! Unless you do this, you and the nation are UNDONE!

P. S.—If you had hung Vallandingham, (as you ought to have done) and sent him to be Governor of the Copperheads in the infernal regions, you would not have been troubled by the traitorous, cowardly, miserable sneaks and poltroons, who are boring you about him; and who, when they visit Washington, should be impressed into the service of the Government, which they are endeavoring to overthrow—and all the people would say AMEN!

New York, June 30, 1863. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

B3:361

WILL YOU FILL YOUR QUOTA!

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, confiding in the patriotism of the country, has issued a call for

Three Hundred Thousand More VOLUNTEERS!

The General Government, through the Provost-Marshal General of the United States, and with the approval of the Secretary of War, offer the following bounties:

To every Recruit who is a Veteran Volunteer, that is, who has been at least nine months in the service, and who has been honorably discharged, and enlisting in one of the old Regiments, whose term of service expires during the years 1864 and 1865, one month's pay in advance, and a Bounty and Premium amounting to $402 will be paid, as follows, viz:

1. AT THE GENERAL RENDEZVOUS, AND BEFORE LEAVING THE SAME TO JOIN HIS REGIMENT OR COMPANY, THE VETERAN VOLUNTEER RECRUIT WILL BE PAID ONE MONTH'S PAY IN ADVANCE $13 00
   First instalment of bounty, ... 60 00
   Premium, ... 2 00
   Total pay before leaving the general rendezvous, . ——— $75 00
   This will be paid in cash, or checks for transmittal, in whole or part, as the man may desire.
2. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster-in, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, . $50 00
   Making the pay and bounty then received, . . ——— 66 00
3. At the first regular pay day after six months' service, he shall, in addition to his pay, be paid an additional instalment of bounty, 50 00
4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first years' service, in addition to his pay, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, ... 50 00
5. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, in addition to his pay, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, 50 00
6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, in addition to his pay an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, . 50 00
7. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service, in addition to his pay, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, 50 00
8. At the expiration of three years' service, or to any soldier who may be honorably discharged after two years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid, ... 40 00

To all other Recruits, not Veterans, one month's pay in advance, and in addition a Bounty and Premium amounting to $302 will be paid, as follows, viz.:

1. AT THE GENERAL RENDEZVOUS, AND BEFORE LEAVING THE SAME TO JOIN HIS REGIMENT OR COMPANY, THE RECRUIT WILL BE PAID ONE MONTH'S PAY IN ADVANCE, . . $13 00
   First instalment of bounty, ... 60 00
   Premium, ... 2 00
   Total pay before leaving general rendezvous, . ——— $75 00
   To be paid in cash, or checks for transmittal, in whole or in part, as the recruit may desire.
2. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster-in, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, . $40 00
   Making the pay and bounty then received, . . ——— 66 00
3. At the first regular pay day after six months' service, in addition to his pay, he shall be paid an additional instalment of bounty, 40 00
4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, in addition to his pay, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, ... 40 00
5. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, in addition to his pay, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, 40 00
6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, in addition to his pay an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, . 40 00
7. At the expiration of three years' service, or to any soldier who may be honorably discharged after two years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid, ... 40 00

If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of recruits WHO DIE IN SERVICE shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

RÉSUMÉ.

Total Amounts to be paid in cash to Recruits as Pay, Bounty and Premium.

BEFORE LEAVING GENERAL RENDEZVOUS, ... $75 00

If continued in service for three years the pay and bounty received will be at the following rates:

For Veteran Volunteers, per month, ... $24 00 | For other Soldiers, not Veterans, per month, ... $21 30

If discharged at the end of two years, the pay and bounty received will be at the following rates:

For Veteran Volunteers, per month, ... $29 70 | For other Soldiers, not Veterans, per month, ... $25 50

If honorably mustered out in less than two years as not being required, the monthly rate of compensation will become increased as the term of service is diminished.

In addition to this he is furnished with his provisions, clothing, and medical attendance, and is paid in cash for such part of his allowance of clothing as he does not draw. All Recruits will, in addition, receive the STATE AID, and all other privileges to which those hitherto enlisting have been entitled.

F. N. CLARKE, Major 5th Artillery,

BOSTON, Nov. 2, 1863. ***A. A. P. M. G. for the State of Mass.***

FROM WRIGHT & POTTER'S BOSTON PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 4 SPRING LANE, CORNER OF DEVONSHIRE STREET.

12th MASS BATTERY!

Join the 12th Mass Battery, Capt. Miller.

By authority of his Excellency, Gov. Andrew,

Capt. Miller is authorized to raise this Battery



FOR 3 YEARS SERVICE

UNLESS SOONER DISCHARGED.

BOUNTIES, STATE, CITY OR TOWN AID TO FAMILIES!

Now is the only chance to enlist in this favorite arm of the serviee, and under Officers from our Regular Artillery.

Recruits can Rendezvous in Boston at the ADAMS HOUSE, pass the Examining Surgeon, and go immediately to Camp.

MEMORANDUM

COMPANY



K

12TH REGIMENT

Maine Vol. Infantry.



MEMORANDUM

The 12th Regiment [illegible] Volunteers, Col. G. F. Shepley, was mustered into the service as a regiment, Nov. 15th, 1862 at Cape Elizabeth, Me. Left Portland for Lowell, Mass., Nov. 20th. After being encamped at Camp Chase several weeks, embarked at Boston, on board the steamship Constitution Jan. 31, 1862, bound for Ship Island, constituting a portion of Gn'l Butler's New England Division, designed for the capture of New Orleans. On the 19, disembarked at Fortress Monroe, and encamped on the beach, having been nearly three weeks on board the Constitution. On Feb. 4th, proceeded on the voyage and arrived at Ship Island, the forenoon of the 12th, disembarked same day, Brig. Gen. Phelps commanding. Post, assigned to 3d Brig., March 22, Oct. and acting Brig. Gen. Shepley commanding. Embarked on board steamer Tennessee, for New Orleans, May 4th, arrived May 6th, disembarked May 7th, quartered in Pryer's Cotton Press. Removed to U. S. Branch Mint, May 12th. On the 15, of June, the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Kimball, made a reconnoissance to Pass Manchac, found a rebel force supported by two batteries. The attack was gallantly made, the enemy completely routed, capturing six pieces of artillery and one stand of colors which was presented to the Regiment by Gen. Butler, for their gallantry. The expedition returned June 20th. On the 13th of Sept. an expedition of which, companies C, D and F, with volunteers from other companies of the Regiment, under command of Major Strong, made a reconnoissance to Pontchatoula, found the rebels in force, supported by a field battery of light artillery. After a sharp engagement of half an hour, the enemy were driven from the field with heavy loss. The expedition returned [illegible], entirely successful. On the 31st of October moved to Camp Parapet,

Nov. 20th, marched sixty miles up the Mississippi River, arrived at College Point, Dec. 9th. Feb 3d embarked on board steamer Laurel Hill, for Baton Rouge, Feb 16th. Arrived the 20th, and assigned to Brig. Gen. Grover's division. Left this point, March 25, with the remaining regiments of the division for Brashear City, to participate in the Teche Campaign, under command of Gen. Banks. The Regiment was assigned, March 23d, to 2d Brigade 4th Division; Col. Kimball commanding Brig., arrived at Brashear City, after being encamped a few days at Bayou Boeuf, April 11th. Embarked with 4th Division, Gen. Grover commanding on board the steamers Clifton and Arizona, April 12th for Irish Bend on lake Chesterneche, met the enemy ten thousand strong at this point early on the morning of the 14th, completely routing them, after a hot engagement of eight hours, meeting with a heavy loss. Following up the retreating column, arrived at Opelousas, April 20th. Here Gen. Banks issued his congratulatory order, saying, in twenty days we had marched three hundred miles, fought five engagements, captured 1,500 prisoners with ten pieces of artillery. Pursued the enemy to Alexandria, a distance of one hundred miles. Returned to Simmsport on the Atchafalaya River, May 13th. Leaving Simmsport the 21st, by the steamer St. Maurice, landed at Bayou Sara same day. Moved from this point on Port Hudson, May 24th. During the siege of Port Hudson, which lasted forty-seven days, the regiment was constantly on duty, and was one of the [illegible] regiments to enter the surrendered Fortress. Gen. Banks the commanding General of the Department, ordered to be inscribed on its Banner: "Bayou Manchac," "Pontchatoula," "Irish Bend," "Port Hudson."

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL





PRIVATES.

Names.	Remarks.
ALDUS, WM.	
ALEXANDER, LORENZO	
ANDERSON, JOHN B., left sick at Fort Monroe, Va	
ALLEN, BLANEY C., discharged Oct 23, 1862	
BURK, ANTHONY	
BEVERLY, SIMEON J.	
BRIDGES, AZOR B.	
BUCK, HORACE L., promoted to Sergt.	
BROWN, WM., Jr., died Nov. 17, 1862	
BURNELL, JOHN P., died June 23, 1862	
BROCK, BENJ. F., deserted	
COLBARTH, CHAS. H.	
CUSHING, JAS. E., pro. to Corporal	
DORSETT, THOS., deserted Nov. 28, 1861	
DAY, JAS. H., wounded at Port Hudson	
DIPLEY, JAS., discharged Aug. 28, 1862	
DAVIS, HIRAM	
DALEY, JOHN M., discharged Oct. 10, 1863	
FERNALD, WM. G., pro. to Hospital Steward	
EATON, CHAS. P.	
GAYAR, JOHN	
GRAY, WM. A., died Sept. 13, 1863	
GOWEN, ALBERT	
GOOLDRUP, JAS.	
GREEN, JAS. W., pro. to Corporal	
GREEN, ALEXANDER	
GOFF, JAS. E., wounded at Port Hudson	
HADDOCK, JOS., wounded at Port Hudson	
HASKILL, AUGUSTUS M., pro. to Corporal	
HASEY, GEO. B., trans. to 1st Maine Battery	
HAYWOOD, GEO., deserted	
JOHNSON, WM., died Nov., 1862	
JORDON, ELEAZER W., died May 13, 1862	
LUCKE, JOS. J., shot at Port Hudson, May 25, 1863	
LANE, PETER	
LAWRENCE, HARLOW J.	
LIBBY, WM. D.	
LIBBY, GREENLIEF R., pro. to Sergt.	
LOMBARD, BLANCHARD, trans. to Co. B.	
McGUIRE, THOS.	
McGUIRE, PATRICK	

Regimental Officers.

Colonel GEO. F. SHEPLEY, Promoted to Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. WM. K. KIMBALL, Promoted to Colonel.

Major DAVID R. HASTINS, Resigned.

Company Officers.

COMMISSIONED.

Captain GEO. WASHBURN, Resigned June 13, 1863.

1st Lieut. JAMES S. CLEAVES, Promoted to Captain.

2d Lieut. STEPHEN M. EATON, Promoted 1st Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED.

SERGEANTS.

1st. SAM'L H. FERNALD, disabled Jan. 2, 1862.
2d. WM. H. WHEATON, promoted 1st Sergeant.
3d. JOSIAH H. PINEO, wounded at Port Hudson.
4th. WM. A. CHASE, discharged April 14, 1862.
5th. HENRY E. GOSS, pro. to 1st Lieut. in 3d Reg. Louisiana Native Guards.

CORPORALS.

1st. DAN'L L. ROBERTS, died May 15, 1862.
2d. JOHN LOUDEN, discharged April 17, 1862.
3d. CHAS. W. SHERMAN, reduced to ranks.
4th. JOHN SMITH.
5th. THOS. W. CLEMENTS, pro. to Sergt.
6th. RUFUS G. CHAPMAN, reduced to ranks.
7th. CHAS. F. CHOATE, reduced to ranks.
8th. WM. SMITH.

MUSICIANS.

FREEMAN R. EARLE.
EDWIN A. SOULE.
ARCHIBALD GALBRAITH, pro. to Fife Major.

WAGONER.

WM. H. EARLE.

PRIVATES.

Names.	Remarks.
McGARAGHAN, JAS.	
McEACHRAN, RANDALL	
McFARLIN, WM.	
McFARLIN, ARCHIBALD, died May 2, 1862	
McINNIS, HUGH	
McCASLIN, ANDREW	
MEANS, JOHN T., pro. to Corporal	
MARTIN, JOHN	
MERRILL, MOSES, Jr.	
MILLIKEN, NATHAN S.	
McLURE, JOHN	
McLEOD, RODERICK	
McKINNAN, ROBT.	
NICHOLSON, ALEXANDER	
NEILY, JOS. H.	
PALMER, DARIUS L., deserted	
PATTERSON, EBEN, pro. to Corporal	
POWERS, WM., discharged July 2, 1863	
PHEENY, JOHN	
RICE, ARTHUR	
ROBERTS, WM. H. H.	
SPILLER, JOHN, discharged	
SANBORN, ORVILLE S.	
SPEAR, EBEN A., discharged	
SMITH, JAS. H.	
SCOTT, JACOB, discharged Dec. 22, 1861	
SPRAGUE, ISAAC L.	
SMITH, JAS. A., died May 28, 1862	
STERRETT, JEREMIAH	
THOMAS, WM. H.	
THOMES, ALFRED, wounded at Pontchatoula, La.	
TWOMEY, DAVID, died July 5, 1862	
TOWNSEND, JOHN F.	
WATSON, CHAS., died May 25, 1862.	
WRIGHT, CALVIN S.	

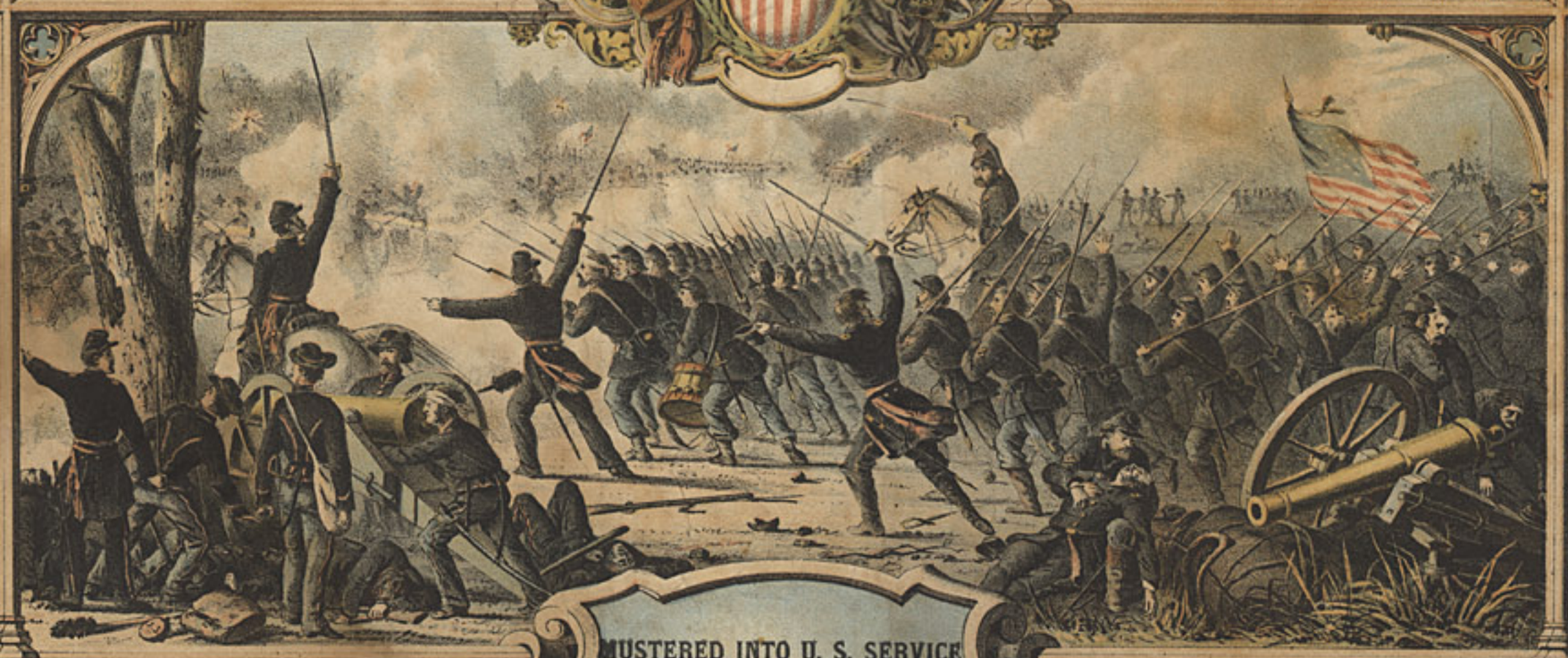
Joined Since Mustered into U. S. Service.

BRAY, ROYAL A., trans. from Co. G, pro. 1st Sergt. and 2d Lieut.
GIBNEY, JAS., enlisted at New Orleans, since deserted.
HENNESSY, WM. T., enlisted at New Orleans.











MUSTERED INTO U. S. SERVICE
NOV. 21st, 1861.
BY LIEUT. COL. S. EASTMAN, U. S. A.
At PORTLAND, MAINE.

ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS IN THE YEAR 1863 BY [illegible] IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.

EHRGOTT, FORBRIGER & CO. LITHOGRAPHERS, S.W. CORNER 4TH & WALNUT STS. CINCINNATI